



# GUIDANCE ON ISOLATION WARDS, QUARANTINE FACILITIES AND CONFIGURATION OF TCC/PCC BARRACKS

Updated: 2 August 2022

## BACKGROUND

The COVID-19 pandemic requires different measures for different scenarios:

### Isolation of COVID-19 Cases

Individuals who are ill and develop an acute respiratory illness (e.g., with fever and/or respiratory symptoms) or other signs and symptoms compatible with COVID-19 must stay home and away from others, as well as away from the workplace, for the duration of the illness. In the context of the current COVID-19 pandemic, such individuals could be deemed as:

- a. - if they have COVID-like symptoms but lab results are pending/not done; or
- b. - if they have a PCR or antigen



who have not reported a previous infection in the last 90 days, should quarantine for 10 days. Quarantine can be shortened to 5 days if the contact tests negative on day 5 and does not have symptoms.

In certain situations (for example a new VOC, or indicated by national health authorities) all contacts should quarantine for 14 days as a precautionary measure, although this period could be shortened with testing, if the characteristics of the new variant and detection methods for it are suitable.

As soon as symptoms consistent with COVID-19 develop, the individual should be moved into **isolation**.

NOTE: Any suspect or confirmed COVID-19 patients cannot be kept in the same area as contacts. They must be kept separately



## **Quarantine Facilities**

On 5 June 2020, the Department of Operational Support (DOS) and the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) issued a code cable, number 0259 - CC-DPO-2020-002327, regarding



Horizontal distancing between beds may be reduced if it is possible erect bed length screens between beds of at least 2.5m height. Heavy, liquid resistant and fire retardant, curtains may be used provided the top is at least 2.5m



Distancing military personnel from the local population, when interacting with them, may be achieved by reducing access to UN camps and compounds to a minimum and reducing any unnecessary external activity not required to deliver the mandate. The wearing of protective face covering, e.g., UN issued cloth facemask, will reassure the population that the UN is taking measures to protect them. Visible decontamination of vehicles with spray as they exit and enter camps, while of little real value, may help reassure the local population that vehicles and personnel exiting camps do not represent a threat (shaping operations).