SAFEGUARDING MEASURES AT BORDERS

Management of persons in the framework of border surveillance (land/green border) in the context of COVID-19 / sanitary crisis linked to contagious disease

HOW DOES COVID-19 SPREAD?

- Respiratory droplets
- Physical contact
- Touching surfaces

GENERAL MEASURES FOR SELF-PROTECTION OF OFFICERS

- Wearing PPE (masks, gloves), at least for those in contact with possibly infected individuals
- Hand hygiene (cleaning hands with soap and water or with an alcohol-based hand rub)
- Refrain from touching mouth and nose
- Disinfection of personal equipment and duty vehicle (if/where applicable)
- Keep the distance (min. 1.5 m)

ADDITIONAL MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF COLLEAGUES OR FAMILIES AFTER THE SHIFT

- Clean or decontaminate your work equipment, including shoes, avoiding the spread of particles/dust
- Take off duty clothes and wash them with laundry soap as soon as feasible
- Handle, transport and wash them in a way that limits exposure to skin, eyes, environment and other clean clothes (avoid shaking clothes)
- Take a shower or wash exposed skin with soap and water
- Self-monitor for signs of illness and seek medical advice if you show any symptom

HOW DOES COVID-19 SPREAD?

- Physical contact
- Touching surfaces

COVID-19 SYMPTOMS

- Fever
- Shortness of breath
- Dry cough
- Tiredness

Some persons may have:
- Aches and pains
- Nasal congestion
- Runny nose
- Sore throat
- Diarrhea
- Loss of taste and smell

RECOMMENDED PROTECTION, DISINFECTION AND SCREENING AS WELL AS ISOLATION ARRANGEMENTS

Personal Protective Equipment
- Mask (FFP2 type)
- Gloves
- Goggles or visors

For possibly infected persons
- Mask
- Water, Soap
- Alcoholic hand rub
- Sprays

Screening equipment
- Contact-less thermometer

Isolation of possibly infected persons
- Separate room
- Separate tent
- Dedicated vehicle

DISCLAIMER:
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SAFEGUARDING MEASURES AT BORDERS

Workflow description in the context of land border surveillance (green border)
Operations carried out by border guard/police, customs or military units

**Stopping individuals** who crossed illegally the border

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* Sanitising products                  |                                                 |                  |                      |                                          |
* Personal protective equipment         |                                                 |                  |                      |                                          |
* Separate facility                    |                                                 |                  |                      |                                          |
* Contact details of focal point (referral) |                                              |                  |                      |                                          |

**Preliminary arrangements:**
1. Place sanitising products where most relevant (post, point of control, vehicle,...)
2. Briefing of shifts prior to taking office
   - Safety instructions
   - Explanation about procedures specifically adapted to sanitary conditions
   - Procedures for reporting (radio, phone) and referral
   - Previously reported events (if/where applicable)
3. Foresee a separate and adequately safe area where possibly infected people may be located for future medical check

* Specific procedures apply depending on the profile of the individuals who were stopped for illegal crossing of border:
  - Border communities
  - Shepherds, farmers, foresters
  - Migrants:
    - Clandestines
    - Refugees and asylum seekers
    - THB Victims
    - Vulnerables
  - Smugglers, traffickers
  - Terrorists and armed groups

**SANITARY SITUATION**

**1. First Screening (at or near interception spot)**
includes an initial visual observation of stopped individuals looking for signs of the infectious disease. If the area and situation allows, officer can ask brief questions in order to identify possible symptoms and/or reasonably assess possible exposure to infectious agent.

**2. Second Screening (in isolation area)**
should be carried out by personnel with medical training and includes an in depth interview of ill individuals to determine the possibility of symptoms of and exposure to the virus responsible for COVID-19 disease, a focused medical and laboratory examination and second temperature measurement.

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