



clinics) in which procedures that generate aerosols are performed, airborne transmission is possible and this is an ongoing area of study.

Studies show that an infected/ill person who wears a medical mask¹ can prevent the spread of infectious droplets from that infected person to someone else. WHO⁷ states that at present there is only indirect evidence for the use of masks by healthy individuals in the wider community and will provide more update as information becomes available. However, given a multitude of factors, the WHO has updated its guidance to advise that to prevent COVID-19 transmission effectively in areas of community transmission, governments should encourage the general public to wear masks in specific situations and settings as part of a comprehensive approach to suppress transmission.

Use of PPE or masks is insufficient by itself and should not be relied on alone as a primary prevention strategy. All UN personnel working in close contact with others should follow the following to reduce the risk of exposure to the virus. This includes:

: Perform hand hygiene frequently. Perform hand hygiene with alcohol based hand rub (minimum 60% alcohol) for at least 20 seconds, or with soap and water for at least 40 seconds. Do not touch your face with unwashed hands.

: Avoid close physical contact with others, including shaking hands and hugging. Maintain

