



# A community-centered approach to contact tracing for COVID-19

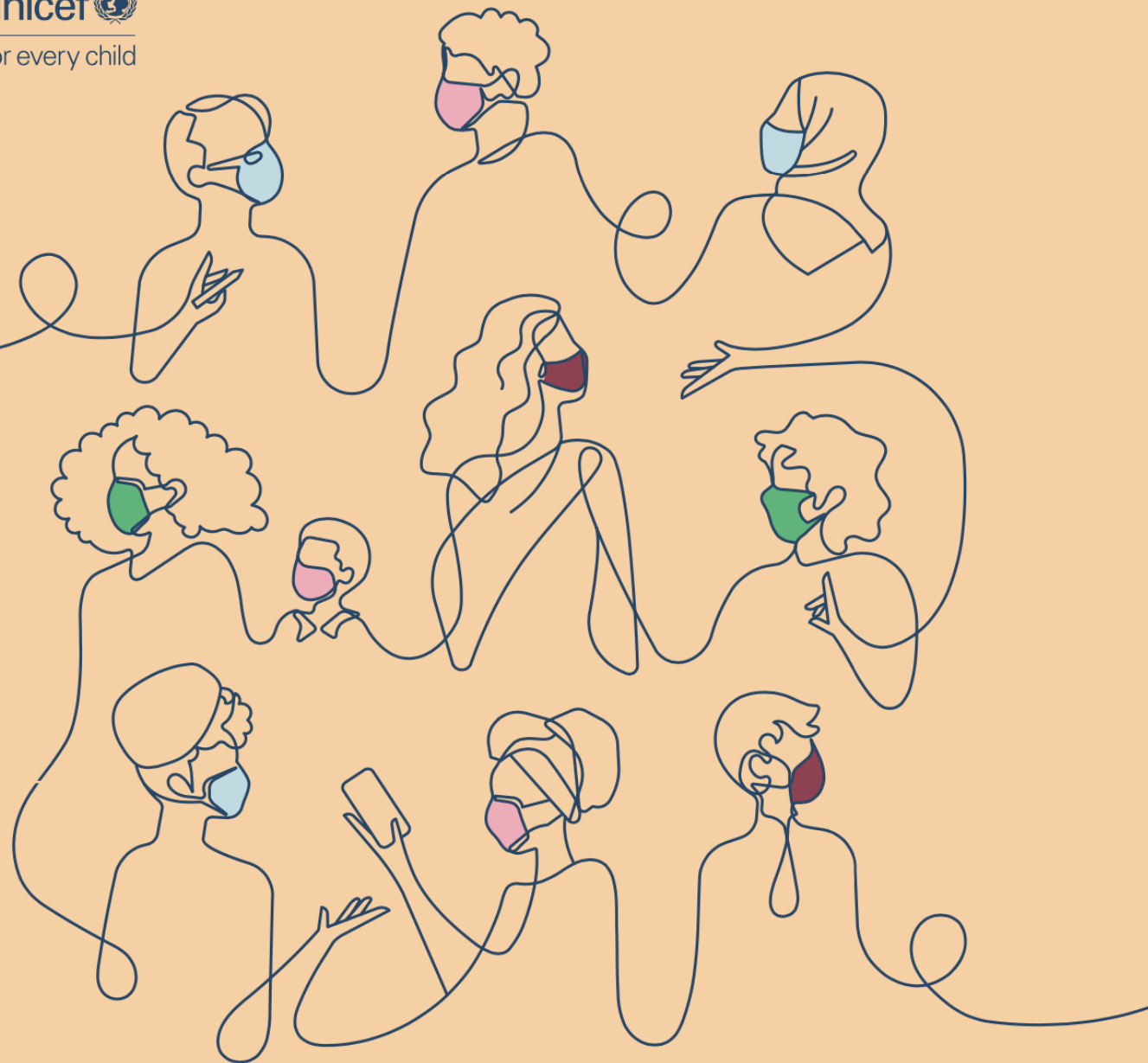
WHO INFODEMIC MANAGEMENT  
&  
GLOBAL COLLECTIVE SERVICE  
WEBINAR

April 13, 2021



# **Enabling Success**

A Community Centered  
Approach to Contact  
Tracing for COVID-19



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## Context

Contact tracing is a strategy that has been used for decades to stop infectious disease. Over time we have learnt that implementing contact tracing successfully requires close and consistent engagement with local communities.

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Evidence from previous contact tracing efforts shows that across all contexts community trust is critical for contact tracing to be successful

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Community ownership, buy-in, and active participation is central to successfully implementing contact tracing, reducing transmission for COVID-19 and saving lives.

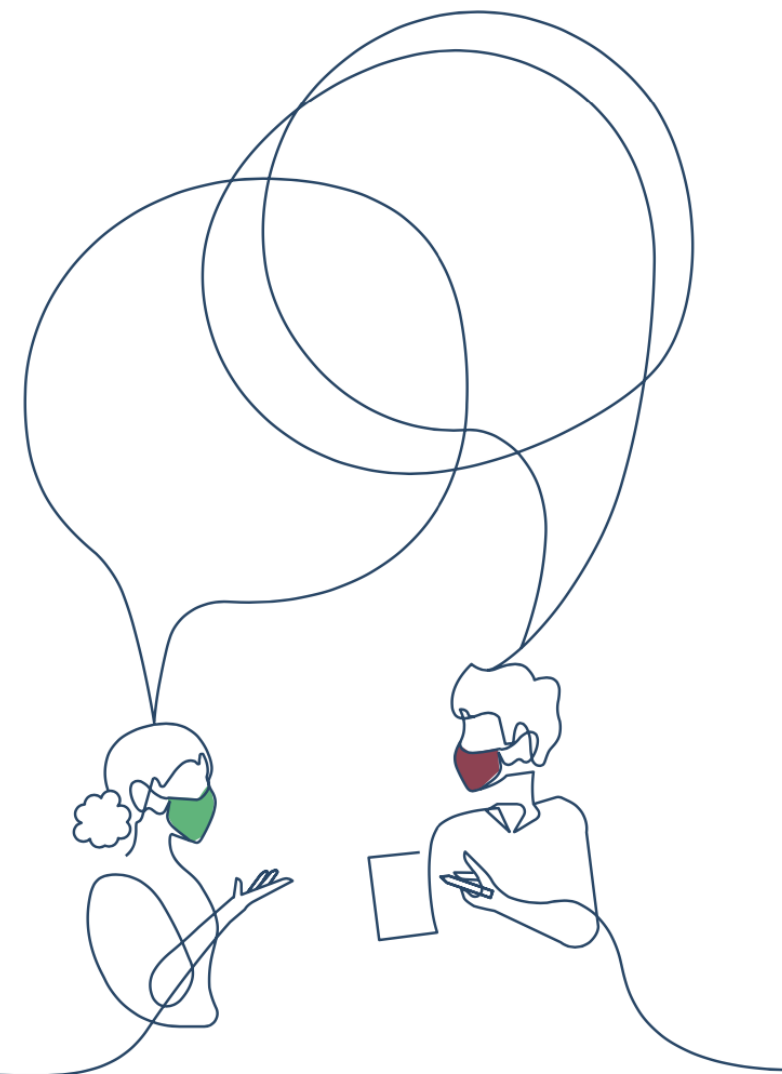
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## Purpose

To place of community engagement and participation at the heart of the contact tracing process and **articulate best practice principles for community engagement and how they can be operationalized.**

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The material presented can stand on its own, or be used to complement other documents which support this process including strategies, implementation plans or training and capacity building modules.



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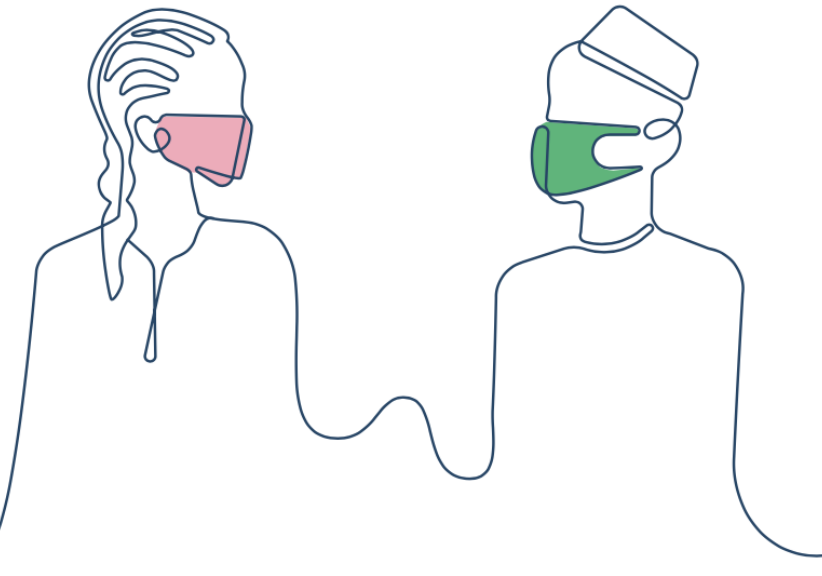
## Audience

National and local level planners and implementers, including government, NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the coordination, implementation and monitoring of contact tracing for COVID-19

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## Expected outcome

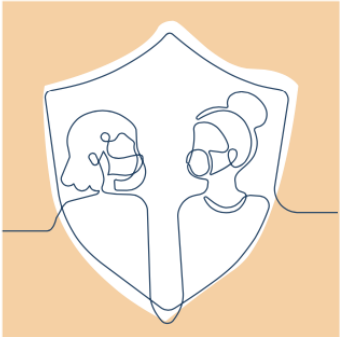
Increase knowledge and understanding of programme managers and implementers on the importance of putting community at the heart of contact tracing while empowering them to do so. **Effective integration of community engagement principles and processes into contact tracing strategies and implementation will build and promote trust and ultimately reduce the transmission of COVID-19 saving lives.**



# Key Principles



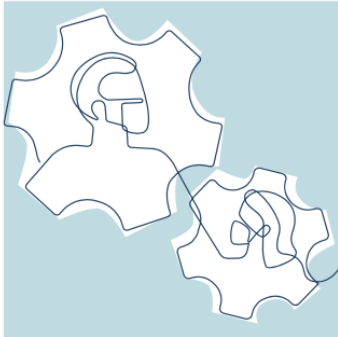
**01**  
Understand  
Community Context



**02**  
Build Trust



**03**  
Ensure and Maintain  
Community Buy-In



**04**  
Work Through  
Community-Based  
Solutions



**05**  
Generate Community  
Workforce



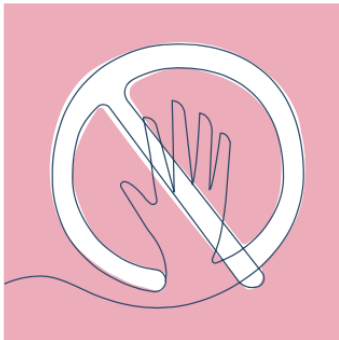
**06**  
Commit To Honest and  
Inclusive Communication



**07**  
Listen, Analyse and  
Respond to Feedback



**08**  
Consider Technology  
Implications



**09**  
Do Not Criminalise  
Actions



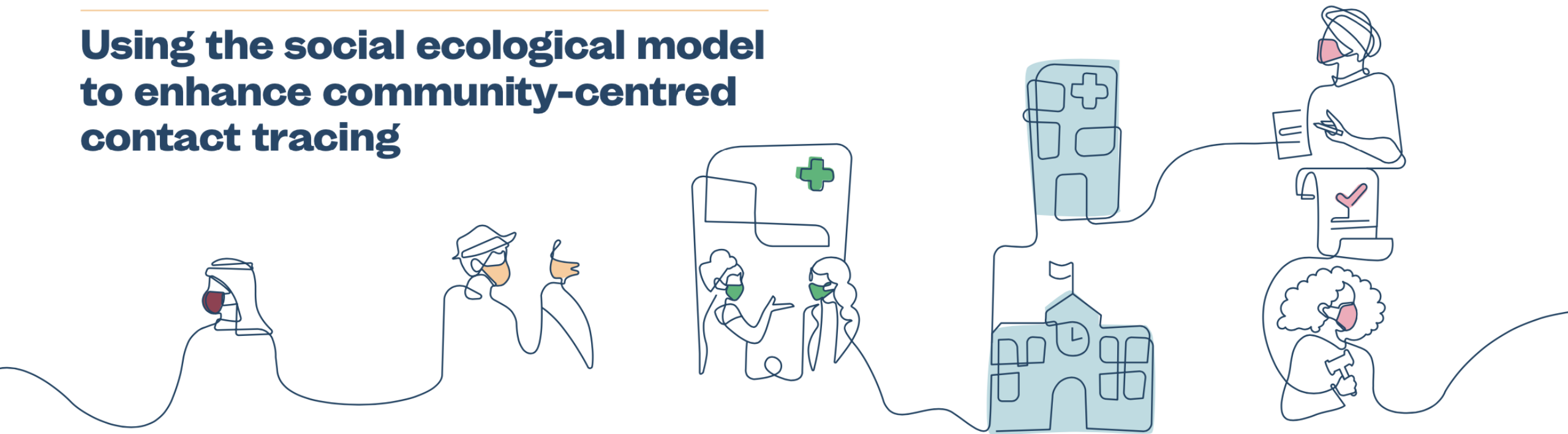
**10**  
Address/Discourage  
Stigma



**11**  
Coordinate with All  
Response Actors



# Using the social ecological model to enhance community-centred contact tracing



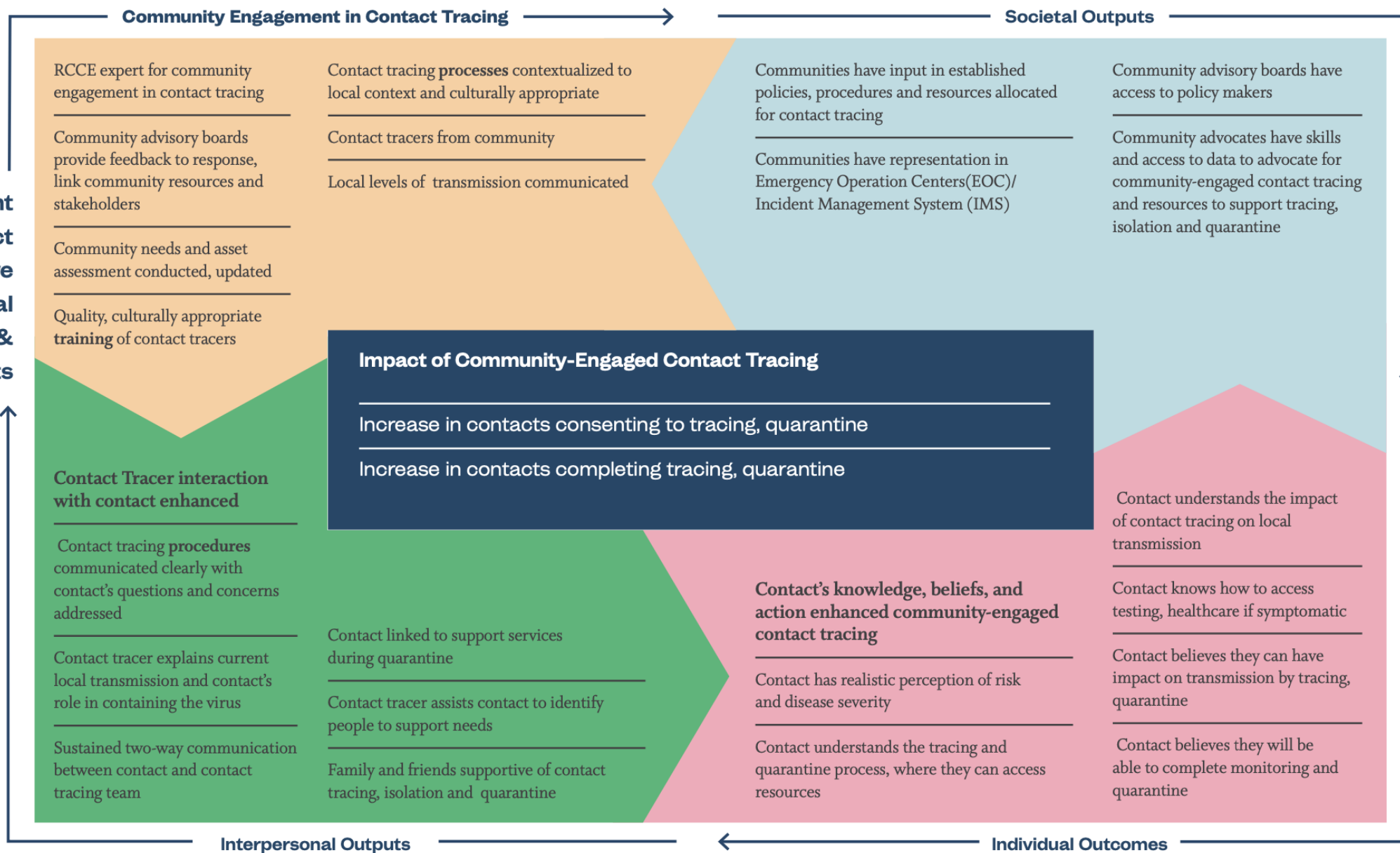
Evidence demonstrates that social and community factors, including policies and norms, influence the success of outbreak control measures.

Applying SEM to contact tracing helps us identify barriers and opportunities at all levels- which support a contact to fully participate in contact tracing and quarantine upon exposure.

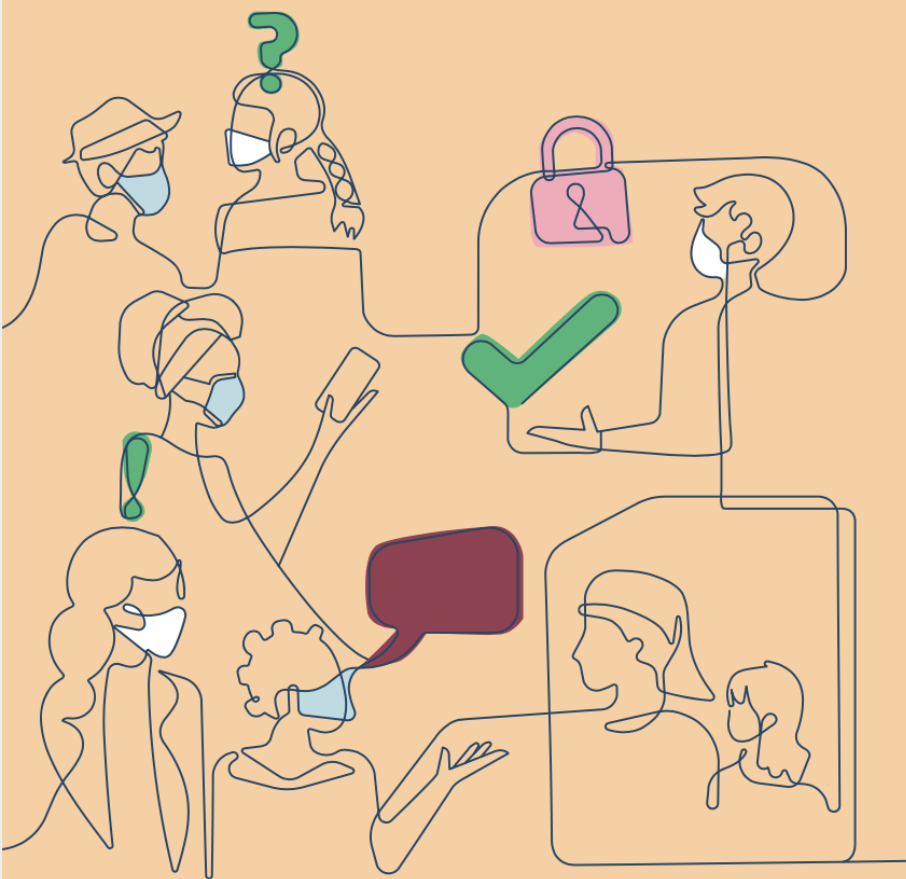
The model also illustrates the vital inter-dependencies among policy makers, the community, the contact tracer, and the individual contact.

Enabling a contact tracer to understand each level of the response context better prepares them to identify misgivings and resistance to contact tracing and helps them to offer alternative solutions improve uptake of contact tracing activities.

**Community engagement  
strengthens contact  
tracing & has a positive  
impact on individual  
outcomes & societal &  
interpersonal outputs**



# Operationalizing community engagement



Contact tracing is most effective when the community where tracing will take place is actively involved at all stages, including planning, implementation, and review.

.

**Community trust** is critical, and especially so where people may be marginalized or underserved.

**SOPs** provide a sample set of actions to take to actualize the Community Engagement Principles.

Contact tracing may be conducted through **a mix of technological approaches**, phone, and in person visits.








Regardless of the format used to conduct contact tracing, the **community engagement principles** remain relevant.



# Indicators for key principles

There are many nuances involved in the community engagement process for contact tracing that are identified in the principles presented. The indicators in the table measure the impact of the corresponding key principles.

Principles	Suggested Indicator
 <b>01 Understand Community Context</b>	Completion of community asset and needs assessment for contact tracing.
 <b>02 Build Trust</b>	<p>Contact tracing procedures include linking contact to existing community resources to support quarantine.</p> <p>Contact tracing procedures include explaining the contact tracing process and the contact's role.</p>
 <b>03 Ensure and Maintain Community Buy-in</b>	Presence of mechanism established for community feedback and response into the contact tracing process.
 <b>04 Work Through Community-Based Solutions</b>	<p>Presence of community focal point embedded in Emergency Operation Center/Incident Management System to engage on RCCE.</p> <p>Percent of contact tracers trained in community engagement.</p>

Principles	Suggested Indicator
 <b>05 Generate Community Workforce</b>	Percentage of contact tracers from the community.
 <b>06 Commit to Honest and Inclusive Communication</b>	<p>Presence of mechanism in place for contact to communicate with contact tracing team.</p> <p>Contact tracing procedures include two-way dialogue around local transmission and contact's role in containment.</p>
 <b>07 Listen, Analyse and Respond to Feedback</b>	<p>Contact tracing procedures include question and answer exchange between contact and contact tracer.</p> <p>Presence of feedback and response mechanism established for community input into contact tracing process.</p>
 <b>08 Consider Technological Implications</b>	Track or trace technology app uptake via percentage of CT app downloads.
 <b>09 Do not Criminalize Actions</b>	Total number of ordinances created with punitive action for violation of contact tracing and quarantine guidance.
 <b>10 Address/ Discourage Stigma</b>	<p>Presence of a mechanism established to disseminate current information about local transmission, testing, contact tracing.</p> <p>Contact tracing procedures include explaining the contact tracing process and the contact's role.</p>
 <b>11 Coordinate With All Response Actors</b>	Community has documentation of recommendations for policy, procedures, and resource allocation for contact tracing.

# Annex A

## Indicator Bank

Indicator	Why is this indicator important?	Type of Indicator	Level	Data type	How is indicator calculated	Examples of who collects data	Notes
Proportion of identified contacts that agree to tracing/monitoring	This is the first overarching goal of contact tracing. This indicator is likely to be influenced by a number of factors. However, community engagement is a critical component.	Outcome Indicator	Community and national	Percentage	$\left[ \frac{\# \text{ Contacts in Quarantine}}{\# \text{ Contacts Identified}} \right] \times 100$	Contact Tracing Pillar	Indicator is likely to be influenced by a # of factors external to community engagement performance. If an indicator is not meeting its target, it is important to examine outcome, output, process, and input indicators specific to community engagement AND to other pillars to identify the root cause of the performance. To detect increase, indicators must be measured at more than one time point.
Percent of identified contacts that complete tracing/monitoring/quarantine or become a case	This is the second overarching goal of contact tracing. This indicator is likely to be influenced by a number of factors. However, community engagement is a critical component.	Outcome Indicator	Community and national	Percentage	$\left[ \frac{\# \text{ Contacts Completed Quarantine or Became Case}}{\# \text{ Contacts in Quarantine}} \right] \times 100$	Contact Tracing Pillar	See details in 'note' above.

Indicator	Why is this indicator important?	Type of Indicator	Level	Data type	How is indicator calculated	Examples of who collects data	Notes
A locally appropriate mechanism is established to disseminate current information about local transmission, testing, contact tracing	Public will have knowledge of current incidence and high transmission area to better assess their own risk.	Process Indicator	Community	Yes or No	Presence of defined, publicly known mechanisms established to consistently disseminate current information about local transmission, testing, contact tracing indicators over a specified period.	Contact Tracing Pillar - RCCE/ Surveillance	Could be online dashboard, routine reporting on radio and newspapers, posters, etc.  Information disseminated: incidence, high transmission areas, locations for local testing, latest contact tracing indicators, etc.
Percentage of communities with established mechanism to disseminate current information about local transmission, testing, contact tracing	Measures the differences in public knowledge of current incidence and high transmission areas between the differing communities.	Process Indicator	National	Percentage	$\left[ \frac{\# \text{ Municipalities or Districts Reporting}}{\# \text{ Total } \# \text{ Municipalities or Districts}} \right] \times 100$	Contact Tracing Pillar or RCCE/ Surveillance working group	Important to measure the range of success in implementing community engagement in different communities. This can be reflected on when analyzing the effects of community engagement in the contact tracing process as a whole.
Mechanism established for community input into contact tracing process	Including the community in the contact tracing process ensures transparency, community buy-in, and builds trust.	Process Indicator	Community	Yes or No	Presence of defined, publicly-known mechanisms established over a specific period of time.	Contact Tracing Pillar or RCCE/ Surveillance working group	Mechanism could be public review of process, town hall, focus group, stakeholder/ community advisory board feedback, radio call-in shows, free SMS or telephone hotline etc.
Percentage of communities reporting established mechanism for community input to contact tracing process	Identifying differences between communities is essential to understand success of community input to contact tracing.	Process Indicator	National	Percentage	$\left[ \frac{\# \text{ Municipalities or Districts Reporting}}{\# \text{ Total } \# \text{ Municipalities or Districts}} \right] \times 100$	EOM/ICM	Mechanism could be town hall, focus group, stakeholder/ community advisory board feedback, radio call-in shows, free SMS or telephone hotline etc.

Indicator	Why is this indicator important?	Type of Indicator	Level	Data type	How is indicator calculated	Examples of who collects data	Notes
Contact tracing procedures explain the contact tracing process and the contact's role	Explaining procedures will help address stigma and rumours and will also encourage inclusive communication.	Output Indicator	Community	Average score on a scale of 1-4 (1=Strongly agree, 4=Strongly disagree)	$\left[ \frac{\sum \text{ Scores}}{\text{Total } \# \text{ contacts surveyed}} \right]$	Contact Tracing Pillar or RCCE/ Surveillance working group	Formatted to be included in a contact tracing evaluation survey. This indicator is important to disseminate to local contact tracing teams as it addresses quality of community engagement in contact tracing procedures.
Contact tracing procedures include question and answer exchange between contact and contact tracer	This will aim to address questions, concerns, and rumours and work to build trust.	Output Indicator	Community	Yes or No	$\left[ \frac{\# \text{ Yes Responses}}{\text{Total } \# \text{ Contacts Surveyed}} \right] \times 100$	Contact Tracing Pillar or RCCE/ Surveillance working groups	See details in 'note' above.
Contact tracing procedures include information dissemination of local transmission and contact's role in containment	Provides transparency within the contact tracing process, which reduces fear, increases trust and therefore reduces stigma.	Output Indicator	Community	Yes or No	Presence of mechanism included in contact tracing procedures that disseminates local transmission and contact's role in containment over a specific period of time.	Contact Tracing Pillar or RCCE/ Surveillance working group	Mechanism could be preamble in contact tracing interview, relayed in community town hall/ community advisory boards, or displayed online dashboard, routine reporting on radio and newspapers, posters, etc.
Locally appropriate mechanisms in place for contact to communicate with contact tracing team	Supports honest and open communication between the community and contact tracing team.	Output	Community	Yes or No	Presence of contact information for the contact tracing team is easily and publicly available over a specific period of time.	Contact Tracing Pillar or RCCE/ Surveillance working group	Mechanism could provide contact with a telephone # to reach contact tracing teams, disseminate flyers that include contact tracing team details, or information displayed on a website.

# Resource guide – vetted resource guide to support community-centred contact tracing

## Guidance

- Guidance: Contact Tracing For COVID-19, IFRC
- Operational Guide for Community Health Workers on Covid-19 in Malawi, Ministry of Health, Save the Children, Last Mile Health, Aspen Management Partners for Health
- Communication Guidance For COVID-19 Contact Tracing, Vital Strategies and Resolve to Save Lives
- A Guide For Community Facing Staff, Oxfam
- Contact Tracing in the Context of COVID-19, WHO
- Digital Tools for COVID-19 Contact Tracing, WHO
- Finding Community-Led Solutions to COVID-19: An interagency guidance note on working with communities in high density settings to plan local approaches to preventing and managing COVID, 19, RCCE Technical Working Group (Africa)

## Lessons Learned

- Community engagement for successful COVID-19 pandemic response: 10 lessons from the Ebola outbreak responses in Africa

## Data and Insights

- Covid-19: Perception of Contact Tracing Global Report, Imperial College London
- Sierra Leone Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Ebola Social Mobilization and Community Engagement, J Health Community
- Contact Tracing Training Course Mapping and Recommendations for New Course Development, CORE

## Group

- Case Investigation and Contact Tracing: Part of a Multipronged Approach to Fight the COVID-19 Pandemic, Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Community Engagement for Contact Tracing During COVID-19 , World Food Programme
- Kap Covid Dashboard, Johns Hopkins Center For Communication Program
- Community Feedback to Inform Ebola Response Efforts – Community Perspectives on Contact Tracing, IFRC

## Tools

- A Guide for Community Facing Staff, Oxfam
- Step-by-Step: Engaging Communities During COVID-19, READY Initiative
- COVID-19 Contact Tracing Playbook, Vital Strategies
- COVID 19 Contact Tracing Toolkit, Vital Strategies
- COVID-19 Risk Communication and Community Engagement Toolkit for Humanitarian Actors (“RCCE Toolkit”), READY Initiative

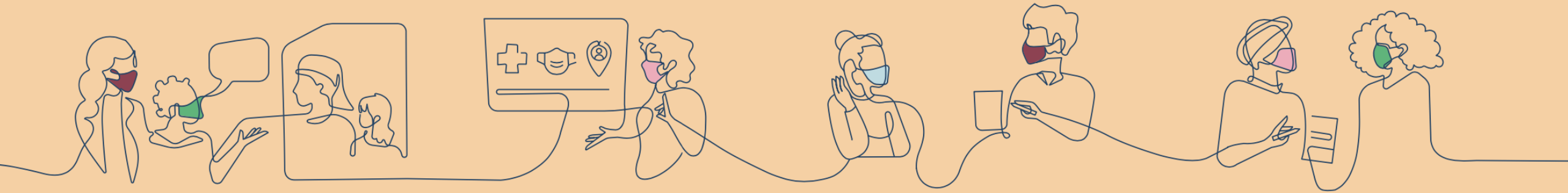
## Trainings

- COVID-19 Contact Tracing, Johns Hopkins University via COURSERA
- Risk Communication Training, TEPHINET

## Communications Materials

- How Does Contact Tracing Work, WHO

# Conclusion



**Community partnership** is imperative for successful and sustainable contact tracing efforts.

**Working as integrated teams** of tracers, health workers and mobilisers can produce best results given workforce scarcity.

Combined **training, monitoring and evaluation** will improve **efficiency** of operations.

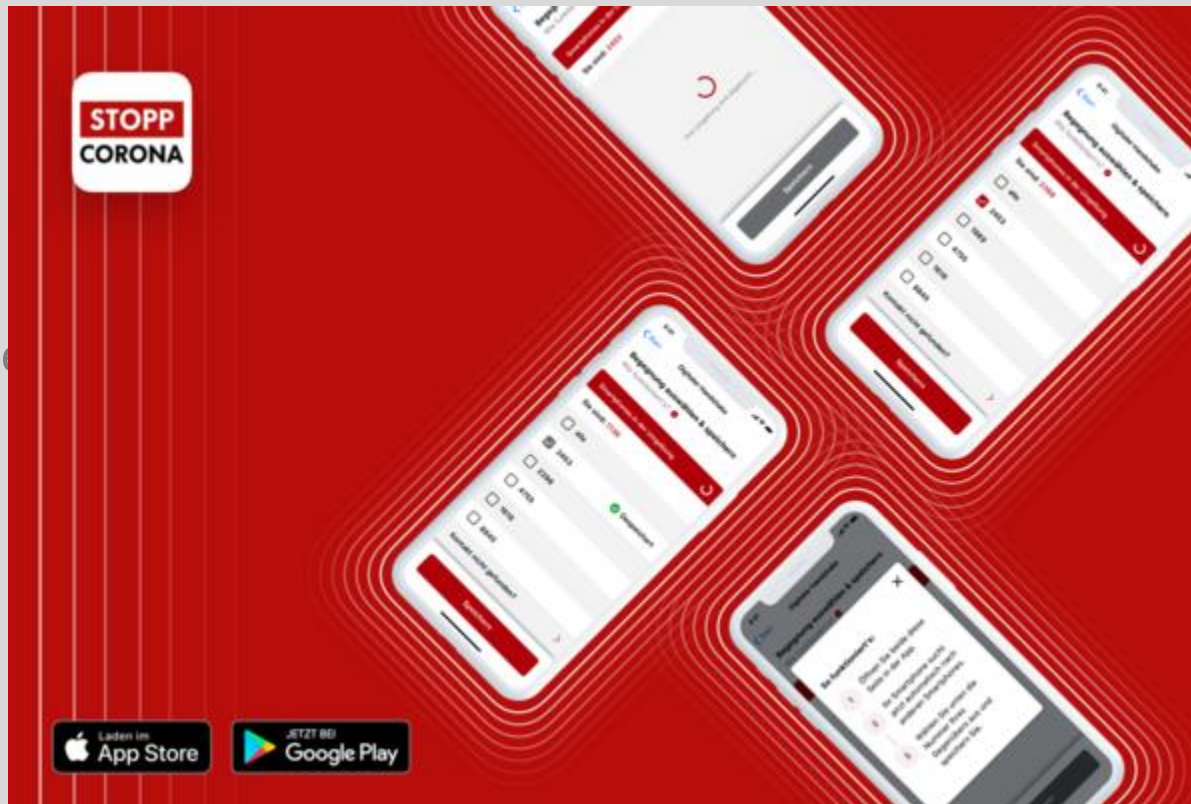
**COVID-19 requires an integrated response plan** involving community engagement and risk communication in contact tracing.



# STOPP CORONA APP

UTILIZING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES  
TO GAIN TRUST

Gabriela Pollo





# Digital Contact Tracing

- Innovation in a humanitarian setting
- Stopp Corona App was first in Europe and the first issued by a Red Cross society
- Trust in brand did not transform into digital sphere



# Challenge: Acceptance

- Acceptance was devastating: out of 67% of the general population who knew about the app, 13 % had installed and only 7 % used it on a regular basis (June 2020)



- As of 4 April 2021 the app was downloaded 1.415.759 times

# POLL QUESTION

What do you think are the reasons why people decide not to use digital contact tracing tools?

# Major Concerns



**68% don't want to be monitored**



**58% have issues around data protection**



**55% are concerned about the effectiveness of the app**

# Community trust is crucial

- ANALYZING FEEDBACK by listening to the concerns from the community;
- COMMUNICATING WITH TRANSPARENCY by publicly revealing the app's source code;
- CREATING PARTNERSHIPS by engaging the tech and humanitarian community to ensure buy-in;



# Take aways

- RE-FRAME COMMUNICATION and stress the added value for users
- LEVERAGE KEY PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT, accountability, and participation as well as the Standard Operating Procedures.

# Thank you for your attention

- Contact: Gabriela Poller-Hartig

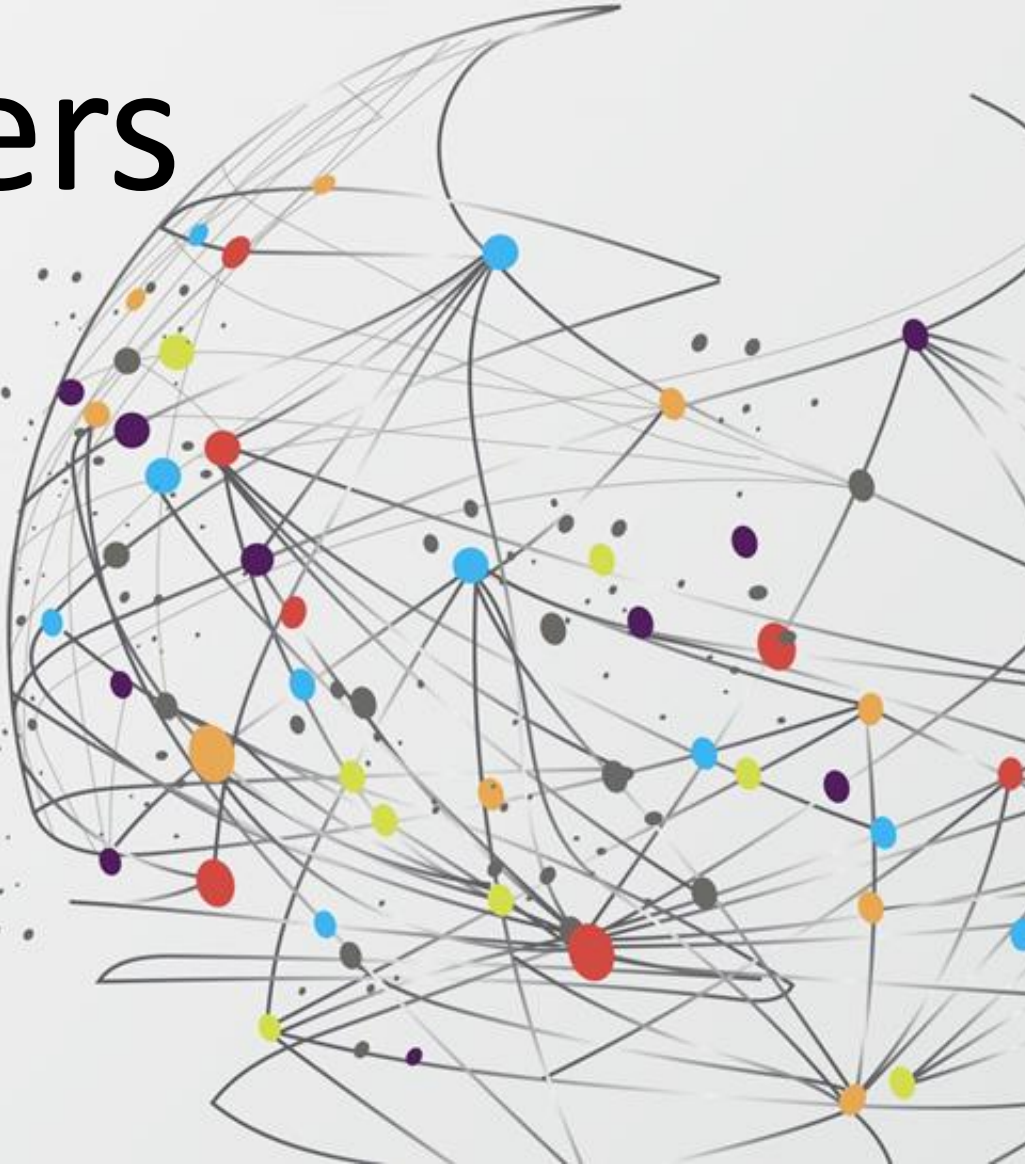
Austrian Red Cross

E-Mail: [gabriela.poller-hartig@roteskreuz.at](mailto:gabriela.poller-hartig@roteskreuz.at)

More information: <https://www.stopp-corona.at/plattform/>



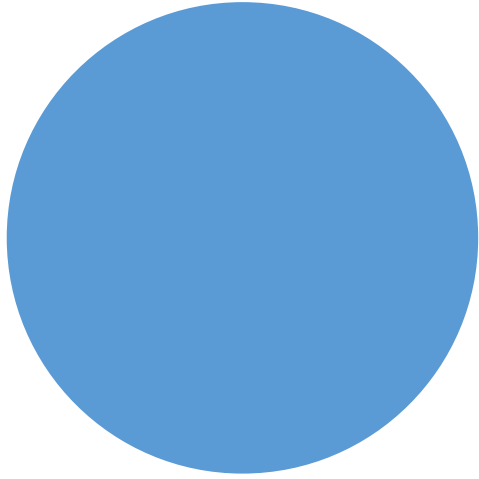
# Questions and Answers



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**Circle of Hope**

# Leveraging HIV Community Engagement for COVID 19 Contact Tracing : Lessons Learned from HIV Community Posts, Zambia

Gibstar Makangila  
Executive Director  
Circle of Hope, Lusaka Zambia



# Community and Faith-engaged community posts associated with over 1200% increase in new HIV case ascertainment, with high linkage and retention, Zambia



**CIRCLE OF HOPE (COH)** is a Faith Based Organization based in Lusaka, Zambia. In March 2018, to increase HIV case-finding, linkage, and retention particularly among men and children, Circle of Hope (CoH) commenced the engagement of Community Leaders and Community members in the provision of HIV services to decentralized one room **COMMUNITY POSTS (CPs)** located in Markets, Bus Stops, Churches & Fishing Camps. **Community Champions go daily from Community posts into their own communities to find, treat and care for those with HIV and address COVID 19.**

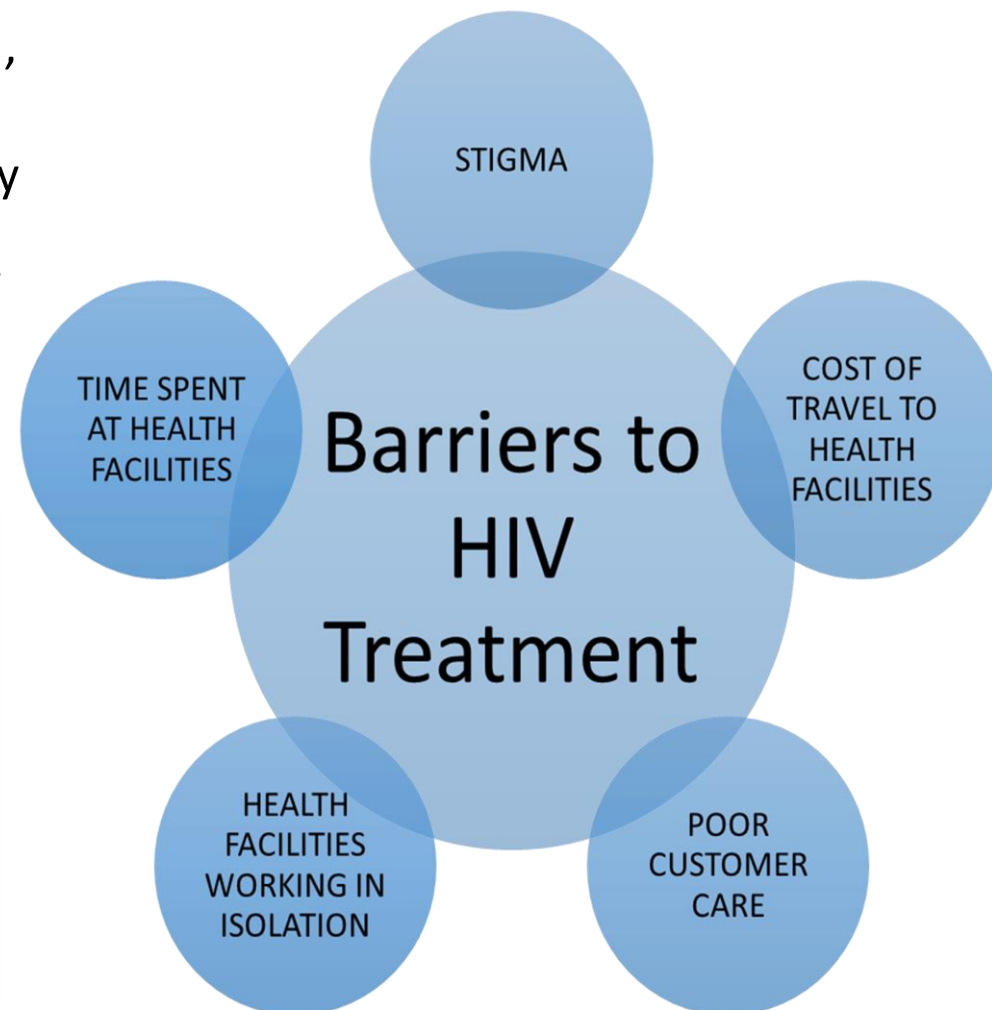
**WHERE ? In Communities**

**WHO ? Community &**

**Faith engaged**

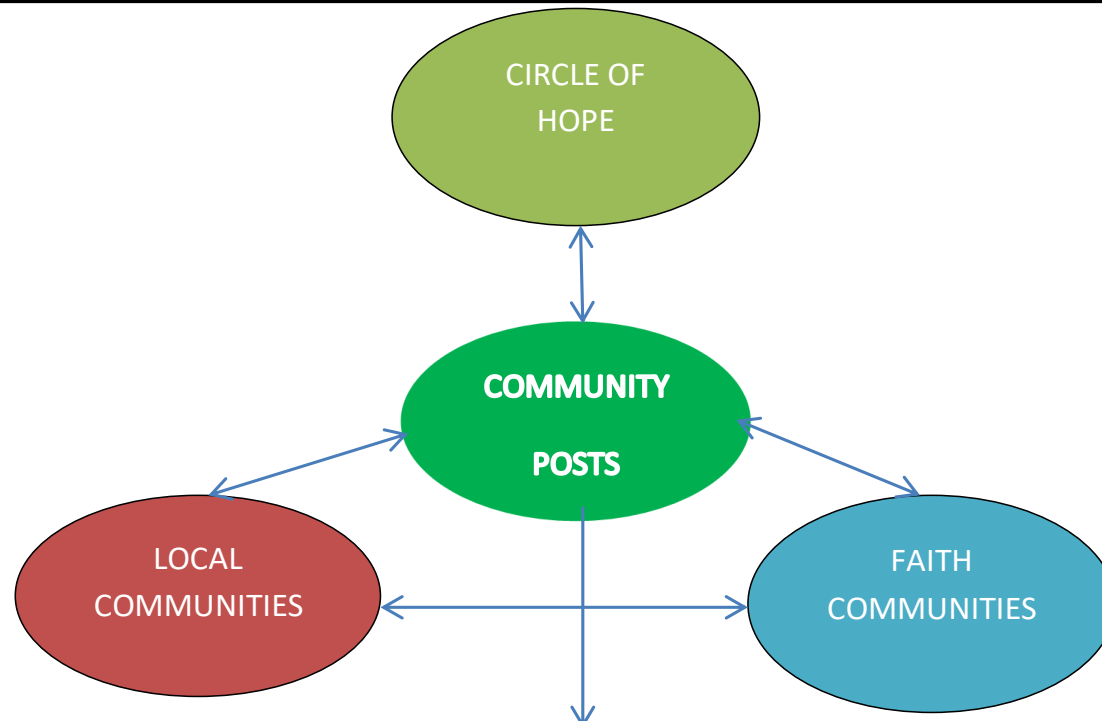
**HOW ? RECIPE anchored based**

**Customer Care**





# 3-way Collaboration – Community Health Posts, Faith Communities, Local Communities



## Address:

- HIV
- Violence against women and children
- COVID 19 Contact Tracing



**Circle of Hope**

# RECIPE: The bedrock of core values behind the Circle of Hope success

- **R**esponsibility
- **E**mpathy
- **C**ompassion
- **I**ntegrity
- **P**assion
- **E**thical



## Meeting at Community Post:

*Pastor lead of 30  
Community faith  
champions engages  
them to support their  
communities:*

- assure continued  
care for those living  
with HIV,*
- address domestic  
violence and sexual  
abuse of children*
- address COVID-19*



# Community Champions go daily from community posts into their own communities, to care for those with HIV, & address COVID-19

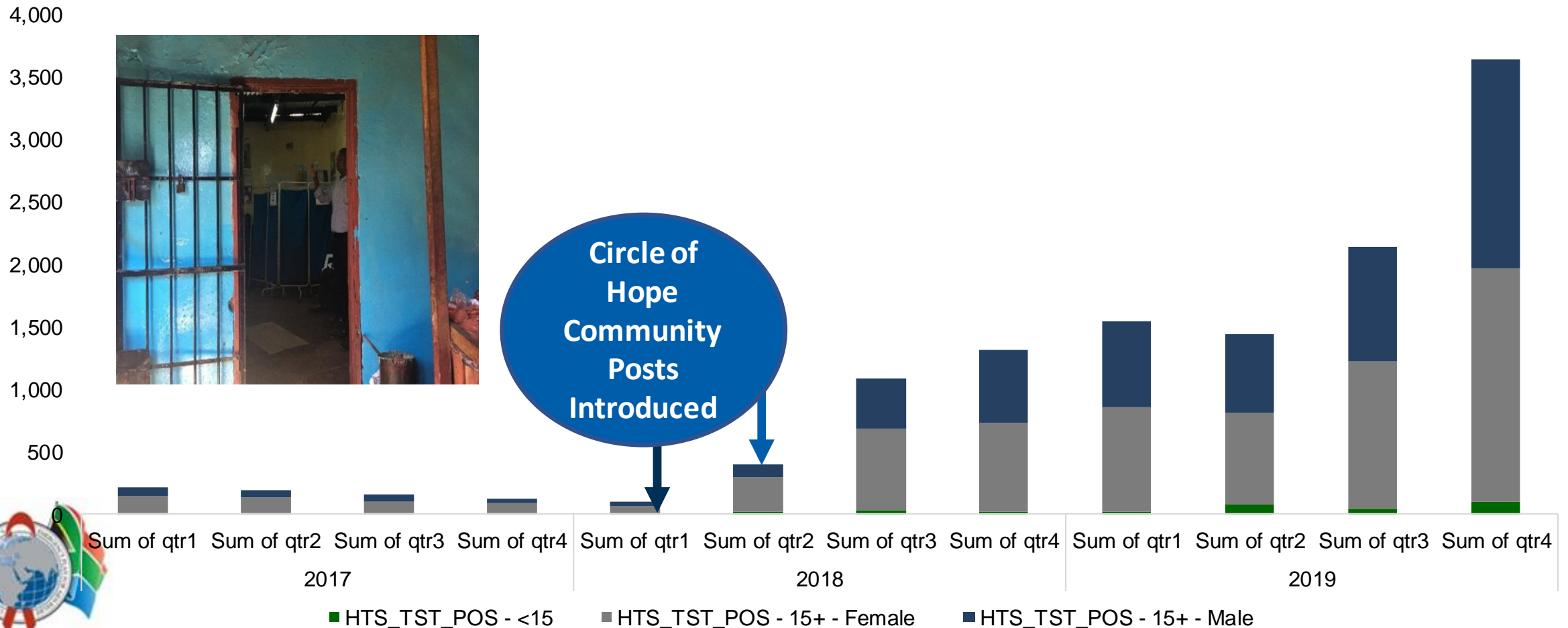
- Case-finding &
- COVID screening
- HIV treatment
- Contact tracing
- Address violence
- Refer for COVID-19





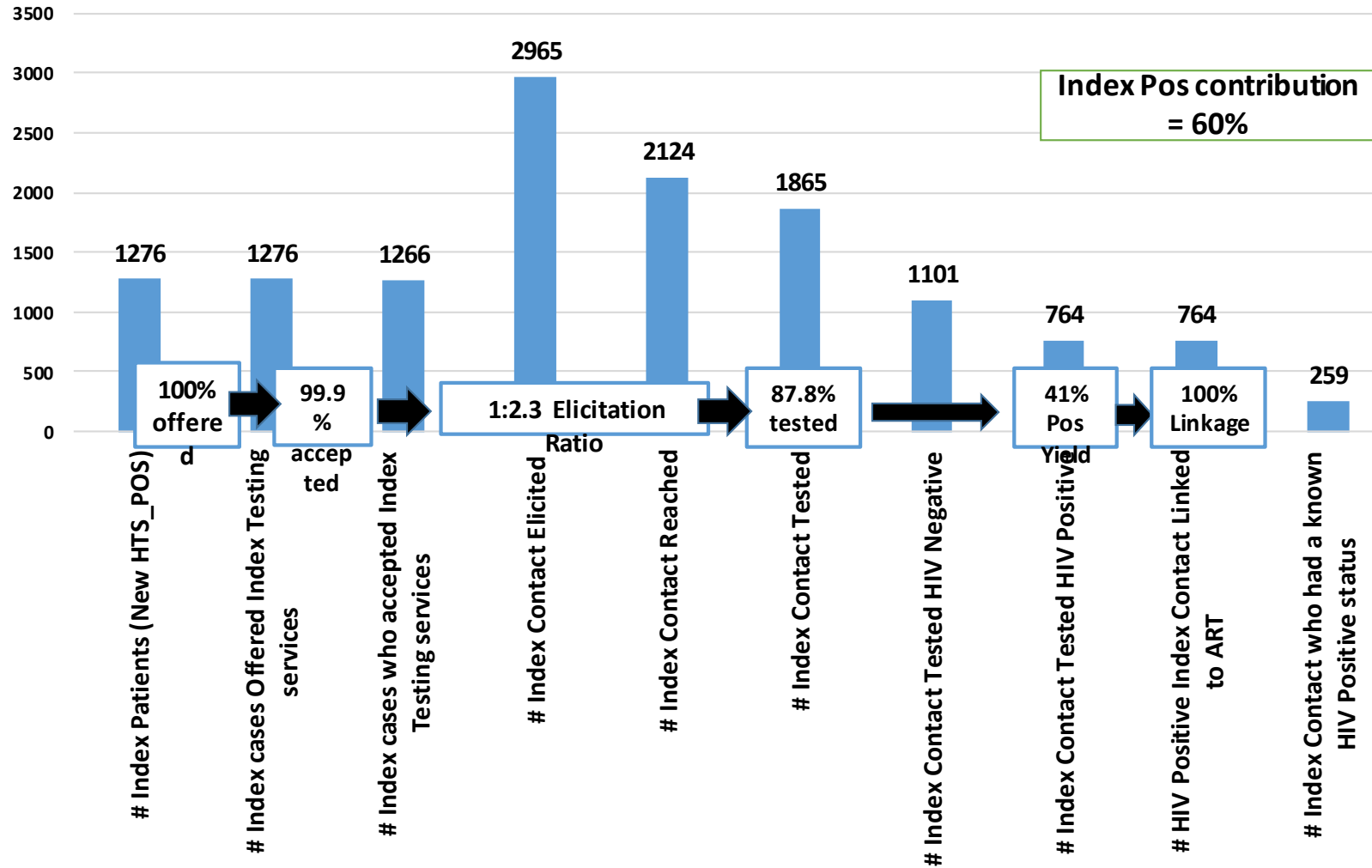
# Faith-engaged community posts led to >1200% increases in case-finding for HIV

***We can leverage this model for COVID-19***





# COH Community Post Index Testing Cascade : FY2021Q1



# Contact Tracing in Covid 19

- We have Integrated COVID-19 in the HIV training package for CHWs, Faith Champions (Clergy) and Community Local leaders already working in the COH CP model in partnership with Ministry of Health. Community Influencers are working as COVID Safety Community gate keepers to conduct contact tracing using index testing elicitation and customer care skills acquired from Community HIV engagement

# COVID Trained CP HIV CHWs showcase their visible attire



# COH Contact Tracing Program Current & Future

- Collaborating with MOH Covid 19 Task force at Provincial level
- Collaborating with community stakeholders (gatekeepers, grassroots membership organisations, Bars, Night Clubs, Public transport sector)
- To utilize COH CPs as Covid 19 screening points and contact tracing centres
- Continuous training & utilization of CHWs, Faith Champions, Market Leaders and other community leaders in Covid 19 messaging, screening, contact tracing and care of exposed isolated individuals
- To continue utilizing our CPs, local community structures and networks which includes churches, markets and community halls to sensitize people about COVID 19

# Community based contact tracing in a classic student town

## *Transferable lessons from KU Leuven's experience*

*Joren Raymenants (MD), Klaas Nelissen (PhD), Emmanuel André (MD, PhD)*

*WHO RCCE webinar on community-centered approaches to contact tracing for COVID-19*

*13-04-2021*

# Leuven

100,000 permanent residents  
> 50,000 tertiary education students

Student housing

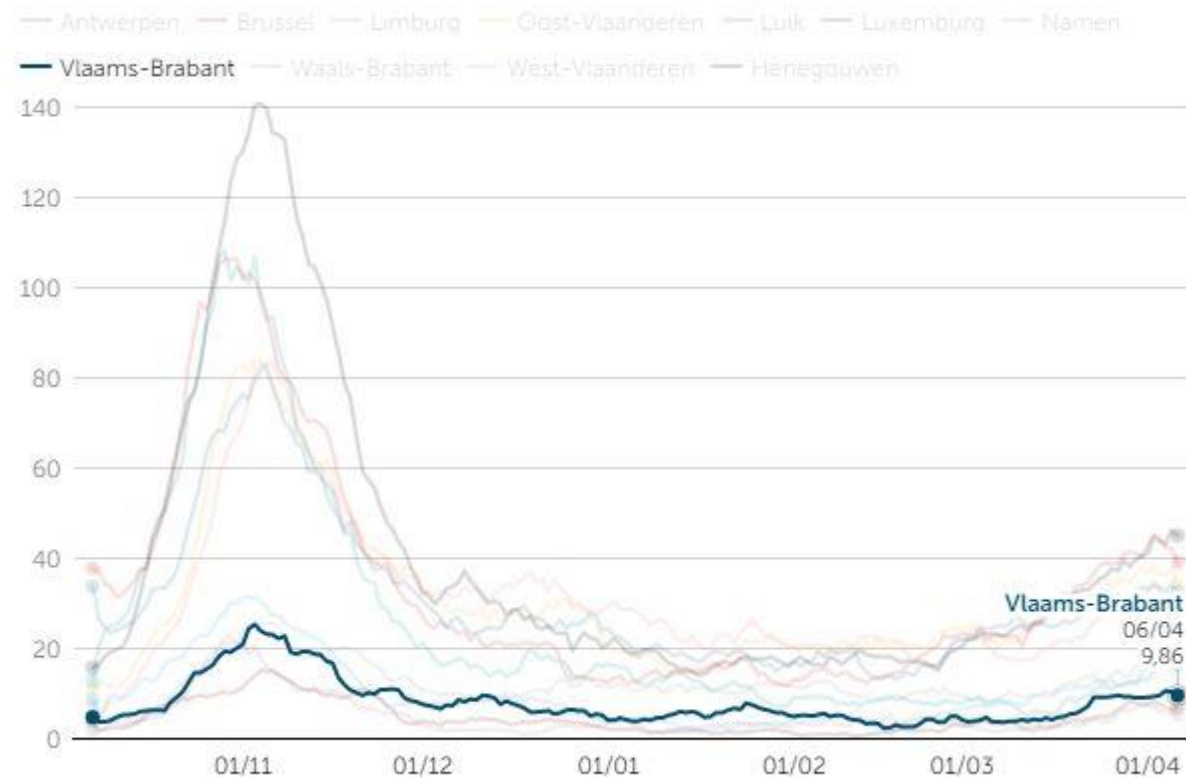


No family physician in Leuven

Frequent travel from and to university



# Hospitalisation rates per Belgian province





# The pillars of the KU Leuven test & trace program

- **COVID-19 related ‘care delivery’** at the heart
- **Low barrier PCR testing:**
  - Fast
  - Free
  - Formidably easy
- **Next level contact tracing:**
  - Same day testing & tracing
  - Focus on backward tracing
  - Focus on student residences



“I don’t have my roommates’ phone numbers”



“I’ll run this by my legal team”

## Bumps

Students don't have roommates' phone numbers

Resistance from home owners to share personally identifiable information

Falls under *"Build trust"*

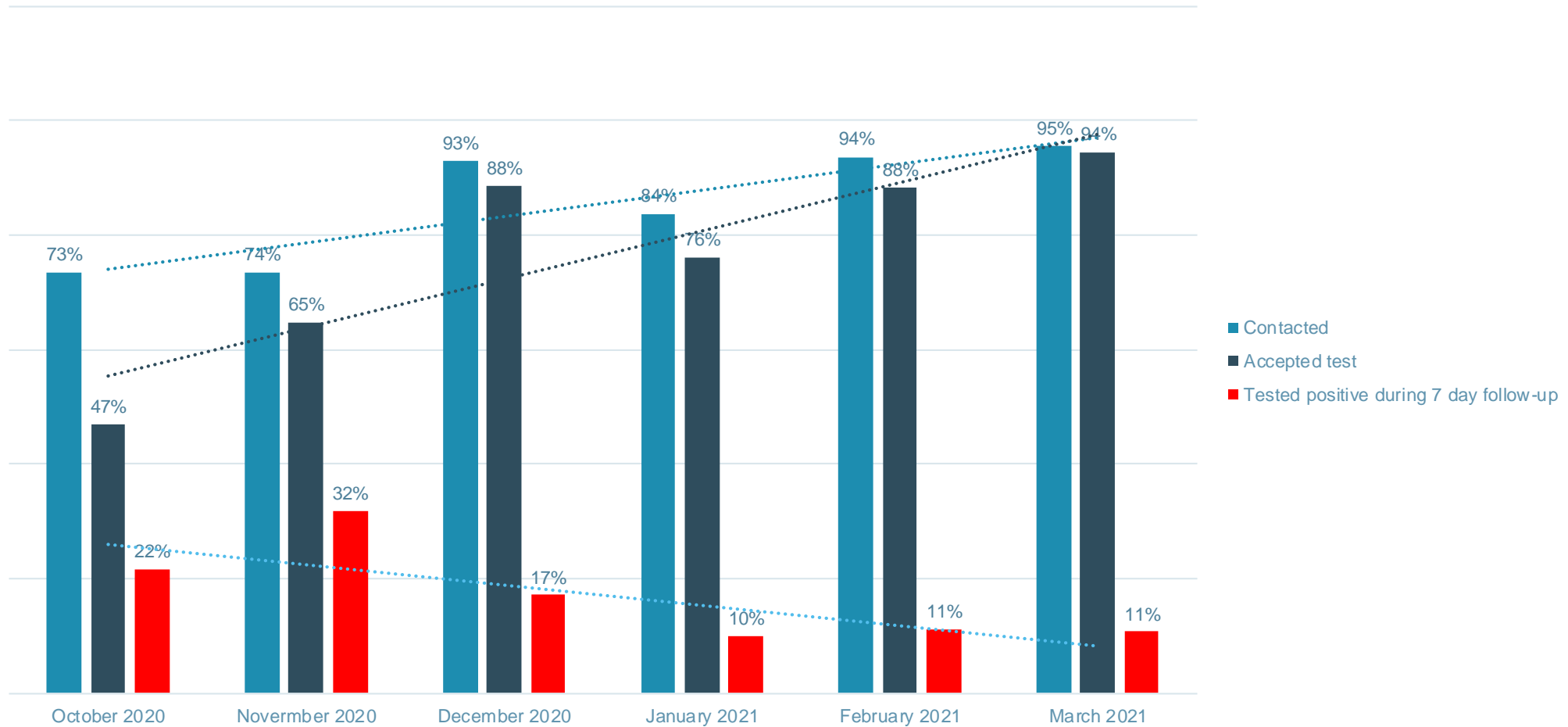
## Workaround

Close collaboration with DPO

Legal basis covered

SOP and communicated widely through university and local commune

# Evolution of KPIs over 6 first months of implementation





“It’s my first time doing contact tracing”

## Bump

Learning curve for contact tracing

Falls under “*Generate a community workforce*”

## Workaround

Hire ‘contact tracing coordinators’

Work with core team contact tracers

Organise peer to peer sessions in addition to practical courses and theoretical learning materials



“I/they don’t fit the testing criteria”



## Bump

Low number of tests >

- restrictive testing criteria
- underreporting of symptoms & contact intensity
- resistance from others

**Falls under** *“Understand the community context”, “Listen, analyse and respond to feedback”, “Commit to honest and inclusive communication”*

## Workaround

Expanded testing criteria to **risk based testing** as a pilot project

Spread the word

# Spread the word

Been in a  
risky situation?



Get tested  
for COVID-19.

**KU LEUVEN**



kuleuven \*\* For English, check below  
\*\*

Denk je dat je een risico hebt gelopen op COVID-19? Studenten van KU Leuven, @luca.schoolofarts en @@ucleuvenlimburg in Leuven kunnen zich laten testen in ons testcentrum.

Alles wat je moet weten als KU Leuven-student over testen, tracing, quarantaine en isolatie vind je via 📌 link in bio

\*\*\*

Do you think you've been put at risk for COVID-19? Students at KU Leuven



emanuel\_samuel en 197 anderen vinden dit leuk

8 FEBRUARI



Een opmerking toevoegen...

Plaatsen



**Pangaea KU Leuven**

February 9 at 9:17 AM · 🌐

\*\*\*

The Stop Corona campaign aims to motivate all students of Leuven to have themselves tested for free at the KU Leuven collection center. You can always go there for a test at the slightest suspicion of contamination. 🤔

With the campaign we also want to inform our students about how we can stop the coronavirus together and how we can support them in this. ❤️

You can find all information about testing, tracing, quarantine, isolation and vaccination at [www.kuleuven.be/stopcoron...](http://www.kuleuven.be/stopcoron...) See More

KU LEUVEN

Forgot your  
face mask?

Get tested  
for COVID-19.

KU LEUVEN

Forgot about  
the 1.5-metre rule?

Get tested  
for COVID-19.



👍 4

👍 Like

💬 Comment

➦ Share

# Spread the word

vrt NWS

Hoofdpunten Regio Kijk Luister Net binnen Zoeken



Kathleen De Roover  
di 02 mrt 13:57

## BEKIJK: testcentrum KU Leuven met laagdrempeligheid en traceerbaarheid als grote troeven wordt nationaal voorbeeld

WHO RCCE webinar on c

# De Standaard

dinsdag  
2 maart 2021  
Nationaal  
www.standaard.be

Republikeinse  
partij eet  
nog altijd uit  
Trump's hand

2-3

AB InBev  
gebruikt  
koersval  
als jackpot  
voor toplui

7

Paddo's tegen depressie  
Psychiaters testen  
experimentele  
behandeling

6

Hoe de perfecte 'duikbootmoord'  
toch niet onder water bleef

DS2



## Leuven test-en-trace-model kan studentenleven helpen hervatten

**TESTBELEID** De KU Leuven heeft een eigen systeem voor testing & tracing bij studenten. Een model voor het hele hoger onderwijs, vindt de Risk Assessment Group. 'Dit zal toelaten om maatregelen te versoepelen', zegt Steven Van Gucht.

Zelf hebben studenten amper last van covid-19-symptomen, wat de motivatie om zich aan de regels te houden ondergraaft, en ook de opsporing van besmettingen bemoeilijkt. Voor een coronatest moet iemand symptomen hebben, een hoogrisicocontact gehad hebben of op reis zijn geweest. Studenten die op een kofteetje te veel volk hebben gezien, kunnen niet zomaar naar een huisarts gaan om een test te laten afnemen. Bij de KU Leuven en enkele verwante instellingen hebben ze in oktober die drempel weggehaald. Een student die denkt dat hij het risico op besmetting met covid-19 heeft gelopen, bijvoorbeeld door onveilige of te veel contacten, kan zich laten testen in de Universiteitshal. Sinds begin februari hebben al meer dan 7.000 studenten (van de doelpopulatie van ongeveer 50.000) dat ook gedaan. 'In Leuven koppelen ze die laagdrempelige test aan een informatiecampagne en een pro-actieve contactonderzoek', zegt

Steven Van Gucht, viroloog bij Sciensano en lid van de Risk Assessment Group (RAG), die adviseert over maatregelen tegen de pandemie. De RAG schuift het Leuven-systeem naar voren als een model voor het hoger onderwijs.

'Een model als dit laat toe om in de toekomst maatregelen te versoepelen', vindt Van Gucht. 'Zaken als kotbubbels en meer fysiek onderwijs in de auditoria komen eraan. Dan is de aanpak zoals in Leuven een extra buffer tegen de verspreiding van het virus.'

**Contacttracering is zelf student**

Alles begint dus bij die test op eigen initiatief. 'Maar het is belangrijk dat die geen excuus wordt voor risicogedrag', zegt Klaas Nelissen, die samen met Joren Raymenants verantwoordelijk is voor het 'Corona Compass'-project. 'Laagdrempelig testen helpt om de bewustwording over de ernst van de huidige situatie te verhogen.'

De volgende stap, de contact-

opsporing, begint al meteen zelf ingeven. 'Die informatie wordt met niemand buiten het contactonderzoek gedeeld', benadrukt Nelissen.

Drie weken na de laatste wijziging worden de gegevens op gepseudonimiseerde wijze geanalyseerd. 'De voorbereiding levert zeer veel tijdsduur op. Zeker bij een uitbraak in een studentenresidentsie is het een belangrijk deel van de puzzel om terug te kunnen gaan in de tijd en andere besmettingen te vinden.'

Bij een positieve test krijgt de student ook telefonisch van een contactonderzoeker, in dit geval zelf een student die vertrouwd is met de context. De grote lijnen zijn dezelfde als bij het contactonderzoek voor de brede bevolking. Maar doordat alles gericht is op een specifieke populatie, kunnen de stappen sneller en beter op elkaar aansluiten.

hij of zij besmet is. Via een webformulier kan de student zijn of haar contacten oplijsten. Niet alleen 'wie' komt aan bod, maar ook wanneer en wat van twee dagen geleden een pintje drinken met collega's.

De resultaten zijn vooral opvallend voor AstraZeneca. Door een gebrek aan voldoende gegevens over de werkzaamheid bij die leeftijdsgroep zetten verschillende landen, waaronder België, dat vaccin voorlopig niet in bij het oudere deel van de bevolking. Eerder toonden ook al resultaten van de Schotse vaccinatiecampagne aan dat het ook werkzaam is bij ouderen.

De Hoge Gezondheidsraad bekijkt eerstvolgende of het AZ-vaccin ook in ons land voor 55- of 65-plussers gebruikt kan worden en of één vaccinatie voldoende is. (tr)

792125 Van Zecke

► D12. 8-9 coronaberichtgeving.



## A large crowd of people is gathered on a grassy area, likely a park or public square, for a social event. Many people are sitting on the grass, some on blankets, while others stand. In the foreground, a police officer wearing a high-visibility orange vest with 'Politie' written on it stands with his back to the camera, facing the crowd. The background features several buildings, including a large brick building and a modern building with large windows. The scene is outdoors, and the atmosphere appears to be festive and relaxed.

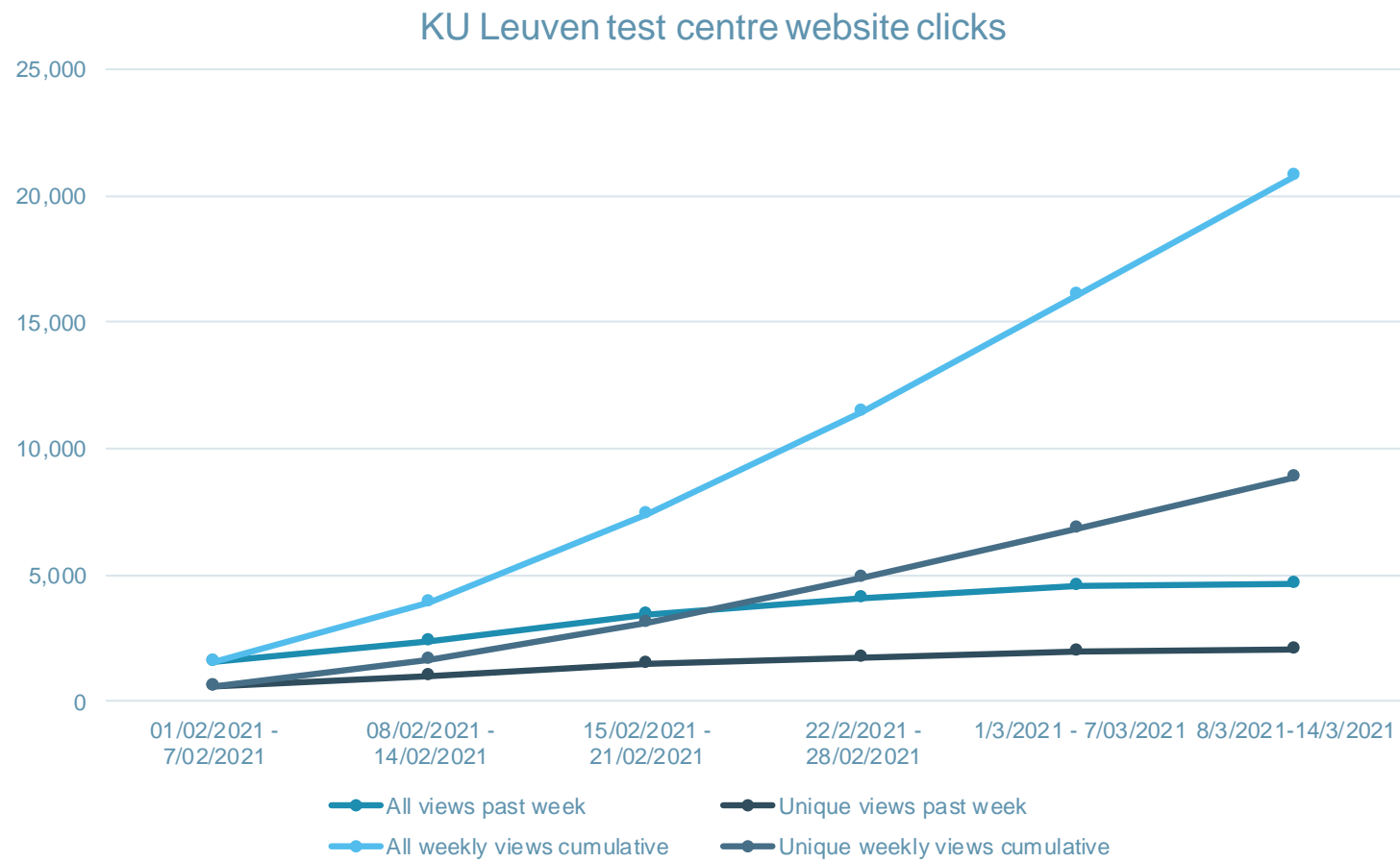
Laat je testen op  
COVID-19.

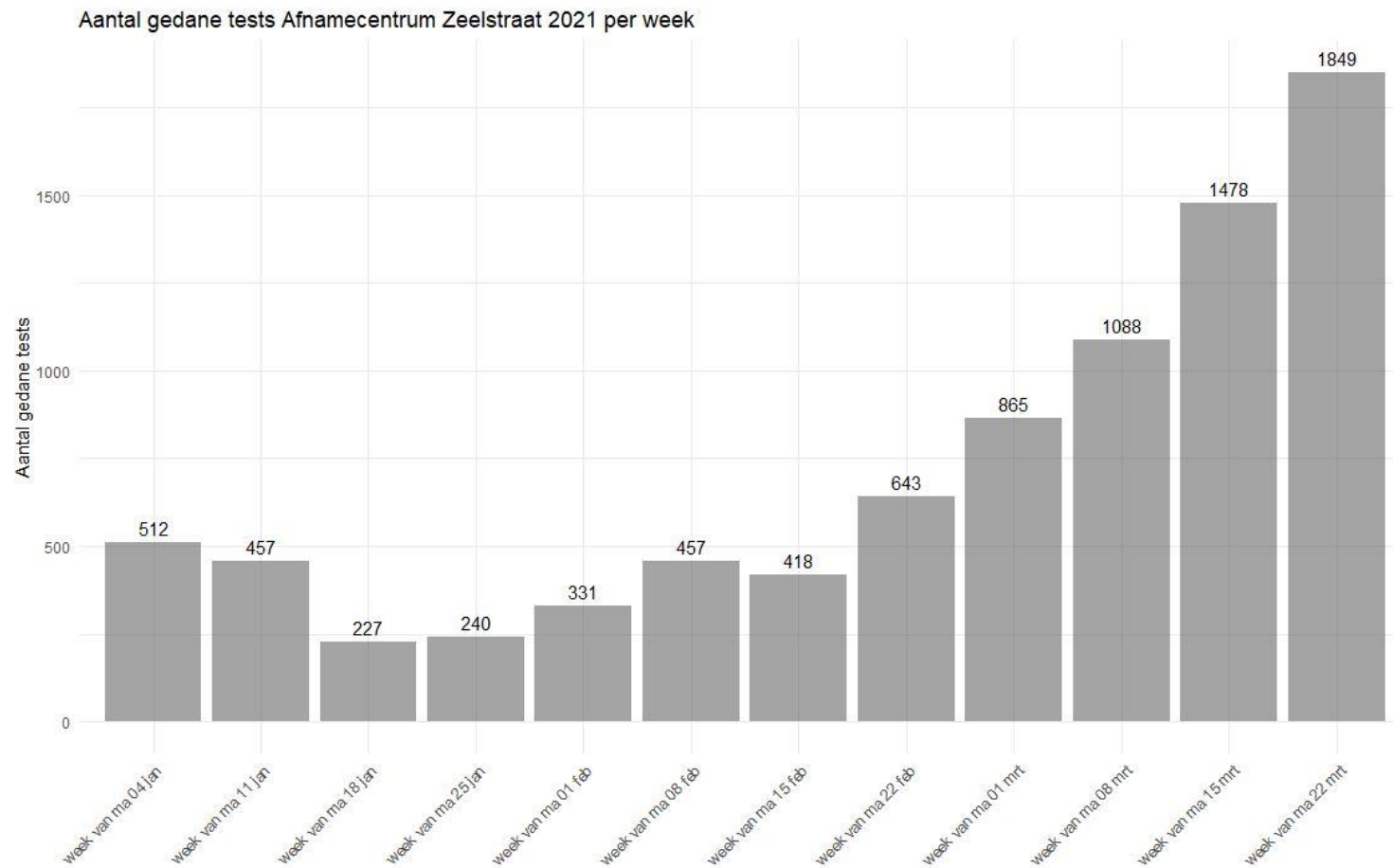
Omdat je een risico nam, vragen we je met aandrang om een coronatest te doen. Je kunt een arts raadplegen of naar een testcentrum gaan. Studenten die in Leuven verblijven kunnen voor een gratis test terecht in het afnamecentrum in de Zeelstraat. **Maak een afspraak via [kuleuven.be/stopcorona](https://kuleuven.be/stopcorona).**



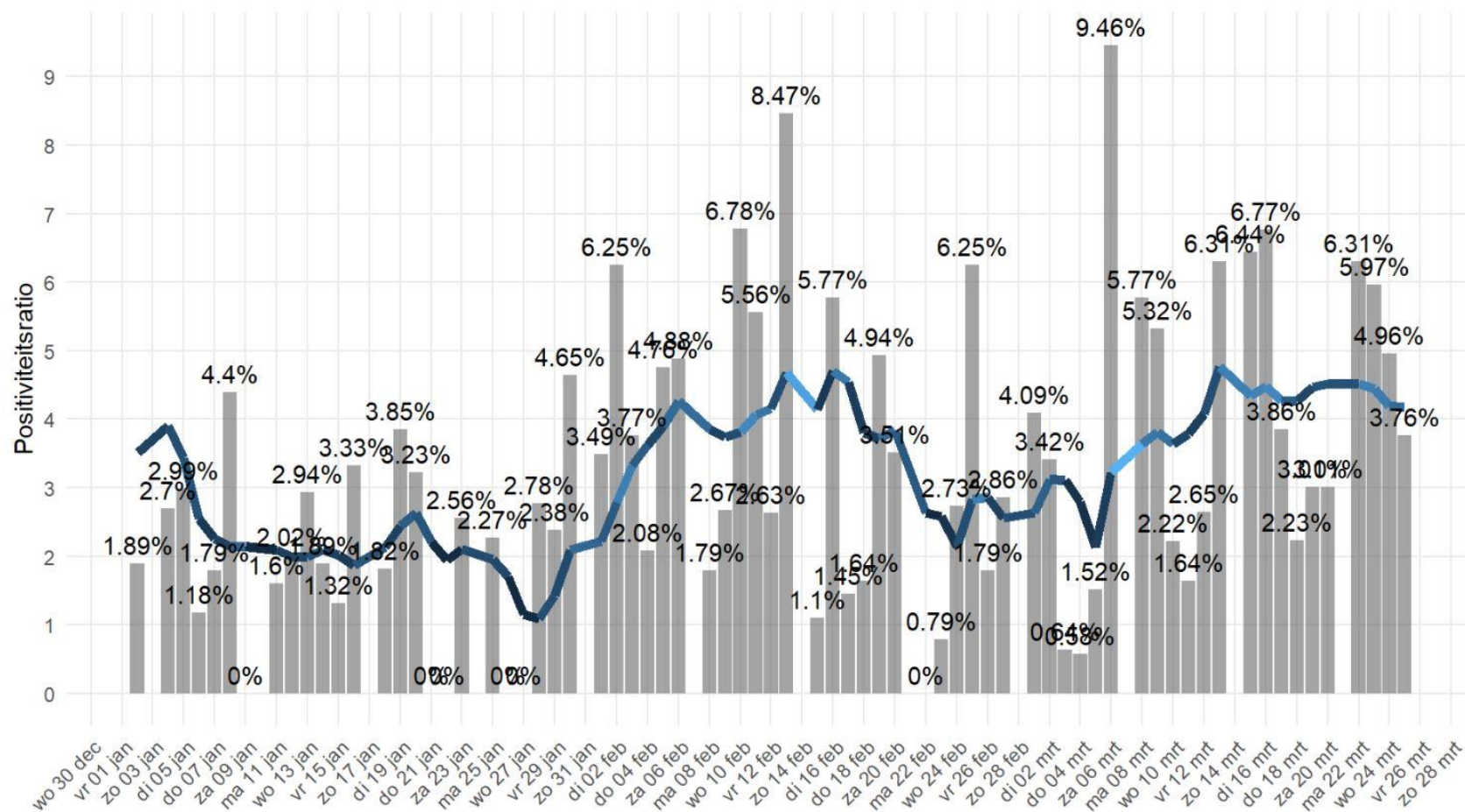
1011 Lezen: Ann Gaeffert, Van Dalingen - Naamsstraat 80, 3000 Lezen - Nieuw op de markt van zoolen

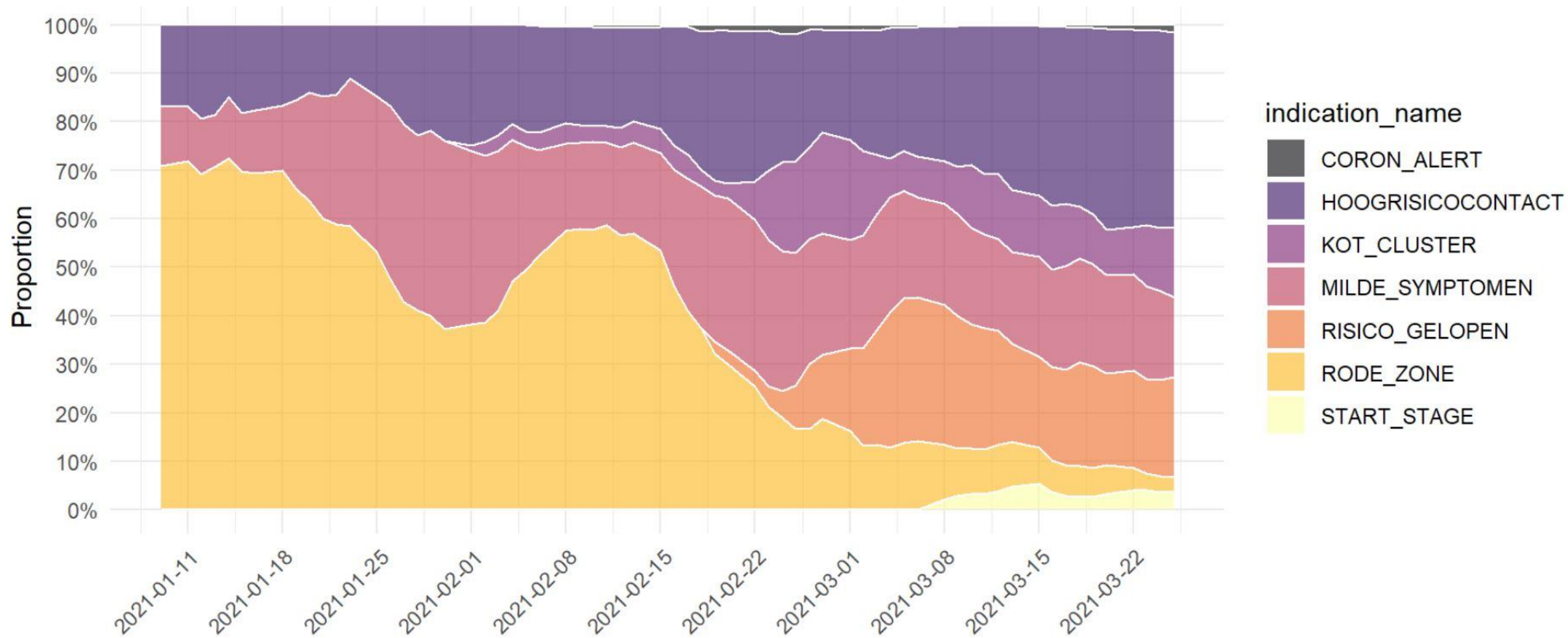




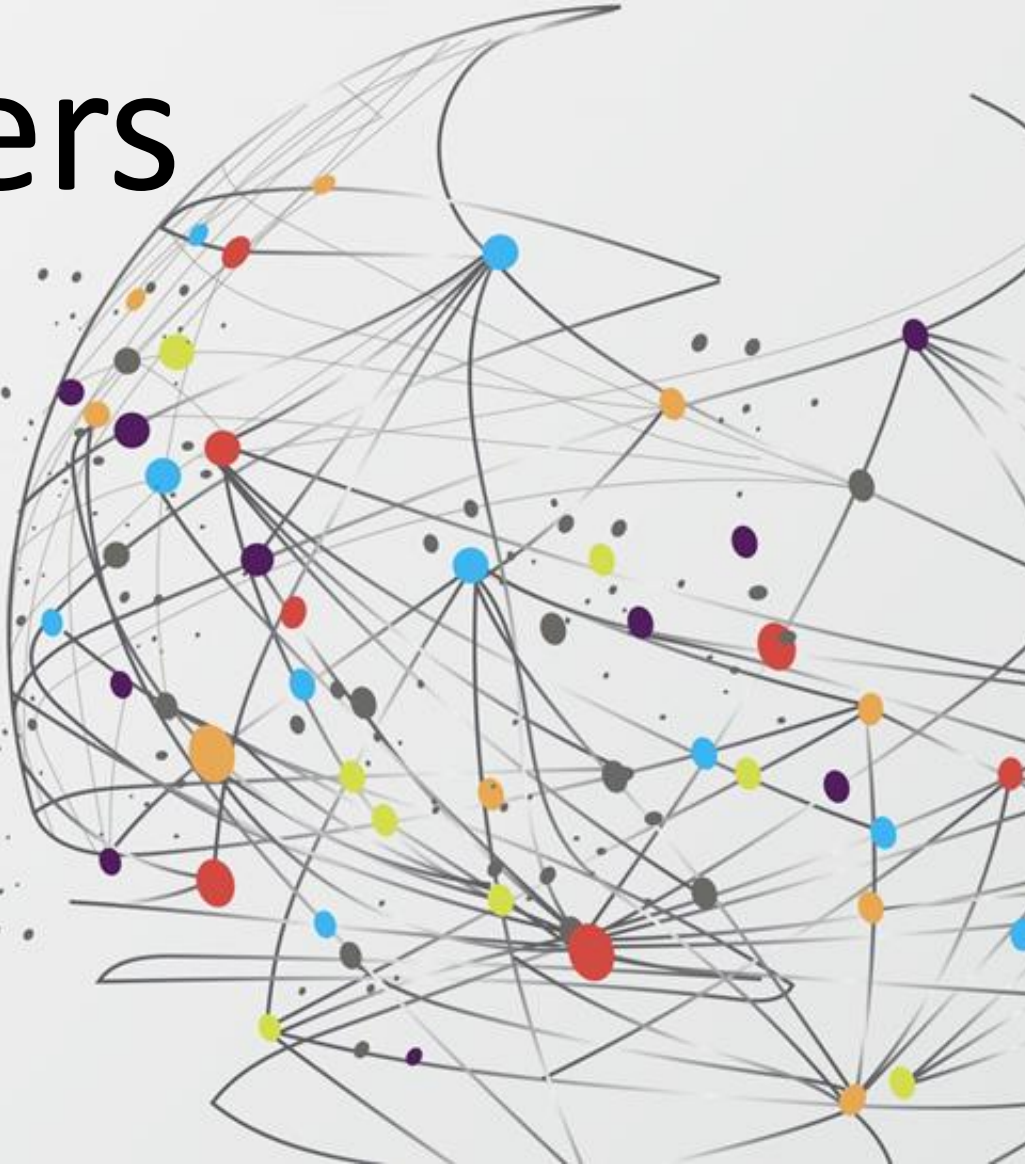








# Questions and Answers



**A community-centered  
approach to contact  
tracing for COVID-19**

WHO INFODEMIC MANAGEMENT  
&  
GLOBAL COLLECTIVE SERVICE  
WEBINAR

April 13, 2021

# Thank you



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