

## **Appendix A. Operational details of the protective coating intervention**

### **1. Volunteer roles and allocation**

Each intervention area (approximately 2,000 households) was assigned an average of 10 pairs of volunteers (one promoter and one painter). One supervisor was assigned per cluster to oversee the work, ensure volunteer safety, and address operational challenges [39].

### **2. Scheduling and environmental conditions**

Work was scheduled Monday to Saturday, from 7:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., when household members were more likely to be at home. Morning hours were preferred due to lower temperatures; afternoon temperatures could exceed 35°C, affecting volunteer performance [39].

### **3. First visit: promotion and household preparation**

Promoters conducted house-to-house visits to explain the benefits of the protective coating, encourage participation, and provide instructions for preparing laundry tanks (emptying, cleaning, and drying for 24 hours). Flyers with project information, preparation steps, and contact details were distributed. Promoters visited households one day before painters [39].

### **4. Second visit: application of the protective coating**

Painters applied the coating to eligible tanks and verified whether households had followed preparation instructions. Proper adherence required tanks to be empty, clean, and dry [39].

### **5. Household monitoring and documentation**

A sticker with a unique code was placed on the electricity meter of each visited house. Stickers included the date of the visit, house code, and household decision (accepted, rejected, closed, not applicable). Painters also recorded whether the tank was protected with the coating [39].

27    **6. Volunteer compensation**

28    Community volunteers received a financial reward as appreciation for their time and to help cover  
29    transportation costs [39].

30