About This Bulletin

In this bulletin, Internews profiles commonly occurring rumors across social media sites in Lebanon between 1 and 15 February 2022. During this period, 21 rumors were collected from Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and Instagram, in addition to private groups and accounts that have a relatively high user engagement. Two unique rumors were subsequently selected for this bulletin which fall under the recurring themes of Treatment & Cure, in addition to Prejudice & Stigma.

Top Rumor Themes

- Treatment + Cure
- Product Development
- Prevention
- Post-vaccination Behaviour

Rumor Sources

Methodology

We collect our data manually from social media, digital engagement activities, face-to-face (offline) data collection, data from local media, and rumor data collected from other humanitarian organizations. We analyze our data focusing on rumor, themes, trends, level of engagement, and frequency/level of risk.

COVID-19 situation overview in the country

According to WHO, there have been 77,401 new cases in Lebanon and 256 new deaths in the first two weeks of February 2022, with the virus spreading particularly among younger age groups such as the 20 to 29-year-olds. Almost 36% of the country’s population has received two vaccine doses, while nearly 34% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon have received at least one vaccine dose. Lebanon remains at Level 4 of community transmission, meaning that high vigilance is recommended with a focus on adhering to public health and social measures and encouraging vaccine uptake.

Rooted in Trust

Rooted in Trust (RiT) is an Internews project supporting humanitarian and public health agencies in tackling rumors and misinformation about COVID-19, particularly among vulnerable population groups such as refugees and migrants. The first stage (RiT1) ran from October 2020 to February 2021 with over 2,774 rumors collected in Lebanon. The project was re-launched in September 2021 and will run until the end of 2022.

Lebanon
1 to 15 February 2022

Introduction to Rooted in Trust

Doses Administered

COVID-19 Cases

Death
Although rumors about natural or herbal treatments for COVID-19 may not always be directly harmful, it is important for people to fully understand both the nature of the virus and to be able to distinguish it from other diseases. Tailored health awareness sessions led by trusted community health workers or health professionals from the community itself can support this.

Natural cures linked to herbs and essential oils are usually part of a community’s heritage and history and it is important not to dismiss this knowledge as it would break the trust between health outreach teams and affected people. An effective approach is to exchange scientific knowledge while listening to the community’s knowledge of natural cures and finding complementary approaches so that COVID-19, its prevention and treatment, are still taken seriously. Use localized and contextualized awareness materials interpreted in the local language and absent of any judgement.

### Fact Checking

- The common herb rosemary is often used in food and as a natural treatment for symptoms linked to indigestion (6) but there is no scientific evidence that it is effective against COVID-19 or Alzheimer’s disease.

- Taking undiluted rosemary oil or very large amounts of rosemary leaf is likely unsafe and can cause vomiting, sun sensitivity, and skin redness. (7)

- Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, while Alzheimer’s disease is a neurological disorder that affects memory and cognitive skills. The two diseases are very medically different and medicines are highly unlikely to treat both.

- COVID-19 can be prevented by vaccination and taking precautionary measures including wearing a mask, ventilation, physical distancing, and hand washing.

### Recommendations for outreach workers and communities

- Although rumors about natural or herbal treatments for COVID-19 may not always be directly harmful, it is important for people to fully understand both the nature of the virus and to be able to distinguish it from other diseases. Tailored health awareness sessions led by trusted community health workers or health professionals from the community itself can support this.

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### Sources

2. [https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/lb](https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/lb)
3. WHO Daily Brief 15 February 2022
4. Impact Open Data (cib.gov.lb)
5. WHO Daily Brief 15 February 2022
8. WHO Daily Brief 15 February 2022

### Important Numbers and Helplines:

- MOPH Hotlines: Corona 1787 | Vaccine 1214 (both free)
- COVID-19 call center 01-594459
- Airport Quarantine Section 01-629352
- Preventive Medicine Center 01-843769 | 01-830300
- Epidemiological Surveillance Unit 01-614194 | 01-614196
- WHO Lebanon 01-612970/1/2
Sharing key data with vaccine hesitant communities, such as the fact that most severe COVID-19 cases are now occurring in unvaccinated people, is crucial to raising awareness amongst those who may not have access to accurate information, or communities with low literacy rates. This can be done through infographics and other graphic products which can help highlight the impact of vaccination.

Organizing listening groups to delve into the underlying causes of vaccine hesitancy is also key to better understanding and responding to the community’s needs.

There is no evidence that COVID-19 vaccines cause misfortune, however it is true that the ongoing pandemic has exacerbated many already vulnerable population groups’ socio-economic situation.

More than 5,326,940 people in Lebanon have received at least one vaccine dose and the vast majority have suffered no adverse consequences.

The COVID-19 vaccine may cause mild side effects such as a sore arm or fatigue for around 24 hours. The vaccine is highly effective at reducing the symptoms and severity of COVID-19, which has resulted in significantly reduced admissions to hospital, and may also reduce transmission.

According to WHO and the Ministry of Public Health, 68% of COVID-19 cases in Lebanon are in unvaccinated people, highlighting yet again the importance of getting vaccinated.

“Unfortunately, my sister decided to divorce her husband after receiving the [Covid] vaccine. She had agreed with him a while ago that if he took the vaccine, she would be separated from him, but I think he did not take the matter seriously, and she is currently very insistent despite the interventions of the elders of the family for the sake of her children. May God destroy whoever was behind these vaccinations and the misfortune they caused.”

The VaxBus will be visiting South Lebanon and Nabatiyeh governorates for the first time this month and anyone above 12 years of age who has yet to receive a COVID-19 vaccine will be eligible to receive the Pfizer vaccine without any prior appointment.

See the schedule below for more information, the buses are usually present from 9 am to 2 pm in front of the respective municipality buildings: