***附件3：***

**Annex 3**

***新冠肺炎疫情低风险区管理措施***

***Management Measures for COVID-19 Low-risk Zones***

1. 强化社会面管控。区域内各类人员按照要求开展核酸检测，期间尽量减少外出、不聚集、不扎堆，外出时做好个人防护；严格落实进入室内公共场所预约、错峰、限流、测温、登记、戴口罩等措施。
2. Strengthen social control. All people in the area should take a PCR testing, as required. During this period, all people are encouraged to remain indoors, avoid social gathering, and remain diligent in utilizing good personal protection when going out. Measures should be strictly implemented such as making an appointment, implementing a staggered schedule, limiting the number of entries, administering temperature checks, making registrations, and wearing masks when entering indoor public places.
3. 人员协查管控。收到中高风险区外溢人员协查信息后，应于24小时内完成风险人员排查，并配合做好人员管理、健康监测、核酸检测、人员转运等工作；对无法排查的人员要及时反馈相关情况，形成协查闭环。
4. Identification and management of residents who may have been exposed to COVID-19. Screening and identification of residents at risk should be made within 24 hours after receiving the information to check outbound people from medium- and high-risk areas. Communities should also provide facilitation in the management, health monitoring, PCR testing, and transfer of residents who may have been exposed to COVID-19. Communities must report relevant information about residents who cannot be reached or identified in a timely manner to ensure the integrity of the epidemiological investigation.
5. 交通管控。低风险区内人员倡导非必要不离开本区域，跨市流动须持48小时内核酸检测阴性证明。对运输生产生活、医疗防护物资以及从事道路运输“点对点”转运的车辆和人员，在严格落实消毒、封闭管理等各项防控措施的基础上，保障其通行顺畅。加强火车站、机场、公路、水路等出入区域交通关口管控，做好测温、查证、验码等工作。

3. Traffic control. People in low-risk zones are encouraged not to leave the area unless necessary and must provide a negative PCR testing report within 48 hours when traveling from one city to another. We should ensure that vehicles and personnel that deliver goods for production, living and medical protection, and work in *point-to-point* transfer by road transportation have smooth access to mobility on the basis of strict implementation of various prevention and control measures, such as disinfection and closed-loop management. We should strengthen the control of traffic in and out of railway stations, airports, highways, waterways, etc., and make sure that temperature checks, authentication, and code verification be performed effectively.

1. 核酸检测。根据疫情传播风险评估结果和风险人员协查管理情况，科学确定低风险区内开展核酸检测的人群范围和频次等。开展核酸检测时，就近就便设置采样点，并由专业人员评估后启用；加强现场组织管理，有序开展、避免聚集，并督促做好个人防护。
2. PCR testing. The scope of population and frequency of PCR testing in low-risk zones should be determined in a scientific way based on the results of COVID-19 spread risk evaluation and the situation of the check and management of people at risk. When conducting PCR testing, sampling sites should be located in the nearest places at most convenience and placed into service after being evaluated by professionals. We should strengthen onsite organizational management and undertake testing in good order to avoid social gathering while encouraging good personal protection measures.
3. 健康宣教。加强健康教育，提醒居民减少外出、避免聚集、保持社交距离、做好个人防护，出现发热、干咳、乏力、咽痛、嗅（味）觉减退、鼻塞、流涕、结膜炎、肌痛和腹泻等症状后要及时主动前往医疗机构就诊。做好防控政策宣传引导，使居民主动配合做好风险人员协查工作。
4. Health education. We should strengthen health education and remind residents to go out less, avoid gathering, maintain social distance, and take good personal protection. In the event of suffering such symptoms as fever, dry cough, fatigue, sore throat, smell/taste disorder, nasal obstruction, runny nose, conjunctivitis, myalgia, and diarrhea, please go to a medical institution immediately. We should provide better guidance of epidemic prevention and control policies, so that residents can actively cooperate with our work to check people at risk.