



## GENERAL INFO FOR INDIGENOUS ELDERS ON COVID-19

English	Yaqui
This is a public service announcement about the coronavirus or Covid-19 disease outbreak.	Inika senu weyemta, siime a juneiyane juka kóna kókoata bétana COVID-19 ta.
Coronavirus (or COVID-19) is a virus that began spreading toward the end of 2019 and early 2020.	Iní'í kóna kókoa iabu 2019po jiabijtek into 2020po náateka te ae kókoa japtek.
This is a time when Indigenous Peoples around the world are encouraged to stay calm, and be strong, in the face of severe adversity.	Siime wame ito benasi ojbokame betchiíbo chéa bettesi te a bicha iníka kókoata. Ta béja utteata te ito makne, kabe chéa ito bepa sii jiapsipo utteak, te at yeu katne.
It is easily transmissible from person to person through respiratory droplets, or small drops of water that are produced during breathing, laughing, singing, coughing, sneezing, or even talking.	Iní'í kókoa ka kia jéekapo weye, senu yóemia a ewa chuakta, tassiapo, achiimpo, jachikteko, eu jeela jiabijteko o eu jeela weyeka emak etejoteko.
When infected with COVID-19 one may experience a fever or cough, although other symptoms may arise as well.	COVID-19 ta eu chuakteko, bat empo tajiwet taitine, tassia et wetne chukula into wate kókoam.
Elders are at particularly high risk for becoming very sick compared to the general population when infected with coronavirus.	Yóem yoyowem kaa emo yekame chéa a kókoi watte.
Indigenous Nations are being affected by COVID-19. It is important to limit the spread of COVID-19 to protect history, traditions, leaders, and communities.	Siime jume ito benak ojbokame inika kókoae kókoi watte, em tuuwa betchi'íbo kat em jóapo yeu weama, tuisi em emo sua, inilen tuisi emo suateko itom yóo lúuturiam, itom yóem nokim, itom lopo'ojoram, itom yoyowem te jiapsituane.
Coronavirus spreads through respiratory droplets that spread through the air. These respiratory droplets can directly spread from one person to another, or they can spread from an object to a person.	Jak juní'í kókoi wetne, senu yóemia o'ouw o jámut a ewa chuakta, o jitat mamteko, junama juni'í empo ae kókoa wetne.
Coronavirus can be spread by touching objects that have been exposed to respiratory droplets from other people. For example, if someone sneezes and covers their mouth with their hands and then touches a doorknob, the virus could be on the doorknob.	Kóona kókoa tuisi eu chuakte empo jitat mamteko bwé'ituk junuka kókoata jipueme ama wamsika into junuet mamtek. Kulupti senu jachijtek mammae emo ten pattane into chukula beja puetata etapobaetek junuen jaiti machim mammakai aet mamtene, junuen beja senu ae kókoe wetne.



## GENERAL INFO FOR INDIGENOUS ELDERS ON COVID-19

<p>The spread of coronavirus can be prevented by washing hands with soap and clean water for 20 seconds and by wearing a mask, if these resources are available.</p>	<p>Kóona kókoata kobá betchi'ibo, tulisi mambaksiane sabummea o jita alkolta jippuemtae mambaksia kia senu takáa segundompo juni'í.</p>
<p>Cleaning surfaces such as door handles that a lot of people use and covering coughs and sneezes with your elbow instead of hands can help limit the spread of the virus.</p>	<p>Tulisi jume puetam túute, bwé'ituk buu yóemia amet mammaa am etapobaeteko, Puetam techom mea etapo kaa mamammea. Junulen bea empo káa kóona kókoe wetne.</p>
<p>Limiting physical contact with others outside of those who live in your house is important to prevent the spread of COVID-19.</p>	<p>Yeu siko woi paso wa'aktiam jabetau mekka kikne, inilen bea em jóapo tawakameu káa inika kókoa COVID-19 teamta tojine.</p>
<p>This may mean not being able to hug grandchildren or shake a neighbor's hand, but it is important for your health. This may also mean that some traditions may have to be celebrated differently during this time. Large gatherings of people are not advised.</p>	<p>Kabetau ruktine, káa amo ibaktane, kat mammamea tetebote, emak werim waatatek junuen emo suane. Jumaksan inika kókoata weyeo inim itom tebat bwiarapo itom yóoluturia au nakuliane bwe'ituk watek káa yumaisi tekipanoane ta beja inien te chéa jiapsine emo tulisi uju'uu. Bu'u yóemiata náu yajilapo kat aman weama junuen emo suane.</p>
<p>If you do need to interact with someone outside your home, standing at least 6 feet (2 meters) away can also help coronavirus from spreading.</p>	<p>Utteapo em jóapo yeu siiko woi paso wa'aktiam jabetau mekka kikne, juka kóona kókoata kaa et wetne becthi'ibo.</p>
<p>Let us be reminded of our traditional medicines, while at the same time listening to what is being prescribed by the relevant authorities.</p>	<p>Kaita chéa ama buttia itom yóoluturiat bepa jibasau team boo jaisakane ta juka yóita teuwao te au nakkaka te am jikkjine bwe'ituk bempo ket yaura jitebim itom tuisi bitbae.</p>
<p>Let us remind our elders to practice social distancing, but to refrain from social isolation.</p>	<p>Jume yóem yoyo'owem te súane katte jo'arapo yeu am rejituane into tulisi te amemak etejone, into te am jikkajine.</p>