

# Accelerating Hand Hygiene

*A Government  
Leadership  
Meeting*

6 July 2021



**Kitch  
Bawa**

***Sanitation Project  
Manager  
AMCOW***

**Nigeria**





**Kelly  
Ann  
Naylor**

***Director  
WASH  
UNICEF***

**USA**



# Hand Hygiene for All Initiative

**VISION:** Support national governments in developing and implementing sustainable hand hygiene programs.



unicef   
for every child

 World Health Organization

**COVID-19**  
HygieneHub

 GLOBAL  
HANDWASHING  
PARTNERSHIP

**+C IFRC**

 International  
Labour  
Organization

 SANITATION  
AND WATER  
FOR ALL

 **UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

 **WaterAid**

 **WORLD BANK GROUP**  
Water

WORLD  
ECONOMIC  
FORUM

# Flagship Programs

To capitalize on the unique moment we're in, HH4A is implementing three flagship programs.

## THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S HYGIENE

Reflecting the times we're in with unprecedented attention on hand hygiene, this sister report to 2020's *State of Sanitation* report captures the latest statistics on hygiene, and progress towards achieving the SDG target. It is a call to action for the sector stakeholder on the critical steps we all must take to achieve hand hygiene for all.

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## COUNTRY ROADMAPS

Many countries expressed a pressing need for guidance on improving hand hygiene during COVID-19. HH4A has developed and are field-testing roadmaps to help governments improve policies, mainstream effective approaches, and facilitate cross-sectoral dialogue to establish sustainable hand hygiene programs.

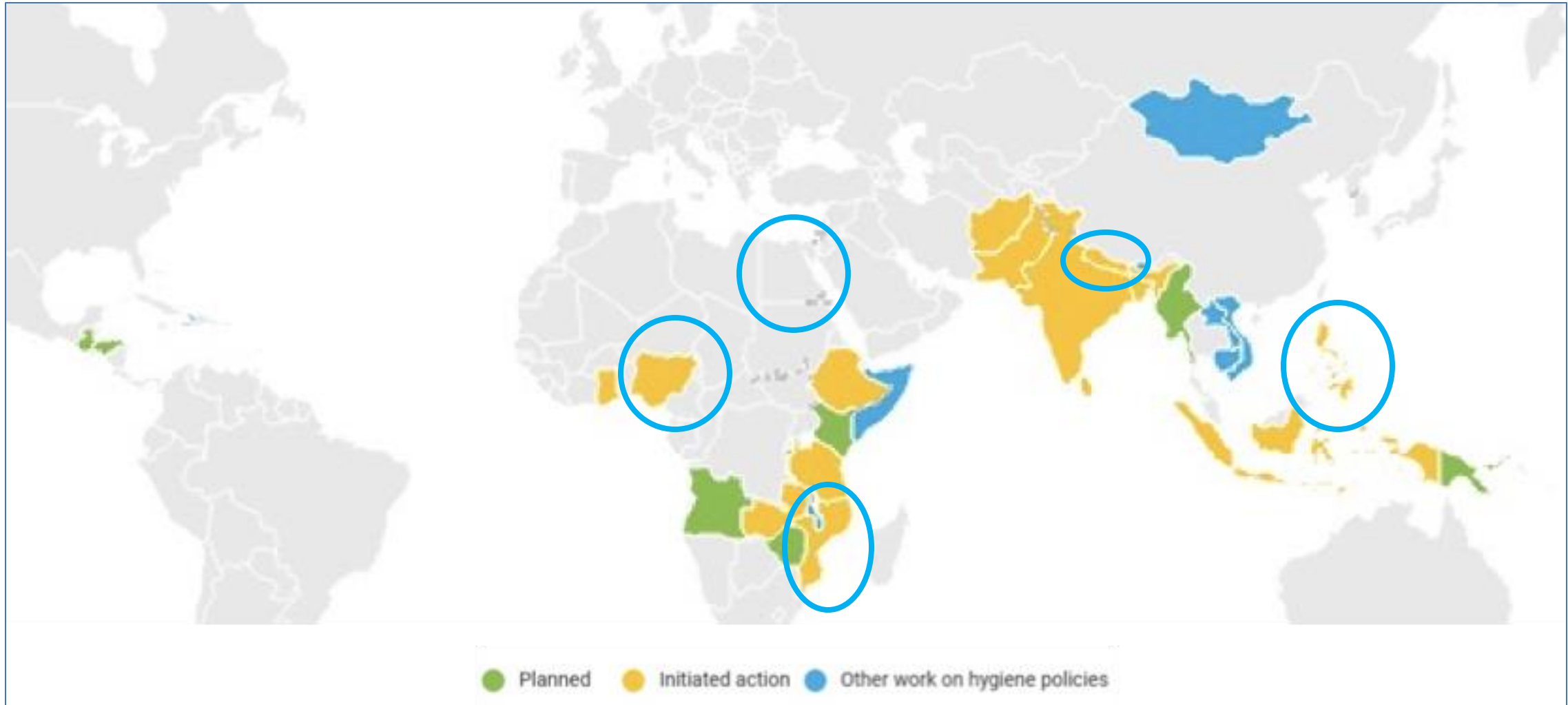
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## COSTING TOOLS

In parallel with the roadmaps, HH4A is providing tools to help countries cost hand hygiene interventions in their country. These tools will help guide the national budget process and quantify the necessary global investment in hand hygiene.

# Results to Date

Over 35 countries are engaged in hand hygiene roadmaps and related hygiene policies. We'll hear from five today.





**Sunil  
Kumar  
Das**

***Joint Secretary  
Ministry of Water  
Supply***

**Nepal**



9 September 2020

To,  
Secretary, Ministry of Water Supply  
Secretary, Ministry of Health and Population  
Secretary, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology  
Secretary, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration  
Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies

Ref: A Call for Action - Hand Hygiene Roadmap

Dear Secretaries,

As you know well the COVID-19 pandemic not only underscored the importance of handwashing with soap but also created a unique once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to ensure universal access to handwashing facilities with soap and water as part of the WASH target under Sustainable Development Goals. In order to capture this opportunity, UNICEF and WHO launched a new global initiative, called **Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A)**, on 26 June 2020, to scale up access to handwashing and hand hygiene. This initiative will mobilize multiple partners and sectors – including UNHCR, WaterAid, World Bank, and others – and focus on improving hand hygiene in all settings (public spaces, workplaces, schools, health care centers etc.), especially among the most vulnerable populations.

We are pleased to share with you a global document on Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) which spells out the salient features of the initiative and is designed to provide strategic guidance to the countries on how to implement and scale up the initiative. In this regard, countries are expected to develop a roadmap on Hand Hygiene for All. Based on this global guidance, UNICEF and WHO have produced a generic "Country Roadmap Brief" which outlines the structure of the Road Map (please see attached document).

We have witnessed that the government of Nepal, UN and other humanitarian partners, are promoting the concept of social distancing, use of mask if social distancing is difficult, and use of soap and water or sanitizer for hand hygiene, to prevent from the transmission of COVID-19. UN together with the Government of Nepal have been trying to massively educate Nepali people through different media, community activities including installation of hand washing stations at different locations to contribute for reduction of the transmission of COVID-19.

Based on the above context and relevance of handwashing to the current COVID-19 pandemic and beyond, we request the Government of Nepal to initiate and lead the development of Country Roadmap. In this regard, we are pleased to extend all possible support to the development and implementation of Country Roadmap for Hand Hygiene for All. We trust Nepal will lead the region in this strategic area similar to what it demonstrated with social movement for sanitation for elimination of open defecation. Please let us know if further clarification is required.

We are anticipating your leadership and cooperation on this call.

Sincerely yours,

Elke Wisch  
Representative  
UNICEF Nepal

Jps Vandelaer  
Representative  
WHO Nepal

cc:

Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission  
Chief, Health Coordination Division, Ministry of Health and Population  
Joint Secretary, Planning and Development Assistance Coordination Division, Ministry of Water Supply  
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology  
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration  
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supply

Enclosure:

- 1) Global document on Hand Hygiene for All Initiative
- 2) Country Roadmap Brief for Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A)

# Initiation

## Nepal: Roadmap for HH4A (2021-2030)

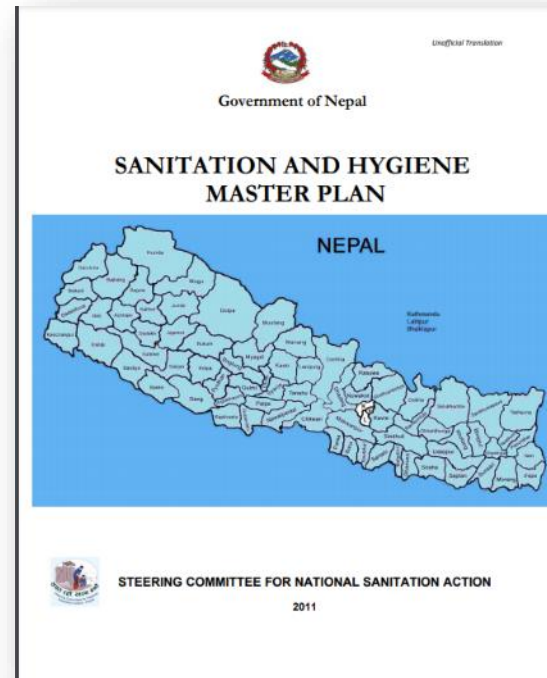
- **Background:** Call for HH4A by WHO and UNICEF on 26 June 2020
- **UNICEF and WHO Nepal sent a joint letter to five ministries and NPC**
- **Technical working group** for the national roadmap
- **High level coordination meeting (kick-off),** Hon NPC Member as chief guest
- **Consultative process** (12 groups-3077 participants). It is expected to complete by July 2021 (target to endorse and launch on Hand Washing Day, 15 Oct, 2021)



# Enabling Environment

- **Hand Hygiene in Policies**
  - Constitution of nepal, 2015
  - Nepal's commitment to SDG's goal, 2016
  - Multi Sector Involvement
  - National Health Policy, 2019
- **WASH guidelines and standards**
  - Total Sanitation Guideline, 2017
  - WASH in Schools Procedures, 2018
  - National Standards for WASH in Health Care Facilities, 2020
  - National Standards for Instant Hand Sanitizer, 2020

- **Sector Development Plan**
  - Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, 2011
  - WASH Sector Development Plan, 2016-2030
  - “WASH plans” in all local governments/municipalities



# Call to Action for HH4A

- Rt. Hon'ble President's Call to Action for WASH against COVID-19
- A month long hand washing campaign completed - 29 Sep-30 Oct, 2020
  - Appeal, inauguration, campaign
- World Hand Hygiene Day 2021- 5 May
- WASH Account
- Piloting of the Sanitation Policy Monitoring and Assessment tool (PMAT)
- SWA: FMM on 2 Dec 2020

राष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय  
Office of the President of Nepal

गृहपृष्ठ राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय राष्ट्रपति भवन मिडिया सूचनाको ढक् सोत

Home » सन्देश » विश्व हात धुने दिवसको अवसरमा सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती विद्यादेवी भण्डारीज्यूले दिनुभएको शुभकामना सन्देश

## विश्व हात धुने दिवसको अवसरमा सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती विद्यादेवी भण्डारीज्यूले दिनुभएको शुभकामना सन्देश

२९ अक्टोबर २०२०, बिहीबार ०५:२९ राष्ट्रपतिको कार्यालय

विश्व हात धुने दिवसको शुभकामना सन्देश

आज विश्व हात धुने दिवस (अक्टोबर १५) का अवसरमा स्वदेश तथा विदेशमा रहनु भएका सम्पूर्ण नेपाली दिदीबहिनी दाजुभाइमा स्वच्छ र स्वस्थ जीवनका लागि हार्दिक शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

नेपालमा सन् २००८ अक्टोबर १५ देखि विश्व हात धुने दिवस मनाउँदै आइरहेका छौं । सरसफाई गुरुप्योजना, पूर्ण सरसफाई मार्गदर्शन, स्वास्थ्य र शिक्षासम्बन्धी नीतिगत व्यवस्था, खानेपानी र सरसफाईसम्बन्धी संवैधानिक व्यवस्था आदिले सफाई र स्वच्छतालाई नागरिकको मौलिक हकका रूपमा स्थापित गरेको छ ।

साबुनपानीले २० सेकेन्डसम्म मिथिलि हात धुँदा क्षयाप्रशसजस्य एवं निमोनिया सङ्क्रमण तथा झाडापखालामा कमी ल्याउन सकिने र दबोला, हेपाटाइटिस, सर्स् जस्ता जीवाणुहरूद्वारा लाग्ने रोगबाट पनि बच्न सकिने तथ्य अध्ययनहरूले देखाएका छन् । हात विश्वव्यापी स्वास्थ्य समस्याका



सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति  
श्रीमती विद्यादेवी भण्डारी

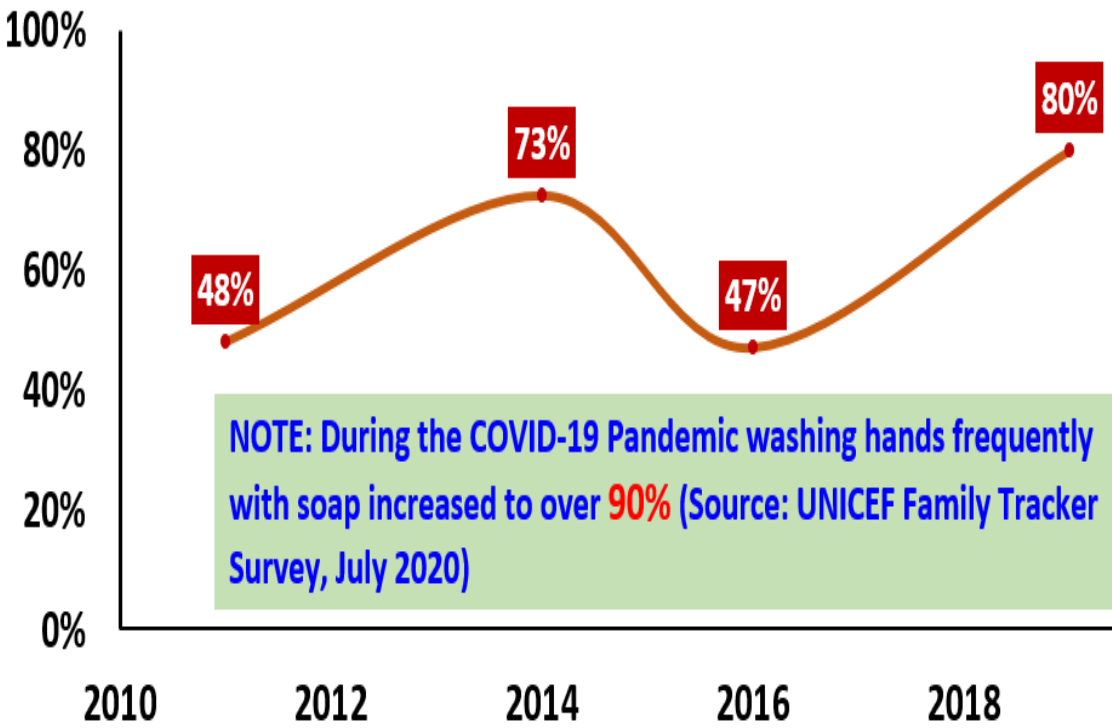




# Current Situation

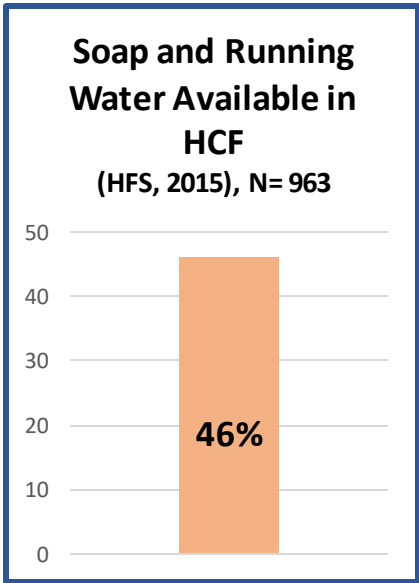
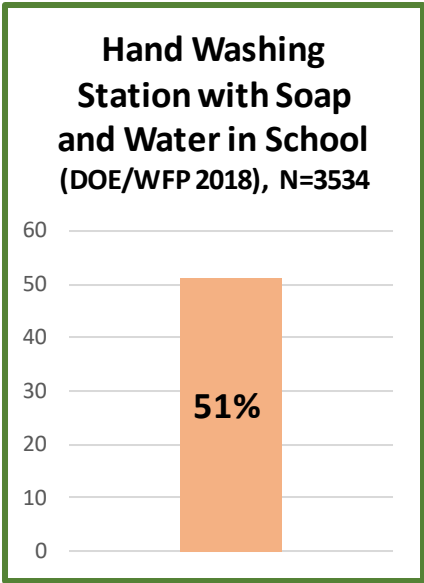
## Access to hand washing facility with soap

Availability of Hand Washing Facility with Soap at Household Level (%)  
(Source, NHDS 2011, MICS 2014, NDHS 2016, and MICS 2019)

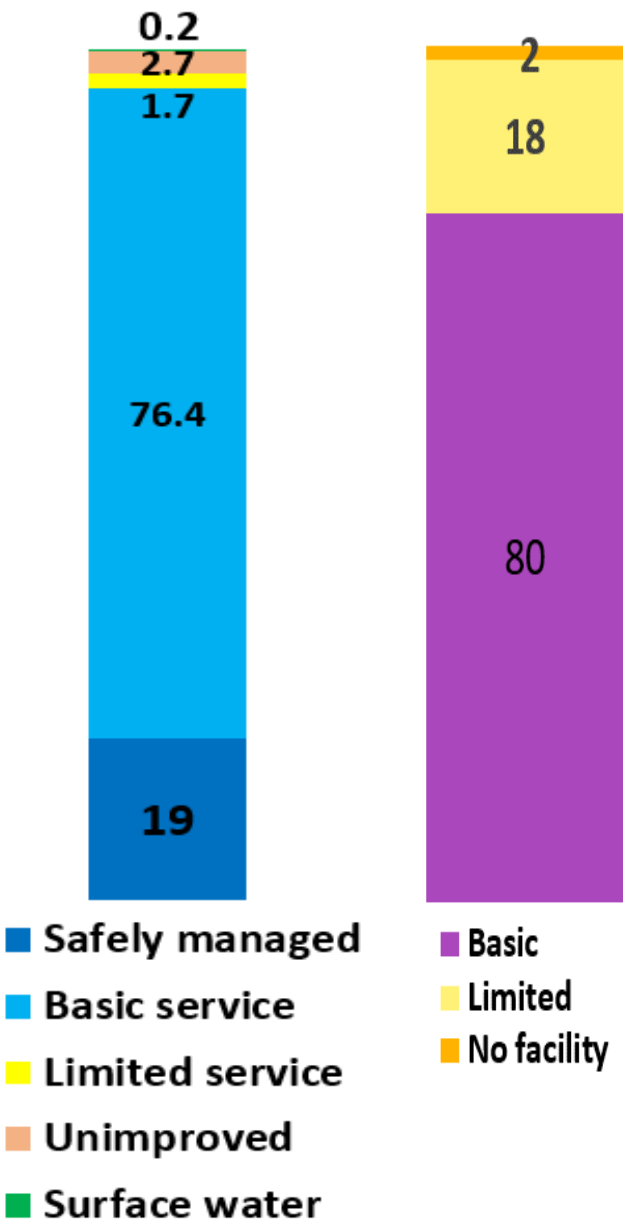


During the COVID-19 Pandemic washing hands frequently with soap increased to over 90% while 28% also used sanitizers

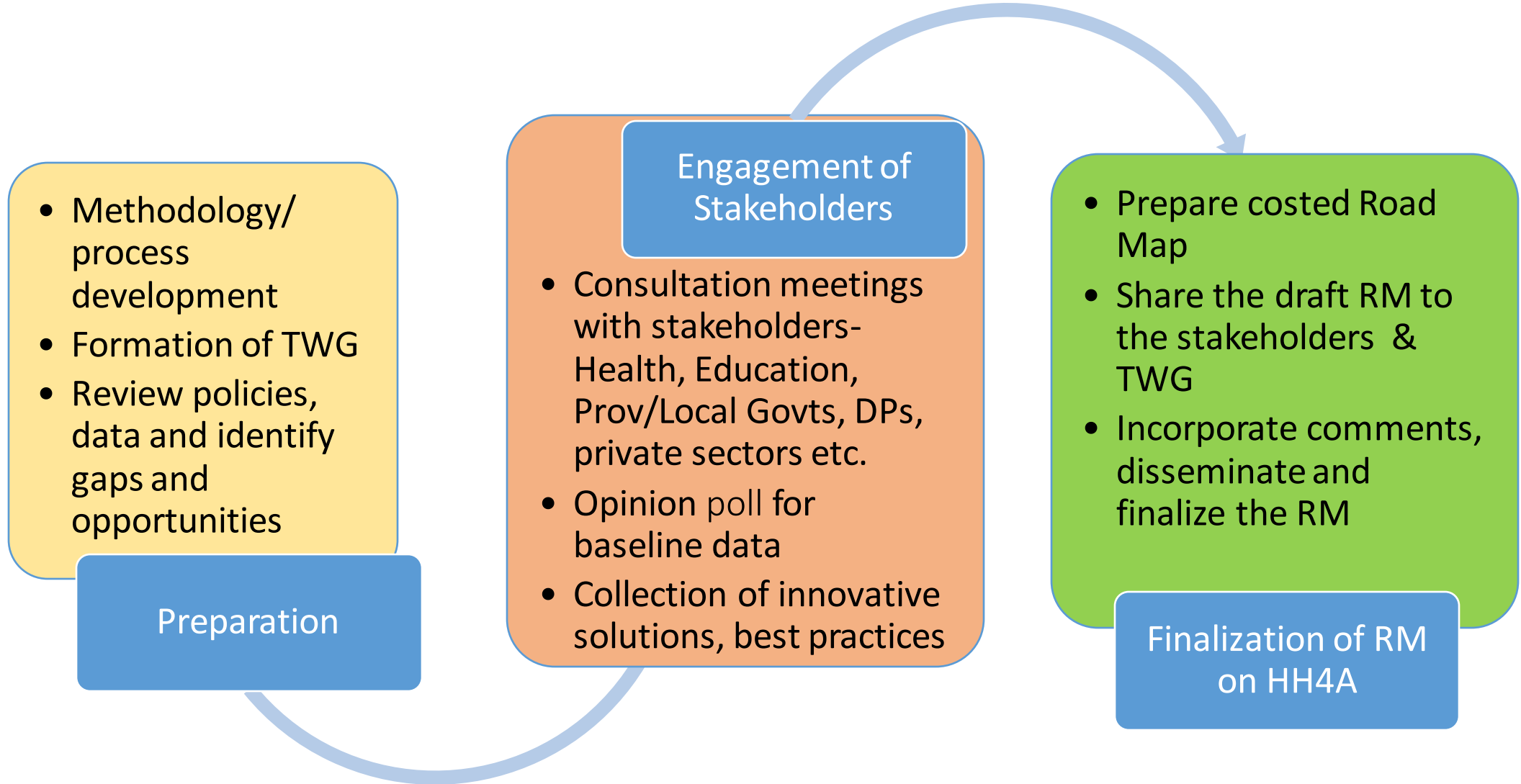
(Source: UNICEF Family Tracker Survey, July 2020)



## Status of Water Supply and Hygiene (MICS, 2020), %

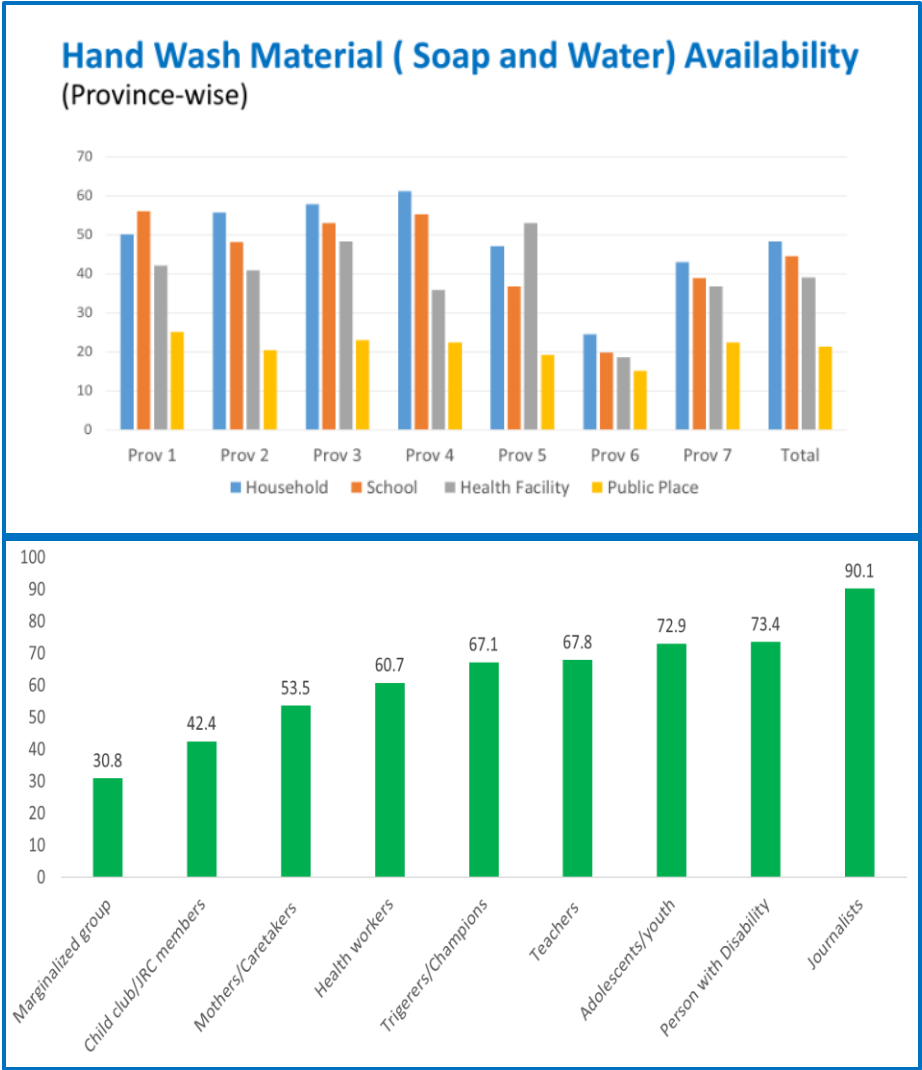
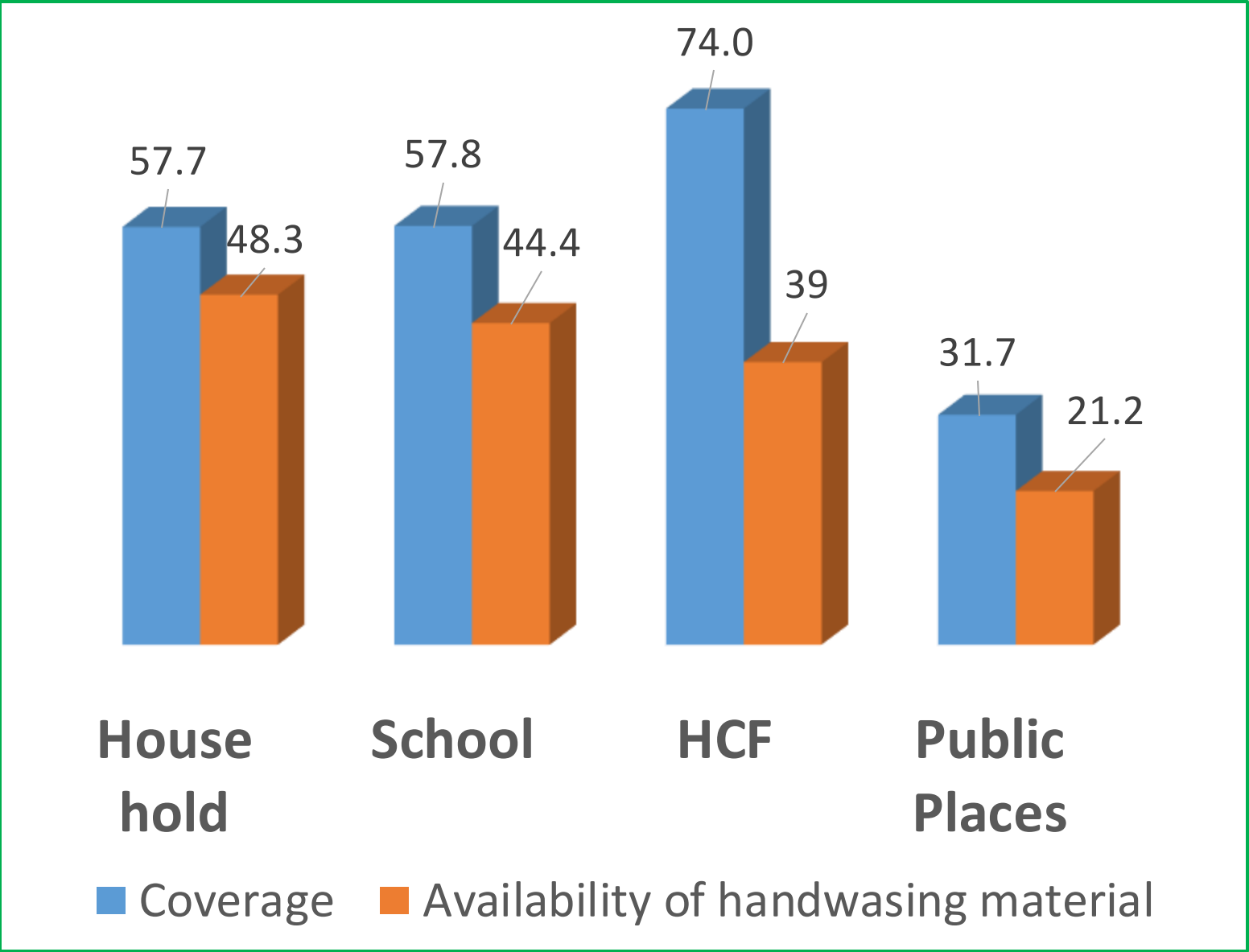


# Process/Methodology for Roadmap (RM) Preparation





# Hand Hygiene coverage & availability of materials (%)



**Critical moments:** Hand washing after defecation, before eating food and feeding to child, after cleaning child’s bottom, before and after looking after a patient, and after touching frequently touched surface or objects.

# Conclusions and way forward

- COVID-19 has provided great opportunity on the advocacy and public awareness showing the importance of hand hygiene more than ever.
- Sustainability of the facilities and behavior change is challenging. So national roadmap should cover the following key components for
  - Strengthening the system and services
  - Costed plan should be developed for short/medium/long term
  - Working with multiple sectors including private entrepreneurs
  - Strengthening capacity and institutional mechanism of local levels
  - Narrowing the gap between urban/rural, rich/poor
  - Monitoring and review
  - Learning from other countries specially on the sustainability



**Eng. Ana  
Paula  
Cardoso**

***Head, Dept of  
Environmental  
Health, MoH***

**Mozambique**





MISAU

# Hand hygiene for all in Mozambique



Sharing the early experiences of mobilizing multi-ministerial support for the development of a HH4A roadmaps under the leadership of the Ministry of Health.



MISAU

# Status: water, sanitation & hygiene

- Hand hygiene access is still limited, both in domestic and institutional settings;
- Access to handwashing facilities and services in households, schools and health care facilities is alarmingly low;
- Access to handwashing facilities with available water and soap:
  - ☐ Health care facilities - 40%
  - ☐ Family compounds - 26%
  - ☐ Schools - 15%

“O nosso maior valor é a vida”





MISAU

# Status: water, sanitation & hygiene

## Households, WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) 2019

- Access to basic drinking water: 56% (urban: 84%, rural: 40%)
- Access to basic sanitation: 29% (urban: 52%, rural: 17%)
- Access to basic hygiene: 26% (urban: 47%, rural: 17%)\* DHS 2011 (No JMP estimates available)

## Schools, JMP 2018

- Limited access to water: 31% (urban: 46%, rural: 28%)
- Access to basic sanitation: 48% (urban: 50%, rural: 46%)
- Access to basic hygiene: 15% (urban: 15%, rural: 11%)

## Health care facilities, JMP 2020

- Access to basic drinking water: 56% national
- Access to basic sanitation: 43% national
- Access to basic hygiene: 40% rural (No national estimate available)

Fonte: JMP <https://washdata.org/data/downloads#MOZ>

“O nosso maior valor é a vida”



MISAU

## Status: water, sanitation & hygiene

- Multisectoral technical group for water, sanitation and hygiene;
- Composed of various governamental institutions, civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations and partners;
- This group aims to facilitate technical dialogue water, sanitation and hygiene, develop norms, monitor activity, and share experiences, among other activities.



MISAU

# History

## Hand hygiene behaviour change:

- National Campaign on Environmental Hygiene (2008)
- National Health Promotion Strategy
- Action Plan for Promotion of Hygiene and Cleanliness
- National Strategy for Community Response to COVID-19 (2020)
- Formative research to identify principal barriers to hygiene practice

“O nosso maior valor é a vida”





MISAU

# Barriers

**Out of these various initiatives, the following key barriers have been identified over the years:**

- Lack of national norms and standards for water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools and health care facilities.
- Capital investments in health care facilities and schools often exclude the necessary infrastructure and services for water, sanitation and hygiene. Where they do occur, they vary, depending on financing agency.
- Routine sectoral monitoring systems used by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health do not include water, sanitation and hygiene indicators.

“O nosso maior valor é a vida”



MISAU

# Handwashing during COVID-19

- The COVID-19 pandemic has led to greater government prioritisation of hand hygiene and hand hygiene practices have increased;
- A recent inquiry showed strong general public compliance with hand hygiene as a preventative measure against COVID-19 (up to 80%).
- The Education Sector mandated that access to water, and handwashing stations are minimum conditions for the reopening of schools.
- The Health Sector equipped COVID-19 isolation centres with handwashing stations, as an essential requirement for Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) measures.
- Markets and other public spaces are being reorganised to reduce the risk of transmission. This includes availability of handwashing stations and supporting messaging at entrances and exits.



MISAU

# Progress in health care facilities



- Multi-sectoral group on water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities;
- Technical norms on water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities, endorsed by the multi-sectoral group;
- Terms of reference complete to carry out situational analysis;
- Numerous initiatives to improve water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities are in progress, with the support of key partners including UNICEF, WaterAid and World Vision.





MISAU

# Progress in health care facilities



- WASHFIT training is planned – global tool developed by WHO/UNICEF;
- Proposal developed for WASH indicators to be included in the national health monitoring system.

Mozambique indicators focus on the above 4 areas



MISAU

# Progress in schools



- Government commits to rehabilitation/ construction of WASH systems in the context of efforts to return children to school.
- Capacity development to ensure sustainability of service delivery:
  - ☐ Creation of maintenance teams,
  - ☐ Reinforced education/promotion of hand hygiene
  - ☐ Improved monitoring of practices through new database.

# Progress in communities

- Mass media campaign launched by government to increase hand hygiene in the context of COVID-19

□ Media;

□ Radio messaging in various national languages;

□ TV spots



Mozambican health educators after installing a "tippy-tap" for handwashing. Credit: Carlos Serra  
<http://www.africafocus.org/docs20/moz2004.php>





MISAU

## Next steps

- The Global Hand Hygiene For All initiative launched in 2020 presents a further opportunity to accelerate access to hand hygiene services and sustain behaviours.
- The Global initiative **complements** ongoing government efforts in line with the current State of Public Emergency, **reinforces** the importance of hand hygiene to the prevention of COVID-19 and contributes to making hand hygiene behaviours everyone's business. This will prevent infectious disease transmission now and in the future.

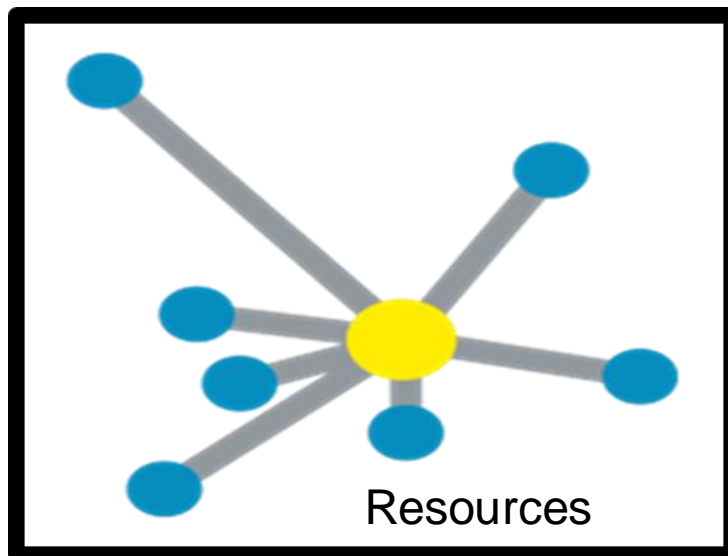


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## Next steps



Partnership/ Coordination



Resources

- Organise an advocacy workshop to launch the Hand Hygiene for All initiative;
- Develop an interministerial roadmap to achieve universal hand hygiene;
- Support national budgetary processes to ensure allocation of funds;
- Promote the prioritisation of hand hygiene investments within other key ministries, including for infrastructure and promotion activities;
- Promote the importance of hand hygiene financing among key development partners.

# Investing in hand hygiene promotion, with both the present and future in mind!



Ana Paula Cardoso Thuzine

Email: [apaulacardoso34@hotmail.com](mailto:apaulacardoso34@hotmail.com)

Environmental Health Department, Ministry of Health (MISAU)



# Dr. Beverley Ho

***Concurrent  
Director IV,  
Health Promotion  
Bureau & Disease  
Prevention and  
Control Bureau  
(MoH)***

**Philippines**





# 7 PRIORITY AREAS

**1 Diet and Exercise**  
Enabling improved nutrition and increased physical activity

**2 Environmental Health**  
*Tackling environmental and climate impacts on health*

**3 Immunization**  
Promoting vaccine use



**4 Substance Use**  
Preventing tobacco use, illicit drug use & harmful alcohol use

**5 Mental Health**  
Increasing psychosocial and mental well-being

**6 Sexual and Reproductive Health**  
Promoting positive sexual and reproductive behavior

**7 Violence and Injury Prevention**  
Protecting communities from violence and injury

## PA2: Scope & Challenges



- **air pollution** (both outdoor and inside the household)
- **access to safely managed water and sanitation, proper waste management**
- **crowding** of houses in communities

### Context: Devolved to 1500+ Local Governments



**7 million** rely on unsafe and unsustainable water sources



**24 million** lack access to improved sanitation

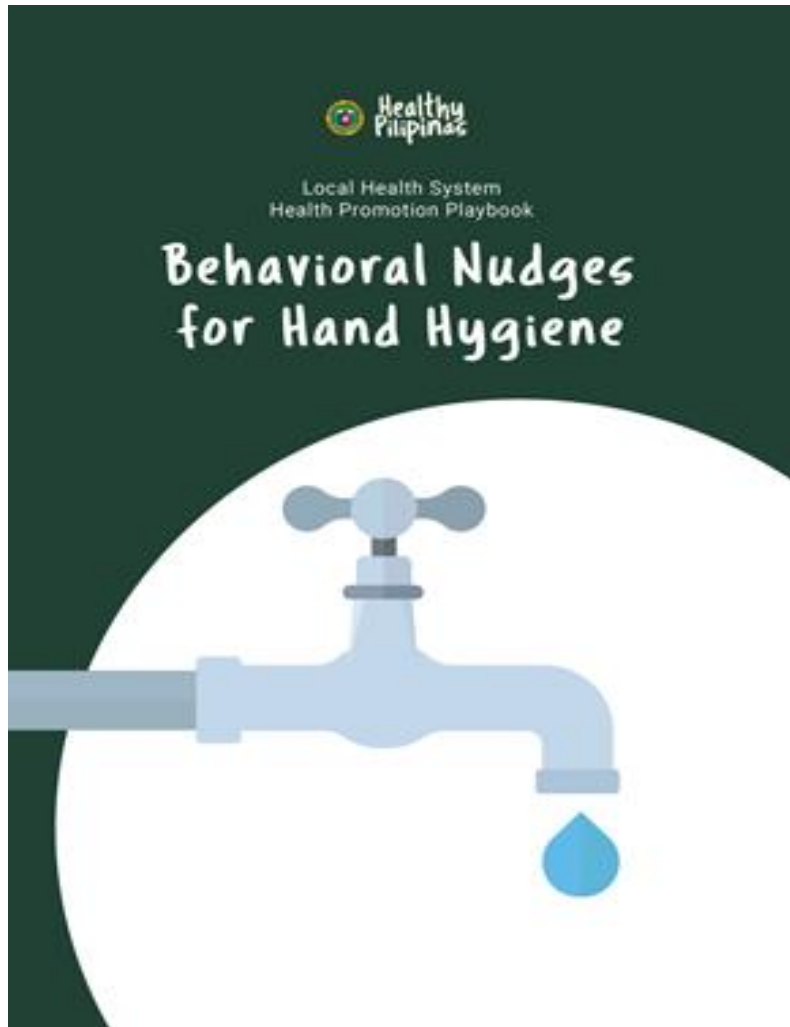


**93%** have handwashing facilities at home, but this does not translate to actual practice

# PA2: National Policy Framework

- Sanitation Code
  - Provisions on installation and maintenance of handwashing facilities or lavatories in various settings
- Local Government Code
  - LGUs are granted powers to discharge functions and responsibilities to provide basic services and facilities, including those related to general hygiene and sanitation
- National Sustainable Sanitation Plan (AO 2010-0021)
  - Declared sustainable sanitation as national policy and priority, anchored on the principle that it is a public good, fundamental human right, and essential component of total human development
- Philippine Approach to Total Sanitation (AO 2019-0054)
  - Four sanitation levels for LGUs to determine their baseline status and to identify priority program components suited to their target level
- Risk-Based Public Health Standards for COVID-19 Mitigation (AO 2020-0015)
  - Objective 2 for reducing transmission includes the ff:
    - Encourage frequent hand washing with soap and water, such as through appropriate information and education campaigns.
    - Ensure access to basic hygiene facilities such as toilets, handwashing areas, water, soap, alcohol/ sanitizer.

# Playbooks: Tool to Support Local Implementation



## *Recommendations*

1. Increase number of **accessible and well-maintained** handwashing facilities and/or sanitation stations in public spaces with sufficient **supplies**
2. Install **behavioral nudges** in hand hygiene facilities
3. Develop **complementary strategies** to further encourage and sustain proper



# Playbook Chap 1: Template Policy

## Hygiene Behavioral Nudges Ordinance

### Key Features

- Establishment and Maintenance of an **Enabling Environment**
- **C/MHO as Principal Implementer** of Behavioral Nudges Master Plan
- Installation of **Customized Behavioral Nudges** for Identified Priority Settings
- **Reporting and Monitoring**
- *Auxiliary Programs/Activities*
- *Mandatory Installation as Regulatory Requirement*

### Template Policy

[Number] Session

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE [NUMBER] SANGGUNIANG [UNIT] OF THE [LGU] HELD AT [LOCATION] ON [DATE]

Present:

[Name]	[Position]
[Name]	[Position]
[Name]	[Position]

On official business:

[Name]	[Position]
[Name]	[Position]
[Name]	[Position]

Absent:

[Name]	[Position]
[Name]	[Position]
[Name]	[Position]

WHEREAS, on 8 March 2020, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte declared a State of Public Health Emergency throughout the country due to COVID-19, and enjoined all government agencies and local government units (LGUs) to render full assistance and cooperation and mobilize the necessary resources to undertake critical, urgent and appropriate responses and measures to curtail and eliminate the COVID -19 threat;

WHEREAS, the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID) National Action Plan identifies the development of minimum public health standards as the backbone of the Philippine response to the COVID-19 outbreak;

WHEREAS, on 27 April 2020, the Department of Health (DOH) released Administrative Order No. 2020-0015 or Guidelines on the Risk-Based Public Health Standards for COVID-19 Mitigation which outlines non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI) or public health strategies to mitigate and suppress transmission of infectious diseases. This includes engineering controls, such as placement of handwashing facilities across public settings, to improve personal hygiene;

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the DOH highly encourage the improvement of handwashing facilities and the use of proven behavior-change techniques to enable more frequent and proper hand hygiene as one of the most important measures in preventing COVID-19 infection;

# Developing the Template Policy

## 1

### **Policy Review and Consultative Process**

- »»» Review of national policy framework & literature on behavioral nudges
- »»» Comprehensive nudge guide for handwashing developed by partners at COVID-19 Hygiene Hub
- »»» Review and input from DOH - Disease Prevention and Control Bureau, Legal Service, Policy & Technology Division, and Hygiene Hub

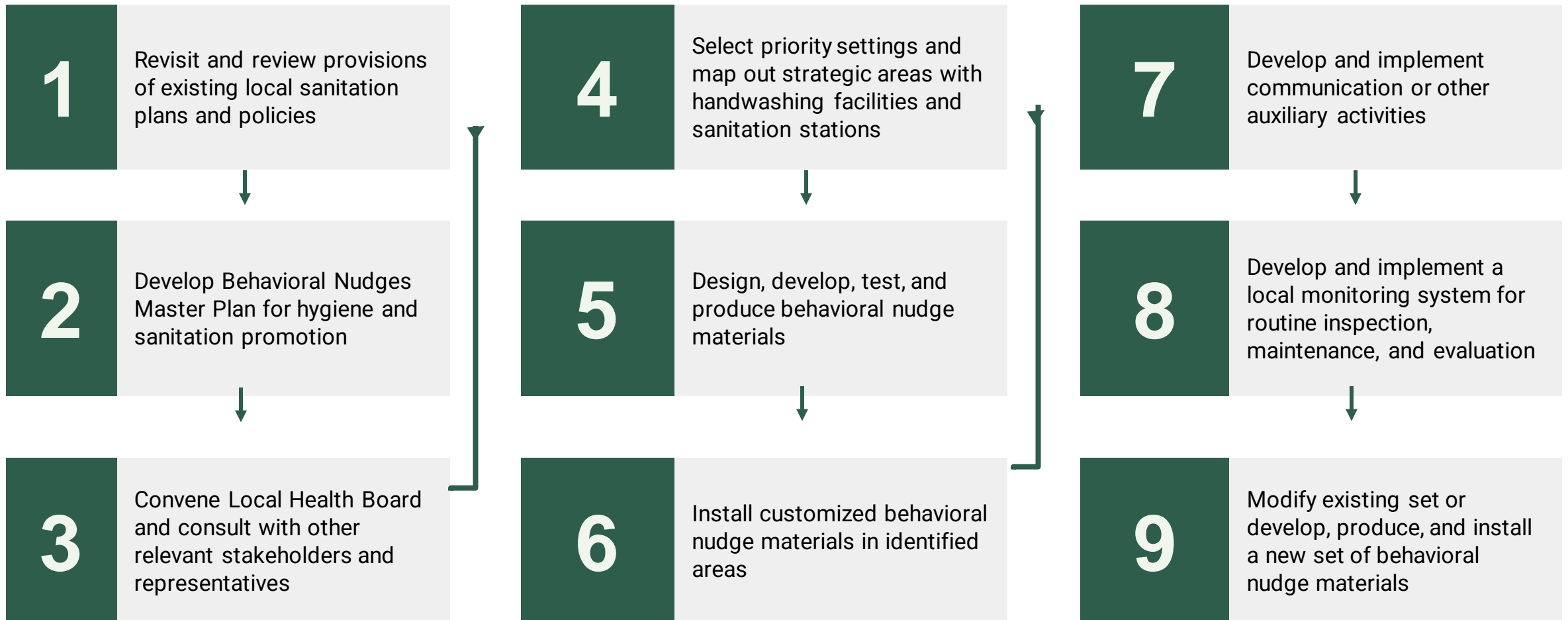
## 2

### **LGU Cascade and Uptake of Policy**

- »»» Orientation with CHDs and LGUs to cascade the playbook and discuss policy content
- »»» Department Memorandum 2021-0244 enjoining LGUs to utilize the playbooks and the materials in them, including template policy

# Playbook Chap 2: Implementation Timeline

## Activity Timeline



# Playbook Chap 3: Capacity Building



## Health Promotion and Behavior Change



## Proper Sanitation and Hygiene



## Implementing a Behavioral Nudge Intervention

### Capacity Building Outline

#### FOR CITY/MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICE AND OTHER IMPLEMENTERS

Capacity building and technical support should be provided to those who will be in charge of planning and implementing the installation of behavioral nudges and other related interventions. Other stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved in the interventions may also benefit from capacity building and this may also support advocacy and communication efforts. The following outlines proposed training topics and modules, as well as learning outcomes expected after undergoing capacity building workshops.

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of these modules, participants from the City/Municipal Health Office and other offices or individuals involved in planning and implementation should be able to:

1. Understand the importance of proper sanitation and hand hygiene in infection prevention and control in various settings;
2. Understand and apply the fundamentals of behavior-centered design in planning for behavioral nudges in public spaces; and
3. Produce an LGU Behavioral Nudges Master Plan for hygiene and sanitation promotion in line with the principles of the New Normal.

#### MODULES

The following are proposed topics for workshops designed to equip implementers and stakeholders with basic knowledge and specific technical skills required for the intervention. These trainings may be prepared specially to suit the determined training needs of the participants or may be provided by local community organizations, non-government organizations, or government training bodies.

#### Health Promotion and Behavior Change

1. Introduction to Health Promotion and Behavior Change
2. Designing Effective Behavior Change Programs

#### Proper Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Introduction to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)
2. Proper Sanitation and Hand Hygiene in the New Normal
3. Sustaining WaSH in the Community

#### Implementing a Behavioral Nudge Intervention

1. Principles for Planning and Design (e.g. Behavior-Centered Design)
2. Developing a Behavioral Nudge Master Plan
3. Designing Nudges for Sanitation and Hygiene
4. General Principles for Monitoring and Evaluation



# Playbook Chap 4: Resource Planning

## Basic Resources

	Resources	Quantity
<b>Behavioral Nudge Designs/Materials</b>	Printing/painting supplies and equipment (stickers/laminated/stencil material) Soap & soap dish/dispenser Tissue/paper towel & dispenser Bathroom mirror	# of each type of nudge per facility
<b>Handwashing Facilities/Sanitation Stations</b>	Costs for construction/rehabilitation, maintenance Utilities and supplies (soap/alcohol)	# of facilities
	Communication materials	# of sites

# Playbook Chap 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

## Monitoring and Evaluation

**Structured direct observation** and a **spot-check** by the designated monitoring officer/s

- 2 hour usage rate of facilities with nudges installed (actual vs. potential users)
- Amount of soap/water used
- Number of facilities in identified

Facility Name:	Dates/Period Covered:																														
A: Behavior/Kilos	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Within the duration of two (2) hours: <i>Sa loob ng dalawang (2) oras:</i>																															
Number of actual users (washed with soap and water/sanitized with alcohol-based hand rubs) <i>Bilang ng taong gumamit ng pasilidad (naghugas gamit ang sabon at tubig/nag-sanitize ng kamay)</i>																															
Number of potential users (persons who passed by or are within the vicinity of the handwashing facility/sanitation station)																															

# Playbook Chap 6: Sample Communication Materials



#BIDASolusyon 24/7 COVID HOTLINE: (02) 894 - COVID (26843) or 1555 for all subscribers covid19.healthphilippines.ph





Group germ stickers



Individual germ stickers



# Germ

Germ stickers will be placed on surfaces of frequently touched objects like comfort room doorknob, toilet flush, workstations, tables, and more. These shall implicitly tell people to be cautious because germs could stay for hours or days on such items.



# Handprints

Colorful handprints will be placed on surfaces, above the sink or near the handwashing facility. These stickers will serve as cues for proper hand hygiene behaviors.

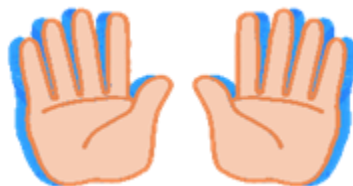


Green handprint



Red handprint

Hands in red, blue,  
and green version



# Footprints

Brightly colored footprints or shoe stickers shall be placed on the floor, leading people to the handwashing station. These stickers will be helpful especially for handwashing areas that are separated from comfort rooms.



Green BG version



Red with outline



Green with outline



Blue shoe print



Red shoe print



Green footprint



Red footprint



# Arrows

Different colored arrows will be placed on the floor. This will serve as a pathway towards the handwashing facility. Just like the footprints, this will be beneficial for areas with a separate handwashing area.



Plain arrow versions

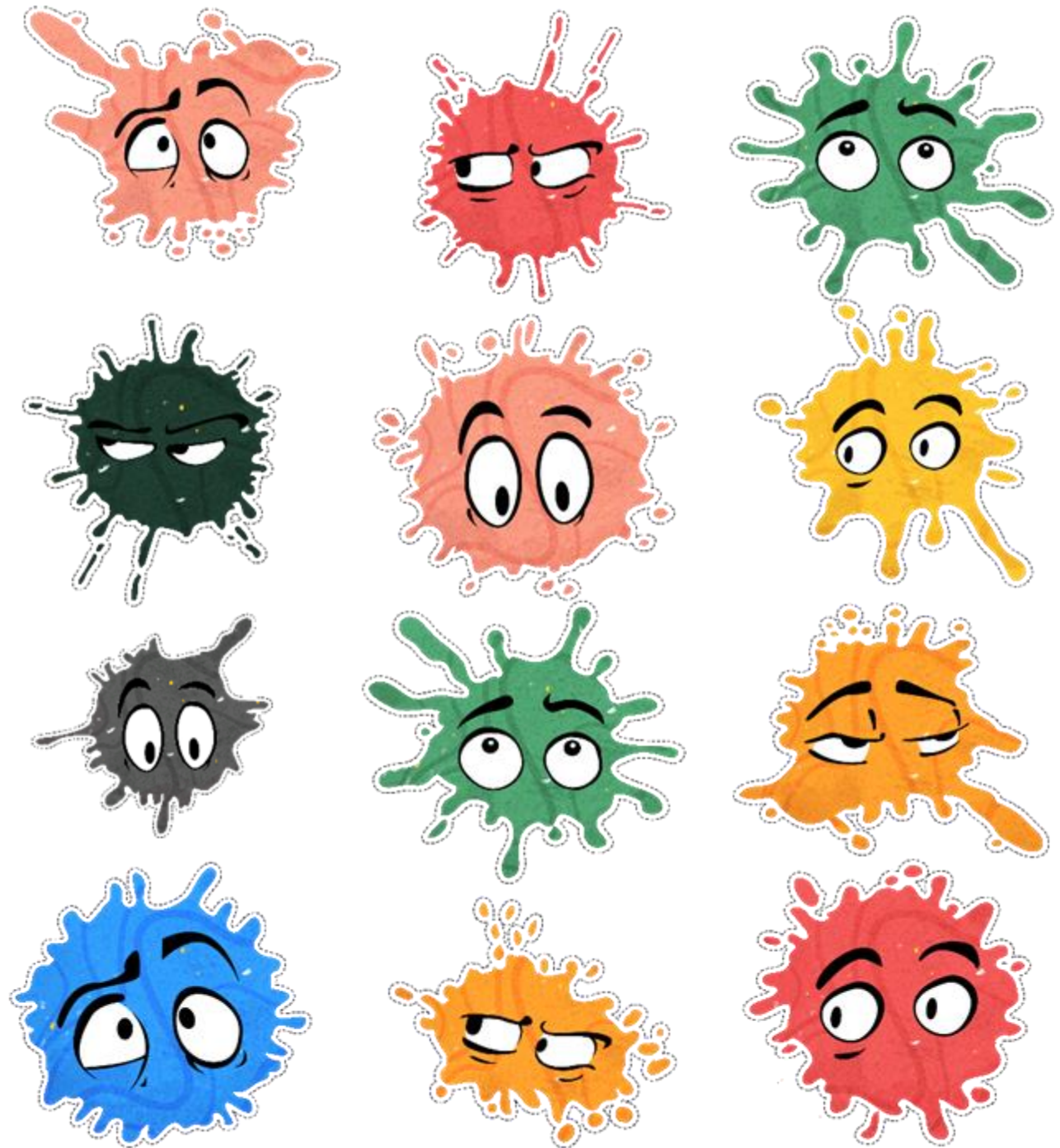


# Eyes

A pair of "watchful eyes" shall be attached on the surface above or near the handwashing station. It shall create an atmosphere that others are observing you and that you are being watched to see if you are doing proper hand hygiene behaviors.



Eyes in circle versions







# Stencils

A [printable stencil](#) version of several of the nudges are also made available. These could be printed, cut out, and painted in strategic areas to reinforce desired behaviors.

**Mrs. Yemisi  
Akpa**

***Chief Scientific  
Officer, Water  
Quality Control  
and Sanitation  
Department***

**Nigeria**



**Dr. Ehab  
Attia**

***General Manager,  
Infection Control  
Dept. (MoH)***

**Egypt**

**Kitch  
Bawa**

***Sanitation Project  
Manager  
AMCOW***

**Nigeria**





**Dr. Maria  
Neira**

***Director,  
Environment,  
Climate Change &  
Health  
WHO***

**Switzerland**





# Accelerating Hand Hygiene

*A Government  
Leadership  
Meeting*

**THANK  
YOU**

