



CENTRE FOR
SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR
CHANGE COMMUNICATION

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for every child

**Online workshop of Covid 19 for
Community Radio Stations, Maharashtra**

Conducted by UNICEF

In partnership with Center for Social and Behavior Change Communication

Date: 27th September, 2021

On 27th September 2021, UNICEF in partnership with SBC3 organized an Online workshop on Covid-19 for Community Radio Stations (CRS) in Maharashtra. The workshop was part of UNICEF and SBC3's initiative to capacitate the CRS with requisite skills and knowledge and to guide CRS from producing high-quality radio plays as part of Risk Communication.

Workshop Objectives:

- To impart correct technical information regarding Covid 19, Covid appropriate behavior, vaccination, methods to safeguard home & community against Covid 19, and precautions to take for school reopening.
- To burst myths and rumors about different types of Vaccination and the importance of inoculation against Covid 19.

At the end of the workshop, each CRS will submit six scripts which will include technical information about Covid-19 to spread awareness regarding covid appropriate behavior.

Agenda for the workshop:

Time	Topic	Information covered	Sector	Speaker
10.30 - 10.40 am	Welcome to Workshop, Objectives and introductions			Mr. Nishit Kumar, SBC3
10.40 - 11.35 am	Covid 19 transmission, prevention and Covid appropriate behaviour	Covid-19: variants, what it is, how infections happen, Vulnerable populations, symptoms, non-symptomatic persons, treatment trends, meaning of Pandemic measurements and current state of the Pandemic in India and the world. Covid Preventive measure : CAB, how to make a home safe if one member has been exposed to Covid, behaviour in trains/bus/Markets/during festivals/in restaurants.	Health	Dr. Apurva,

11:00	Covid 19 vaccination	Covid Vaccinations: Types of Covid vaccines and differences between types , how they work, what they are made of, when to take, gap between shots, where to get, how to register for it online, side effects, myths and realities of vaccines, post vaccine behaviour, post vaccine infections, vaccinations and pregnant women/ people with other ailments ,	Health	Dr. Shailesh
11.35 - 12.05 pm	Covid 19 and acceleration of RMNCHA services, prioritizing institutional delivery, care of small and sick newborn and routine immunization	Children and Covid -19: How it affects them, can they be vaccinated, how to teach children CAB,	Health	Dr. Harshada
12.05 - 12.20 pm	Covid 19 and Community Management	How can a village organize to prevent Covid and to manage Covid, waste management, storage of vaccines, and facilities necessary to set up a Vaccination centre	Health, WASH, ISP	Health : Dr. Shailesh, WASH : Jayant, Deshpande ISP : Pramod Kalekar
12.20 - 12.40 pm	How to manage your home during Covid 19	Household waste including masks, clothes washing, slippers /shoes, what to use to sanitise rooms, what kind of sanitisers to use for hands- is it safe for children/ can people eat food with hands that are sanitised with a sanitiser, AC usage, kinds of masks and how	WASH	Dr. Aparna,

		to test a mask for efficacy, transmission of virus via material substances		
12.40 - 12.50 pm	Nutrition for Covid patients and for building immunity	Do some fruits carry virus, does it impact people who eat meats and fish. What should be the diet of covid patients during treatment	Nutrition	Dr. Pandge,
12.50 - 01.00 pm	Care to be taken for school reopening	What is the checklist to be taken care of before reopening school? How should parents be involved?	Education	Ms. Maithili
01.00 - 01.10 pm	Questions from Participants.			
01.10 - 01.25 pm	Vote of thanks and close.			Mr. Nishit Kumar, SBC3

Participant Profile:

1. Community Radio Heads
2. Community Radio Programmers
3. Radio Script writers

Acknowledgments:

UNICEF Maharashtra:

We would like to thank UNICEF Maharashtra for facilitating the workshop with their subject experts on various topics such as Covid-19 Appropriate Behaviour, Vaccination, RMNCHA services, Community Management and Precautions to take upon re-opening of the schools. We would like to express our gratitude to Devika Deshmukh and Ratika Yashwante for organizing and facilitating the smooth execution of the workshop addressing all workshop participants.

Community Radio Stations:

We would like to thank the Community Radio Stations (CRS) for patiently waiting for the execution of the workshop. Despite the delay, 17 CRS enthusiastically participated in the workshop.

Introduction

The workshop began with Nishit Kumar, Founder-MD of SBC3 welcomed the UNICEF Team and CRS participants. In his welcome address, he stressed the importance of facilitating the covid 19 workshop to help CRS transmit correct information to society. He urged the CRS participants to make note of the important information of Covid-19 which needs to be inculcated in the scripts broadcasted by them over the next few months. The Community Radio Station has a listenership of 20 lakh which provides a great opportunity to dispense vital information at the ground level. He introduced the new Communication Manager, Simran Galipothu, and asked her to share the agenda of the workshop to the CRS and UNICEF team. Simran Galipothu shared the agenda of the workshop wherein she urged the CRS participants to take notes of important points and to ask any questions at the end of the workshop. Nishit Kumar thereafter invited Ratika Yashwante to introduce the UNICEF experts and start the workshop. Ratika Yashwante introduced the first speaker **Dr. Aparna Desphande** who presented on Covid 19 transmission, prevention, and Covid appropriate behavior wherein she explained the history of Covid-19 and the different kinds of variants existing in the world.

Highlights from the session are below:

- Covid-19 is coronavirus disease-2019. It is caused by a coronavirus named as sars-cov-2. The symptoms of covid-19 are fever, cough, and difficulty in breathing.
- There are various modes of transmission such as sneeze/ cough by an infected person, infected droplets, infected droplets get on your hand, and when touching any surface or person, virus transferred, sneeze/ cough by an infected person.
- Hand hygiene is a way of cleaning one's hands that substantially reduces potential pathogens (harmful germs) on the hands. Hand hygiene procedures include handwashing with soap and water for at least 40 secs or the use of 70% alcohol-based hand rubs.
- DO: Wash your hands often with soap and water for 40 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing. Use a hand sanitiser (at least 70% alcohol-based) if soap and water are not available cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- DON'T: touch your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands. Touch surfaces like doorknobs and doorbells, elevator buttons, handrails, support handles, chair backs, atm surfaces, mobiles, jeep handle, etc
- Respiratory Hygiene is a combination of measures taken to stop the spread of germs through respiratory behaviours like coughing or sneezing
- Community-based surveillance: high-risk groups are people who are at a higher risk from severe illness if they get covid-19. This includes older adults, people who have underlying medical conditions like heart disease, diabetes, lung disease, kidney disease, on cancer medication.

- In any epidemic, it is common for individuals to feel stressed and worried because they fear: falling ill and dying
 1. avoiding approaching health facilities due to fear of becoming infected while in care
 2. fear of losing livelihoods, not being able to work during isolation, and of being dismissed from work
 3. fear of being socially excluded/placed in quarantine because of being associated with the disease
 4. feeling powerless in protecting loved ones and fear of losing loved ones because of the virus or being separated during quarantine
 5. feelings of helplessness, boredom, loneliness, and depression due to being isolated and not working towards caring for a dependent
 6. stress is caused due by the above fears and being treated as an outcast or blamed for spreading the disease.
- Covid-19 is a new disease about which many things are still being discovered. when something is unknown people are worried which leads to fear. Rumors or fake news give wrong information and spread the fear.

MYTHS & FACTS

- *Statement: With the summers coming up, the coronavirus will be killed*
Fact: Covid-19 has been detected in all areas, including areas with hot and humid weather. the best way to protect yourself against covid-19 is by frequently washing your hands with soap and water, covering your coughs and sneezes, and avoiding crowded places.
- *Statement: having a bath with hot water will kill the virus*
Fact: The virus lives inside the body where the temperature is maintained at 37^oc and is not affected by a hot water bath that you have.
- *Statement: getting the pneumonia vaccine will protect you against the virus*
Fact: While vaccines for pneumonia will certainly protect you against other organisms that cause pneumonia, the vaccine for novel coronavirus is available.
- *Statement: Spraying alcohol or disinfectant over your body can prevent infection*
Fact: spraying with alcohol or sanitiser on clothes and body will not prevent you from getting an infection. An infection spreads when the virus enters the body through the nose or mouth. cleaning and wiping hands with alcohol is to prevent the germ from entering your system through infected hands when you touch your mouth or you eat food with infected hands.
- *Statement: regularly rinsing the nose with saline will prevent the infection*
Fact: Rinsing the nose with saline has in a few cases helped in containing common cold, but has no evidence to suggest it is effective against the novel coronavirus infection
- *Statement: coronavirus can be passed through chicken and meat*
Fact: No! there is no such evidence of coronavirus spreading through meat and poultry products. However, it is always advised to have properly cooked meat and chicken.
- *Statement: A person with coronavirus can recover fully and be no more infectious.*

- **Fact:** 80% of the people have recovered from the disease without needing special treatment. but information on the virus treatment is still being researched
- *Statement: eating raw garlic, sesame seeds will protect you against the virus*
- **Fact:** garlic is a healthy food that has other benefits but does not protect you against coronavirus.
- *Statement: the virus can die easily once it is out of the body*
- **Fact:** we do not know about this particular virus as of now. similar viruses (sars, mers) survive from 8 to 24 hours depending on types of surfaces.
- *Statement: you can get covid-19 through mosquito bites*

Fact: the coronavirus cannot be spread through the bite of a mosquito. it is spread through droplets spread when an infected person sneezes or coughs

Advice for Community Members to implement:

- Volunteer for supporting the Community help-desk set up by the local municipality
- Support the task of distributing masks in the community, ensuring that they are given to those who most require them. Mask management to be taught while distribution
- Community representative to ensure that community cleaning and disinfection drive be taken up regularly by the Municipal corporation
- Give information through local political and religious leaders involvement
- Give information out through common essential services like garbage vans, milk supply vans, etc.
- Free distribution of bleach/sodium hypochlorite solution and use of the disinfectant to be planned in the community
- Identify the high-risk groups in the community and help them to isolate themselves to protect themselves from getting infected
- Be in touch with the government services to organize to get the mid-day meals delivered to the children's homes.
- Get key influencers who can help you with vigilance and tracking people who may be infected and report it for a referral.
- Community-level cadre to be trained to ensure compliance of protocols during lockdown period
- Community-level structure to be identified to transform into quarantine facilities

After Dr. Aparna's presentation, the workshop continued with **Dr. Shailesh** illustrating different types of Covid vaccines, common side effects, and the gap between shots. He clarified common myths regarding the vaccination and shared appropriated post-vaccine behavior to follow.

Highlights from the session are below:

Maharashtra Covid-19 vaccination brief update-

- Covid 19 vaccination in the State since 16th January 2021.
- Started with vaccination of health care workers and frontline workers first, followed by the inclusion of all citizens.
- The covid vaccination was implemented as per GOI guidelines.

- From May 2021 lactating mothers and from July 2021 pregnant women are also included in the Covid-19 vaccination programme.
- As per State policy for bedridden and immobile individuals, vaccination of this group has also started from July 2021 onwards
- As of now, the state stands 1st for the total number of fully vaccinated individuals i.e. 2.26 Cr, and rank 2nd in terms of the total number of vaccine doses administered in the country by inoculating 7,74,66,132 doses (till 24th Sept 2021, source – Co-WIN portal)

COVID-19 vaccines used in the country at present

- Covishield (AstraZeneca's vaccine manufactured by Serum Institute of India)
- Covaxin (manufactured by Bharat Biotech Limited)
- Sputnik V (developed by Gamaleya Research Institute, Russia)

(Note - Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) is a regulatory mechanism to allow the use of vaccines and medicines to prevent and or reduce the impact of life-threatening diseases or conditions as caused by COVID-19)

Name of Vaccine	Expected immediate and delayed side effects
Covishield	Some mild symptoms may occur like injection site tenderness, injection site pain, headache, fatigue, myalgia, malaise, pyrexia, chills and arthralgia, nausea. Very rare events of demyelinating disorders have been reported following vaccination with this vaccine but without the causal relationship establishment
Covaxin	Some mild symptoms AEFIs may occur like injection site pain, headache, fatigue, fever, body ache, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, dizziness-giddiness, tremor, sweating, cold, cough and injection site swelling
Sputnik V	Short term general: Chills, fever, arthralgia, myalgia, asthenia, general discomfort, headache > Local: injection site tenderness, hyperaemia, swelling > Less common: nausea, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, > Occasionally: enlarged regional lymph nodes

Contraindications to COVID-19 vaccines

Persons with a history of:

- Anaphylactic or allergic reaction to a previous dose of COVID-19 vaccine and its ingredients

-A suspected or confirmed case of thromboembolic phenomenon following the first dose of any of the COVID-19 vaccines

-Immediate or delayed-onset anaphylaxis or allergic reaction requiring hospitalization to vaccines or injectable therapies, pharmaceutical products, food items and insect sting etc.

Myth	Reality
<p>Covid vaccine is not safe because it was developed quickly with inappropriate testing</p>	<p>The companies have not bypassed any national or international safety protocols. Instead, they have invested a large number of resources to develop these vaccines quickly given the worldwide impact of the pandemic. All the vaccines in the market have followed safety protocols of development and testing and then only they have received the regulator's nod</p>
<p>COVID-19 vaccine could affect female fertility</p>	<p>Rumors or social media posts suggesting that COVID-19 vaccines could cause infertility are not true and baseless. Such rumors were floated in the past against other vaccines too for e.g.polio and measles. None of the available vaccines affects fertility</p>
<p>One should avoid taking vaccines during and around menstruation?</p>	<p>The period around menstruation is no contraindication to taking vaccines and like other vaccines, COVID-19 vaccine can be taken at any time of the monthly period.</p>
<p>I don't need the vaccine if I already have recovered from Covid in the past</p>	<p>Although a covid history may result in antibodies being formed in the patient as per studies these antibodies have a short life. There is not enough information currently available to say if or for how long after infection someone is protected from getting COVID-19 again. This is called natural immunity. Early evidence suggests natural immunity from COVID-19 may not last very long, but more studies are needed to better understand this. Therefore, for better immunity, it is recommended to get yourself vaccinated</p>
<p>Vaccine can weaken the immune system and infect you with the virus</p>	<p>Since the COVID-19 vaccine does not contain the SARS-Co-2 virus, it can't give you COVID-19. Many people have reported side effects from the vaccine-like fever, chills, muscle aches, and headache. Although these are several of the symptoms that occur with a COVID-19 infection, they are actually a sign that your body's immune system is at work and building a defense against the virus.</p>

<p>I cannot take the vaccine as I have comorbidities such as diabetes, heart disease etc</p>	<p>A comorbid person should get vaccinated as soon as possible because covid complications are more common in people with such comorbidities</p>
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Covid-19 vaccination in pregnant and lactating women

- The vaccines are safe and effective.
- The National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) has recommended that “pregnant women may take any one of the two Covid-19 vaccines and lactating women are also eligible for jabs at any time before and after delivery.”
- benefits of COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy far outweigh the risk associated with contracting COVID infection during pregnancy (like increased risk for severe illness, preterm birth). However, pregnant women must make an informed choice

Role of Community Radio Stations

- Maharashtra state suffered gravely due to Covid-19 pandemic and still, the number of active cases is one of the highest in the country
- Additional Chief Secretary Health Govt of Maharashtra shared letter for Covid-19 vaccination- “Janjagruti and Jansahbhag” to all the Divisional Commissioners District Collectors, Municipal Corporation Commissioners and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishad,
- Involvement various government departments like revenue, rural development, urban development, social welfare, Panchayat Raj Institution members, Development partners like WHO, UNICEF, NGO, Civil Society Organization, etc.
- Support in creating awareness in the community about Covid-19 vaccination
- By broadcasting brief interviews of local elected representatives District Health Officer, Civil Surgeon influential citizens, etc to appeal community for actively participating in covid-19 vaccination
- Getting the community aware of the benefits of Covid-19 vaccination and addressing misconceptions about the same
- Sharing local level best practices
- Sharing updated and accurate information about Covid-19 vaccination
- Focus on positive messaging

Dr. Harshada continued the workshop by imparting important information on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn Child plus Adolescent Health wherein she stressed prioritizing institutional delivery and routine immunization of newborns.

Highlights from the session are below:

- She informed that the Covid-19 vaccination for pregnant women has begun from July 2021 and methods to teach children about Covid appropriate behavior.

- Breast milk is the best source of nutrition for most infants. We do not know whether mothers with COVID-19 can transmit the virus via breast milk, but the limited data external icon available suggest this is not likely.
- A mother's intention to breastfeed should be supported by maternity care providers. A mother with confirmed COVID-19 should be counseled to take precautions to avoid spreading the virus to her infant, including handwashing and wearing a cloth face covering.
- If a woman is COVID-19 positive and too unwell to breastfeed, provide support for the woman to express breastmilk. If possible, expressed breast milk should be fed to the infant by a healthy caregiver, who is not at high-risk for severe illness from COVID-19.
- 8.5 % cases under age of 18 were reported positive for Covid-19. Although fewer children have been infected with COVID-19 compared to adults, children can:
- Schools and teachers play a vital role in this. Sharing accurate information and science-based facts about COVID-19 will help diminish students' fears and anxieties around the disease and support their ability to cope with any secondary impacts in their lives.
- One of the best ways to keep children safe from coronavirus and other diseases is to simply encourage regular hand-washing, for at least 20 seconds, use of mask and social distancing.

A joint session was taken by **Mr. Pramod Kalekar** and **Mr. Jayant Despande**, to promote community waste management during the pandemic wherein they explained the steps a village can take to prevent Covid-19 on a community level.

Highlights from the session are below:

What can Gram Panchayat do to make a village Covid-19 free?

- Decentralization planning, implementation, and management are essential in early diagnosis, segregation, and treatment facilities.
- All Gram Panchayat Offices will prepare action plans for their jurisdiction for the next three months.
- This action plan will detail the work being done every day on Corona Prevention and Awareness.
- The implementation of various measures to reduce the impact of Corona will be planned in coordination with the Department of Health.
- To prepare its schedule by organizing daily home visits of Sarpanch, Gram Sevak, Asha, Anganwadi Sevika, Saksharata Prerak.
- During the home visit, oxygen level should be checked by oximeter and temperature by the thermometer
- Follow the instructions to maintain physical distance during home visits. Use a mask, wash your hands frequently with soap. Care should be taken to prevent infection.
- Sick persons should not participate in-home visits.
- For home visits by dividing at the Gram Panchayat level, each of the 2 members should accept the guardianship of 25-30 houses and give necessary information and take measures.
- The gram panchayat should make a list of citizens from cities like Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur and submit it to the health department.

- Everyday monitoring and guidance should be given to the citizens to take care of the separation instructions and the families.
- Proper care should be taken to ensure that these citizens do not enter public places or break the rules of segregation within 14 days.
- These citizens will not be discriminated against or treated unfairly
- Measures will be taken for basic necessities like food, other necessities etc.
- Once the situation returns to normal, they will be assured of employment
- The Gram Panchayat can make room for 30 or more beds within the limits of 50% of 15th Finance Commission's unlimited funds up to 25%.
- The Gram Panchayat should reserve places like Samaj Mandir, Sarvajanic Bhavan for the segregation of potentially affected citizens of Corona.
- Basic facilities like water and sanitation, food should be available at the place of segregation
- The instructions prepared by the health department should be strictly followed while preparing the isolation room.
- Special care should be taken to ensure that the rations given by the government are given to the weaker sections at home.
- Measures can also be taken to provide mid-day meal to the children at home. However, all hygienic precautions should be taken while preparing and growing food.
- Make sure children wash their hands before eating

Empowerment of local administration

- Permission to Gram Panchayats for 25% of GDP fund for education, health and women empowerment
- This fund allows gram panchayats to implement various measures for corona prevention
- The Gram Panchayat can form Covid-19 Infection Control Committee consisting of women, disadvantaged sections of society, remote areas, religious organizations, youth groups, and local social organizations.
- Clarification regarding the role of committee members and expected action for prompt testing and treatment at the village level
- Livelihood planning for the village family against the backdrop of the current second wave and possibly the next wave

Village level facts and background

- Centrally available systems in rural areas proved inadequate for corona control.
- Timely testing, treatment, availability of medicines, and ambulance services are essential facilities for corona control. Without accurate information, proper advice, and psychological support, control of corona infection in rural areas are impossible.
- College students, retired staff, and locally educated men and women who returned to the village without a government system proved to be useful manpower.

- The day and night services required for corona control in every village may not be available through the government machinery.

Dr. Pandge explained the importance of nutrition during Covid 19 for immunity and the ideal diet of covid patients during treatment.

Highlights from the session are below:

- A covid-19 infected person loses his sense of smell and may loss his appetite. We need to develop our immunity.
- Use fresh ingredients and those that have a shorter shelf life first. If fresh products, especially fruits, vegetables and reduced-fat dairy products continue to be available, prioritize these over non-perishables.
- WHO recommends that ideally less than 5% of total energy intake for adults should come from free sugars (about 6 teaspoons). If you crave something sweet, fresh fruit should always be the priority.
- While at present there is no evidence of food or food packaging being associated with the transmission of coronavirus disease (COVID-19), it may be possible that people can become infected by touching a surface or object contaminated by the virus and then touching their face.
- The higher risk though, comes from being in close contact with other people while food shopping or receiving a food delivery. As always, good hygiene is important when handling food to prevent any food-borne illnesses.
- Remove any unnecessary packaging and dispose into a waste bin with a lid. Packaging like cans can be wiped clean with a disinfectant before being opened or stored.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or use an alcohol-based hand rub, immediately afterwards.
- Wash unpackaged produce, such as fruit and vegetables, thoroughly under running water.

As schools in the rural district of Maharashtra will be reopening in the first week of October, **Ms. Maithili** shared essential steps to be taken before the reopening of school for children. She stressed the importance of reopening the schools as many children were missing learning in their formative years. However, she advised precaution to be undertaken by ensuring children be vaccinated post government's instruction.

Highlights from the session are below:

- Schools have been closed for the last 18 months, affecting the 2.3 crore students across the state in various ways- Learning Loss- educationists fear that children have forgotten what they have learned younger children who have never been to school are at risk of losing input during crucial years of development.
- UNICEF-SCERT* survey indicates that 37% of the children have had no access to learning

Negative **impact on the overall mental and emotional well-being of children**. UNICEF-SCERT indicated that almost 49% of children express more irritability and 30% are experiencing more fear and anxiety.

- **Disruption in other services** offered at school such as nutrition and health-related, and the disruption in the development of life skills
- Increased risk of **out of school children** and increased vulnerabilities among already at-risk populations; UNICEF-SCERT assessment reveals that already 15% of children are engaged in labour outside the home
- Strategies to prioritize and ensure vaccination of 100% school- teachers and staff before school reopening.
- Capacity building of teachers/other staff to ensure CAB adherence by students in schools
- Design of/ training of teachers on learning recovery package for students and hybrid learning methods
- Preparing schools through local administration to follow the SOPs laid down by the state
- Adopting relevant models of school reopening suited to the context and need of indiv. schools
- Creating awareness and reducing apprehensions among the parents regarding safety of children in schools from COVID-19
- Follow ALL the safety protocols when sending children to school
- Engaging SMC to get children back to school and maintain CAB
- Adapt self-assessment guide for parents to assist decision about sending their children to school

Questions and Answers Session

1. What is Anti bodies?

Ans: We create anti bodies after we take the vaccine. Our defense system creates the anti-bodies, it is created after 14 days minimum post vaccine. That's why people who are vaccinated does not need quarantine after 14 days.

2. When a person does not suffer any side effect from the vaccine, does it mean the vaccine did not have any impact?

Ans: It is not compulsory to every person to have side effect. Out of 100 percent, 70 percent may face side effect. However, lack of side effect does not mean ineffectiveness of the vaccine. It depends on body to body.

3. Can vaccinated people transmit virus to other unvaccinated people

Ans: If Vaccinated people get infected with covid 19, then they can transfer the virus to unvaccinated people. Therefore, it is important of follow covid appropriate behavior like wearing mask, using sanitizers even after vaccination.

4. What is the life span of the virus on a surface?

Ans: There is no evidence yet regarding the life span of virus on any surface. However, it is estimated that the virus can live on metal surface for two days therefore frequent sanitation is advised

5. Covidshield we get fever, Covaxin side effect no fever therefore What is efficiently of Covaxin?

Ans: Covaxin acts against 700 variants of covid. Again, the side effect depends on body. There is only technical difference between the two vaccines, however both are highly efficient.

6. What is the effectiveness of cloth mask?

Ans: A cloth mask should have 2-3 layers in order to be effective. It is not advised to use thin or single layer mask. It is recommended to use different masks every day and to keep rotating in use during the week.

The workshop ended with a brief question and answer session wherein participants got an opportunity to clarify their doubts. Mr. Nishit Kumar gave the vote of thanks to the UNICEF Experts for conducting a highly informative workshop and urged the CRS participants to send the final scripts for approval by the first week of October. The workshop ended with the promise to send the presentation of the workshop to CRS participants and Ms. Ratika shared the email ids of the UNICEF experts to SBC3 in case any CRS participants wants their queries to be address.

Annexure A: Participating Community Radio Stations

Sr. No. CRS Participants

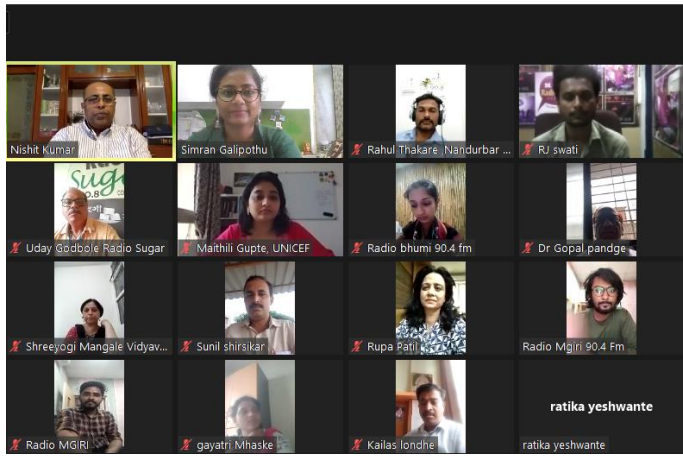
1. Puneri Awaz
2. Panzaravani
3. Sharada Radio
4. Radio Mast
5. Vikas Bharati
6. Vasundhara Vahini
7. Radio MGM
8. Radio Sugar
9. Radio Wardha
10. KVK Pravara
11. Green Radio
12. Vidyavahini,
13. Radio MGIRI
14. Radio Vishwas
15. Pruthvi Rakshan
16. Radio Bhumi
17. Radio Nagar

Annexure B: Workshop Speakers

Sr. No. Workshop Speakers

- Dr. Apurva, UNICEF Expert- Health
- Dr. Shailesh, UNICEF Expert-Health
- Dr. Harshada, UNICEF Expert- Health
- Mr. Jayant Deshpande, UNICEF Expert - WASH
- Mr. Pramod Kalekar, UNICEF Expert- ISP
- Dr. Aparna Kulkarni, UNICEF Expert, WASH
- Dr. Pandge, UNICEF Expert- Nutrition
- Ms. Maithili, UNICEF Expert- Education
- Ratika Yashwante, UNICEF
- Devika Deshmukh, UNICEF
- Nishit Kumar, SBC3
- Simran Galipothu, SBC3

Annexure C: Images of the workshop:



Participants of the workshop



A session in process