REPOSITORY OF INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND GOOD PRACTICES

IN RESPONSE TO
CORONAVIRUS • COVID-19

Volume II
6th Edition
April 30, 2020
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CONTEXT

The evolution of the crisis resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic has generated, globally, profound political, economic and social impacts. Considering the majority of urban population in the world (55%), which in Brazil reaches 85% of its 210 million inhabitants, the large metropolises, as political, economic and cultural centers, and connection and destination for international travelers, will be the largest and main affected with the new emergence of coronavirus.

Cities are where the greatest number of cases of contamination and deaths, with their dynamics - in all dimensions and sectors - strongly impacted by preventive measures to reduce the risk of contagion and the escalation of the epidemiological crisis. It is necessary to protect the life and health of the population, in the first place, paying attention to the other impacts that the disruption of daily life can bring to the future of urban centers.

As principally impacted, cities have taken the lead in implementing measures in the face of the global pandemic, even anticipating the mobilization of their respective national governments. As the third largest Brazilian metropolis and seventh in Latin America, Belo Horizonte City hall has acted with courage and determination, within the current conditions of exceptionality, to contain the advance of the greatest international crisis in recent history.

PROPOSAL

With the objective of subsidizing the municipal administration in the actions for the management of the current crisis and its impacts, the Directorate of International Relations (SUAIE / SMDE) of the City of Belo Horizonte will weekly produce the “Repository of Recommendations and Good International Practices in Response to COVID -19 “(RRBPI-19). Bringing the main guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations, as well as experiences and references from governments around the world, the document presents actions, projects, programs and policies that can be appropriate and adapted to the local reality.

The work points to initiatives in the following areas: Public Actions and Services, Social Assistance, Communication, Culture, Tourism, Economy, Education, Mobility and Health. This 6th Edition concentrates all the actions mapped between April 18th and 29th, including those of the 4th and 5th Editions of RRBPI-19.

Qualitative analyzes were added on the measures presented by the other governments, in a new classification of themes and sub-themes for better indexing of the document, pointing out trends to qualify and subsidize the decision-making process of managers in facing the crisis. Quantitative analyzes are also presented, bringing charts, tables and updated data on the spread of the new coronavirus in the world, in Brazil, in Minas Gerais
and Belo Horizonte, in addition to a matrix of the frequency of initiatives in the world, by thematic area. Also, in this edition, actions were inserted with a focus on resuming activities, in view of the probable end of the most serious phase of the crisis. These actions are arranged in a dedicated space, within each main theme. Recommendations from international organizations were also included to resume activities following safety guidelines.

Below are the numbers for this edition, with an overview of actions by general themes and the number of countries represented in each theme. In the second table, a global assessment of actions mapped in all editions of RRBPI-19, the total number of countries represented and recommendations from International Organizations.

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For previous volumes and editions, access: https://prefeitura.pbh.gov.br/saude/coronavirus
### STATISTICAL DATA

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<th>Confirmed</th>
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Data obtained and updated on: 04/29/2020 at 11:25

**Sources:**

**World and Brazil:**
https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6

Note: The link above presents statistics compiled from data from the CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention in the USA), World Health Organization, ECDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention in Europe), NHC, DXY, 1point3acres, Worldometers.info, BNO, COVID Tracking Project (tests and hospitalizations), health departments of state and national governments and media reports.

**Minas Gerais:**

**Belo Horizonte:**

1. **Evolution of cases over time - World**

Data obtained and updated on: 04/29/2020 at 11:25

Source: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6
2. Evolution of cases over time - Comparison of countries
Confirmed cases by country after the 60th case
Cumulative on a logarithmic scale

Source: Nexo Jornal - Coronavirus Bulletin. 04/29/2020

3. Confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Brazil

Source: Health Ministry
Obs: The date refers to the registration date, not the confirmation

Source: Nexo Jornal - Coronavirus Bulletin. 04/29/2020
Governments at all levels are being called upon to assume a leading role in the response and management of the crisis arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. As governors closest to the people, mayors and their teams have made significant efforts around the world to contain the spread and threat of the virus.

Many have assumed the role of primary promoters of distance and lockdown measures, but several other measures to prevent and minimize the pandemic are up to local governments. Such governments have sought to support public services giving the need for changes in functioning, or facing a significant increase in demand, as in the case of health services.

It is also noted the tendency of concentration, in the sphere of local governments, of decisions regarding the treatment of victims of COVID-19, as well as decisions on preventive measures, such as the restriction of the movement of people, agglomerations, closing of public places and maintenance of essential services.

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<th>Crowding of People</th>
<th>Migration control</th>
<th>Repatriation of Nationals</th>
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X = number of shares per country, added in the 5th edition

## 1. Quarantine and Isolation

One of the main preventive actions that have been adopted is mandatory quarantine, or social distance. This measure aims to decrease, through the containment of social contact, the number of people infected by the new coronavirus, and, with this, to decrease the number of infected and dead. This determination is based on the comparative results presented in the management of other epidemics - such as SARS, MERS, Spanish Flu - between countries that have adopted mandatory social distance and others that have not.

### New measures inserted (6th Edition)

#### Plan to end social isolation

**Paris, France**

The Mayor of Paris, Anne Hidalgo, sent a plan to end social isolation in the city of Paris to the French Prime Minister, Edouard Philippe. Concerned about the possibility of a new coronavirus outbreak after the end of confinement, the proposal contemplates the possibility of mass screening and the carrying of immunity certificates.

Reference:


#### Extension of the national blockade

**India**

India will extend the national blockade imposed last month to prevent the spread of the new coronavirus. This is due to new concerns about the country’s poorest people and the spread of multiple patterns in the various regions of India, with some states presenting many more cases than others.
Reference:

Prolonged quarantine in South Africa
South Africa

The national coronavirus council, chaired by the President of South Africa, decided to extend the national confinement for another two weeks. As of the date of the reference below, 2173 cases have been recorded, including 25 deaths in the country.

Reference
https://www.bbc.com/afrique/region-52239247

Extension of confinement for two weeks in Nigeria
Nigeria

The President of Nigeria has announced an extension of the two-week confinement in the capital Abuja, as well as in the states of Lagos and Ogun, to control the spread of the virus. Essential services, food stores and pharmacies remain exempt from restrictive measures. Nigeria recorded 323 positive cases and 10 deaths from the new coronavirus

Reference:
https://www.bbc.com/afrique/region-52275882

Confinement in Gabon
Gabon

Gabon is in confinement from Monday, April 13, and this action is expected to last 15 days. The measure taken by the central government closed all cities to limit the spread of the new coronavirus in the country. Gabonese can only leave their homes for essential trips, such as going to the hospital, pharmacy, market or convenience stores to buy food.

Reference:

Quarantine in migrant camps
Greece

After identifying the first infected in the migrant camps in Ritsona and Malakasa, the first at 80 km and the second at 38 km from Athens, the sites were placed in total quarantine, with no entry and exit ban. According to the Greek Minister for Migration and Asylum, any violator of isolation in the camps will be prosecuted.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)
Partial confinement in Kenya
Kenya

With the increase in the number of cases estimated to 158 infected, the President of the Republic of Kenya decreed new measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in the country. The measures include limiting the movement of people from 7 pm in public areas in Nairobi and other cities, in addition to the operation of essential services and goods transport.

Reference:

Isolation of the city
Zahara de la Sierra, Espanha

As a means of preventing COVID-19, the local government of the small Spanish city Zahara de la Sierra decided to adopt not only quarantine for all citizens, but also the isolation of the city itself. Access is restricted to only one route and all incoming cars are disinfected. In addition, the city also disinfects the city as a whole twice a week.

Reference:

Country places 20,000 migrant workers in quarantine
Singapore

The Singapore government has announced that two dormitories will serve for 20,000 foreign workers (from South Asia who work in construction) to quarantine for 14 days. Workers will continue to receive their wages, three meals a day, masks, hand sanitizers and thermometers, in addition to having local medical support available.

Reference:

Back to everyday life
Wuhan, China

The city where the new coronavirus pandemic began, Wuhan, was partially reopened after more than two months of isolation. Residents are slowly returning to the streets and teams of volunteers in protective clothing are disinfecting public areas in preparation for increased activity. Despite this, the entry of people from abroad, citizens or not, is still prohibited.
Awareness about social distance
Belgium

After implementing quarantine throughout its territory, the Belgian government employed police forces to monitor compliance with preventive measures. To synchronize the efforts to inspect social distancing actions, a task force was created to coordinate the dissemination of information about what can and cannot be done during quarantine.

Reference:

Home containment
Algeria

The entire country has already been under home containment since the statement given by the Prime Minister, Monseuier Abdelaziz. Among the measures that restrict the movement of people, according to criteria defined by the authorities, is the reduction of personnel by 50%, both in the public administration and in the private sector and the mandatory minimum distance of 1 meter between people.

Reference:

Quarantine and restriction to face-to-face commerce and services
São Paulo, Brazil

São Paulo established, by decree, a quarantine period between March 24 and April 7, a period in which face-to-face service in commerce and other services are suspended. Exceptions must adopt measures to combat the coronavirus. Inspection measures will be intensified, and non-compliant establishments may be classified as irregular land use or operation without a license.

References:
http://www.capital.sp.gov.br/noticia/decreto-da-prefeitura-de-sao-paulo-para-a-quarentena-esclarece-o-que-abre-e-o-que-fecha-na-City

Declaration of state of emergency
Toronto, Canada
The Mayor of Toronto has declared a state of emergency, which allows measures to be taken without the need for approval by the highest levels of government. The government’s official position is that people should stay at home, but mandatory quarantine measures have not been taken.

Reference: https://www.toronto.ca/home/covid-19/

Singapore imposes 6 months in prison for breach of social detachment law

Singapore

According to a statement by the Ministry of Health of the Government of Singapore, those who do not keep at least one meter apart, or who gather in groups of more than 10 people outside of work or school, can be fined up to $ 7,000 and / or up to six months in prison.


Mandatory quarantine in provinces without cases

Catamarca, Chubut and Formosa, Argentina

The governments of Catamarca, Chubut and Formosa have decided that, even without a confirmed case of COVID-19, they will follow the mandatory indeterminate quarantine recommendation set by the government.


Quarantine for passengers returning to the territory

Cape Verde

Since March 22, all people who return to the country, national or not, must be quarantined in hotels designated by the authorities after a decision by the Prime Minister’s office, Ulisses Correia e Silva.


Home containment

Madagascar

Restrictions on the use of highways and other transport platforms were introduced in the country, seeking to maintain only the traffic of people considered necessary for the continuity of urban life. People are also prohibited from leaving home by night, except in
situations of unforeseen circumstances and emergencies while the governor examines the implementation of new measures.

Reference:

Curfew and trade closure
Egypt
Public roads were closed from 19:00 to 06:00, for both public and private transportation. The government also extended the closure of schools and universities indefinitely. Clubs, nightclubs, gyms and the like are forbidden to operate, as well as commerce in general, in order to maintain only food and pharmaceutical activities.

Reference:

Curfew
Ecuador
In Ecuador, President Lenin Moreno’s government imposed a curfew in some regions of the country. In the province of Guayas, the government established a Joint Task Force, led by the Naval Force, to enforce the curfew. On Twitter, Moreno also informed that those who do not obey the curfew (usually from 2 pm to 5 pm) will be penalized.

Reference:
https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/internacional-52053822

Expansion of curfew
Guatemala
The curfew decreed until March 30 was extended by another 15 days, until April 12. Traffic and movement restrictions will be maintained between 4 pm and 4 am the following day.

Reference:

Government measures to ban the movement of people
Slovenia
A government decree published on March 29 prohibits circulation outside the municipality of permanent or temporary residence. Movement and gathering of people in public places and areas is also prohibited. The document provides some exceptions,
which include going to work, carrying out agricultural activities and caring for family members.

Reference:
https://www.dnevnik.si/1042925910/Slovenija/od-polnoci-prepoved-gibanja-izven-obcine-prebivalisca

Prison for those who do not follow Coronavirus prevention instructions
Romania

Romanian authorities threaten to impose a prison sentence of up to 15 years against anyone who violates the restrictions and instructions published by the country’s specialized authorities. The measure is intended to prevent people from transiting, avoiding the increase in the potential number of people infected with coronavirus.

Reference:

Telephone tracking of the at-risk and infected group
Singapore City, Singapore

People who are into the risk group, as well as those diagnosed with the virus, can be called several times a day by government officials and be asked to click on an online link that shares the phone’s location in real time, ensuring isolation. Failure to do so may result in a fine of up to $10,000 or up to six months in prison.

Reference:

2. Funerals and Burials

Funeral services were strictly restricted in several countries. In some, only funeral professionals can have contact with the body, and even then, with mandatory use of protective clothing. In others, there is a limitation on the maximum number of people at funerals and burials – usually up to 20 people – and there are even cases of restricted access to families.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Construction of new cemeteries due to the COVID-19 pandemic
Ecuador

The province of Guayas and its capital Guayaquil are at the heart of the outbreak of the virus in Ecuador. The accumulation of corpses has generated a crisis in recent days,
which has led the city of Guayaquil to join efforts to build two new cemeteries for the victims of COVID-19. It is estimated that there are about a thousand corpses to be buried.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Paying respect to ancestors digitally
China

At the festival known as Tomb Sweeping Day, people visit the tombs of friends and family, decorating the area and making offerings to their spirit. In COVID-19 times, people in China are paying their respects to digitally dead ancestors through the websites of local burial companies. The sites work just like any shopping site, also allowing people to have their own online memorial halls and can share with family and others.

Reference:

Drive-through funerals
Madrid, Spain

As a form of security for the population and to ensure that families can say goodbye to their loved ones, it is possible to hold a small funeral ceremony, with a maximum of 5 people, by drive-through in Madrid. Cars stop at the crematorium door, open the trunk, where the coffin is located, and the priest performs the ceremony in less than 5 minutes.

Reference:

Changes to funeral rules
New Zealand

The government changed the rules to allow people in the same “bubble of self-isolation” as the deceased to go to the funeral home and the cemetery with the deceased. Mass meetings for funerals are still not allowed.

Reference:

3. Restrictions on Crowding

In order to slow the spread of the new coronavirus, authorities in several countries have been closing, canceling and prohibiting the crowding of people and, consequently,
schools, universities, shopping centers, etc. This measure aims to ensure the safety and health of all.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Release of prisoners
Nigeria

The Nigerian government has announced the release of 2,670 detainees during the COVID-19 confinement period to reduce crowding and limit the spread of the virus in prisons. Inmates aged 60 and over will be released, those suffering from health problems and inmates with mental problems.

Reference

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Prohibited religious services
Belgium

With the exception of funerals and cremations, religious events are prohibited in Belgium. With respect to weddings, only civil wedding ceremonies are still allowed and celebrations must be postponed.

Reference:

Decree for the release of prisoners
Burkina Faso

The Burkina Faso government on April 2 ordered the removal of detainees to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in jail. The decree will allow the release of 08 minors, 27 women and 1,172 men from a total prison population of 7,759. The choice was made taking into account health status and age.

Reference:
https://www.gouvernement.gov.bf/recherche/details?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=321&cHash=ededa636466be2df eea3c17b1

Closing of parks and public areas
San jose, Costa Rica

All public parks will be closed together with squares and other public places to avoid social agglomerations and reduce the risk of contagion.
Closing places with crowds of people  
Germany  

In order to reduce the transmission of the disease, the country decided to close bars, restaurants, shops, museums, theaters and churches. Only supermarkets, pharmacies and delivery services will remain open, but with more stringent hygiene measures and monitoring of the number of people in the place.

References:  

Closing of shopping centers and gyms  
São Paulo, Brazil  

The Government of the State of São Paulo announced the closure of shopping malls and fitness centers in the capital of São Paulo and in the metropolitan region of the capital to stop the spread of the coronavirus. The closing should last until April 30th. The measure does not apply to shopping malls in the interior and the coast, only in the city of São Paulo.

Reference:  
http://www.capital.sp.gov.br/noticia/decreto-da-prefeitura-de-sao-paulo-para-a-quarentena-esclarece-o-que-abre-eo-quefecha-na-City  
http://www.capital.sp.gov.br/noticia/periodo-de-quarentena-o-que-abre-eo-que-fechana-cidade-de-sao-paulo  
https://www.saopaulo.sp.gov.br/spnoticias/decretos-do-governo-de-sp-com-medidas-de-prevencao-e-combate-aonovo-coronavirus/

Curfew for religious gatherings  
Pakistan  

Pakistan’s second largest province, Sindh, has imposed a three-hour curfew to prevent people from gathering on Fridays for prayers, as is the custom in some Muslim countries. Sindh has the largest urban population in the country and therefore remains more vulnerable to the social transmission of the new coronavirus.

Reference:  

4. Trade Operation Guidelines  
The evolution of the coronavirus crisis has also motivated governments to promote more flexible measures in relation to the functioning of trade, in the face of measures of...
isolation and social distance. All measures are still interested in the protection of people, but there is a great concern with maintaining essential activities.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Control of the distribution and price of alcohol gel and masks
Morocco

Through an inter-ministerial committee, government control over prices and distribution channels for masks and alcohol gel was determined by the government in order to guarantee the accessibility of these products. The committee also provides for actions to increase imports and stimulate local production for these items. The government also said in a statement that only infected individuals should use the masks.

Reference:

Digital certificate for exit to the streets
France

It will be putting into practice a digital exit certificate for people who need to be on the streets. Users will complete the document online, which will provide a digital certificate with a QR code so that they can present the police during an inspection. This will help to prevent fraudulent practices.

Reference:

Partial/regional closure of Commerce
Algeria

The government applied restrictive measures to commercial operation, aiming to keep in operation only activities considered strictly necessary.

Reference:

Prohibition of sellers of non-food products at fairs
British Columbia, Canada

The provincial Health Officer forbade the participation of sellers of non-food products in community fairs. The sale of food can normally continue following general precautions.
Partial / regional closure of Commerce
Cape Verde

The Cape Verdense government announced a State of National Emergency by means of a decree that restricts commercial operations in order to maintain only activities considered fundamental to the basic civilian needs, such as food, cleaning, fuel and electricity. Other service sectors operate under specific conditions.

Reference:

Flexibility of banning agglomerations for supermarkets and grocery stores
British Columbia, Canada

Initially, the government had banned the gathering of more than 50 people, however, the rule has been relaxed for supermarkets and grocery stores as long as physical distance can be maintained and sanitary orders are followed. Among the actions that must be carried out by supermarkets are the routine cleaning of the area, free access to alcohol gel and the offer of clean bags for purchased products.

Reference:
https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2020EMBC0015-000587

New process will help obtain essential non-food items
New Zealand

Companies were given permission to sell essential non-food consumer products, but doing so in order to protect the public and minimize the risk of spread of COVID-19. They must notify the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and must take all appropriate public health measures to protect the public.

Reference:

Prohibition on the sale of alcoholic beverages
Carrillo and Talamanca, Costa Rica

The sale of alcoholic beverages was suspended until the end of the state of emergency to prevent crowds of people in commerce and to facilitate municipal and administrative control operations.
Additional emergency measures
Estonia

On 24 March, additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 were agreed by the Estonian Government’s Emergency Committee. The new measures concern the distance between people in the public space and the closure of shopping malls and additional entertainment facilities. The restrictions will be reviewed after two weeks.

Reference:

Police make marks on the floor to delimit safety distances in stores
Honduras

The Honduran President shared a video on his official Twitter showing police officers entering stores and marking the five-foot distance recommended by the government for social exclusion.

Reference:

5. Repatriation of Nationals

With the initiatives of isolation and social distance, many expatriates have expressed an interest in returning to their countries of origin. With great movement restrictions and reduced offers of commercial transport services, countries and foreign services have been entrusted with the task of repatriating their citizens.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Embassies ask for the return of nationals who are in Brazil

Italy and Germany

The Italian and German embassies issued a statement requesting that residents of those respective countries and who are in Brazil for short-term reasons must return immediately. In the Italian statement, the Embassy also pointed out that the airlines...
Lufthansa and AirFrance are still operating flights from Brazil to Europe and that these tickets must be purchased by the Italians themselves.


**Suspension of deportee flights**

**Guatemala**

The entry of flights of deportees from the United States was temporarily suspended to contain the progress of coronavirus in the country. The measure goes from the 7th to the 12th coinciding with the holy week. About one flight a day arrives in Guatemala with deportees.

Reference: [https://www.contrareplica.mx/nota-Guatemala-suspende-vuelos-de-deportados-desde-EU-por-el-](https://www.contrareplica.mx/nota-Guatemala-suspende-vuelos-de-deportados-desde-EU-por-el-)

**Previous measures (4th and 5th editions)**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs joins airlines to bring people from abroad.**

**United Kingdom**

The British government, together with several airlines, decided to transport british people back to the United Kingdom. The government has pledged £ 75 million to charter special flights to bring these citizens from countries where commercial flights are no longer available.


**6. Migration control**

The advancement of isolation and social distance measures has brought new attitudes towards the movement of people. Many governments have taken mild measures and, in the face of disrespect for these measures, such actions have increased. Restrictive stances on the movement of people include immigration measures and also those that affect nationals.

**New measures inserted (6th Edition)**

**Strengthening airport restrictions**

**Macao, China**

The Macau government has announced that entry into the territory will only be allowed after the presentation of a test that proves that the resident is not infected with COVID-
19. After 40 days without identifying any infection, in mid-March 35 new cases were identified, all imported. The authorities reinforced border control measures and restrictions, one of which is the mandatory quarantine for 14 days after entering the territory.

Reference:

**Border closure extended until April 30**

Costa Rica

Maritime, land and air borders will remain closed until April 30. All other migratory measures, such as 14 days of mandatory quarantine for citizens returning to the country, have also been extended.

Reference:
https://delfino.cr/2020/04/costa-rica-extiende-al-30-de-abril-su-cierre-de-fronteras-como-medida-contr-covid-19

**Ban on international flights and general recommendations**

Liberia

Through an official statement from the president, the suspension of flights to countries where the pandemic already has more than 200 infected people was informed. In the document, the president also calls for citizens to adopt essential measures to protect against infection.

Reference:
https://www.emansion.gov.lr/doc/GMW%20BROADCAST%20ON%20COVID.pdf

**Closing of ports for the entry of immigrants**

Italy

Because it does not consider it safe to welcome these people into the country because of the new coronavirus, Italy has closed its ports for immigrants to enter. The measure will be maintained until July 31, but may be extended.

Reference:
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/08/italia-fecha-portos-a-navios-de-imigrantes-devido-ao-novo-coronavirus.ghtml

**Tightening borders and closing teaching centers**

Sierra Leone

The Sierra Leonean government decreed, from March 30, and for an indefinite period, the closure of all land borders to the flow of people, the temporary suspension of all
commercial flights and the suspension of face-to-face classes in all units. public and private education in the country.

Reference:

Suspension of border ferry routes
Guatemala and Mexico

Ferries carrying goods and people from Guatemala to Mexico on the Suchiate River have been suspended. The measure was taken by the ferrymen themselves in order to avoid the crossing of infected people.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th editions)

Closing borders
Russia

The country has temporarily suspended, from March 30, all domestic and international flights to try to contain the spread of the new coronavirus. The measure also extends to the country’s road, rail and sea borders. Only diplomats and Russians who want to watch over deceased relatives abroad will be allowed, through government authorization, to leave the country.

Reference:
https://istoe.com.br/russia-anuncia-fechamento-de-fronteiras-por-coronavirus/

Indonesia prevents foreigners from entering the country
Indonesia

Indonesia announced a ban on the entry of non-resident foreign nationals, even in transit, with measures identical to those adopted in Australia and Singapore. Travel is allowed only for diplomats, personnel involved in medical or humanitarian support, aircraft crews and those working on “national strategic projects”.

Reference:
https://www.noticiasaominuto.com/mundo/1447279/covid-19-indonesia-impede-entrada-de-estrangeiros

Japan tightens restrictions on entry the country
Japan
Japan has tightened restrictions on arrivals to the country, banning the entry of travelers from 73 countries and imposing a quarantine on all others, to combat the spread of the new coronavirus. All travelers, Japanese or foreign, will have to fulfill a 14 day isolation period, at home or in a hotel.

Reference:

**Total border closure and ban on entry of citizens**

**Bolivia**

Bolivian citizens are prevented from crossing the border and the government prevents the transit of people, the determination was made by the Minister of Defense.

Reference:
https://www.semana.com/mundo/articulo/mas-de-un-centenar-de-bolivianos-no-han-podido-ingresar-a-su-pais/660125

**Blocking of highways to check people**

**Metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, Argentina**

Body temperature, identification documents and permission to circulate during quarantine are checked at roadblocks. In addition, health workers get on buses to check passengers.

Reference:

**Temporary suspension of visas**

**Myanmar**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar has decreed that new visas will not be granted to foreigners, except for diplomatic visas and for United Nations officials. The measure was taken to minimize the entry of tourists and other travelers. The country was one of the last in the world to report cases of Covid-19 and will maintain the restriction until the end of April.

Reference:

**Coronavirus pandemic response management**

**Burkina Faso**

During the meeting with the ministers, the government of Burkina Faso declared a state of health alert. This decree does not apply to all cities in the country. The decree prohibits
the movement of people within and between cities. Schools, universities and businesses are paralyzed until further notice.

Reference:
https://www.gouvernement.gov.bf/recherche/details?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=321&cHash=ededa6336466be2df8ea3c17b1

7. Waste management

The concern with the best waste treatment is also part of the actions to combat the spread of the virus. There is a possibility that contaminated waste does not receive adequate attention at this time and the focus of governments is to assist and raise awareness of the population in this regard, since just like hospital waste, household waste as much as it can be vectors of contamination.

Previous measures (4th and 5th editions)

Contaminated garbage collection
Austria

In care centers for people infected with the new coronavirus, garbage collection must be done in small quantities and in plastic bags resistant to tears and sealed. Once this is done, they must be disposed of in the respective residual collection containers available, in order to avoid contamination of those involved in the waste collection process.

Reference:

Contaminated garbage collection
Estonia

All waste derived from contaminated persons must be placed in tightly closed bags and disposed of as mixed urban waste. In addition, no sorting of this waste, as was the custom previously, is allowed during the pandemic period.

Reference:

8. Resumption Actions

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Five municipalities left the quarantine
Chile
As of April 16, five Chilean municipalities (Las Condes, San Pedro de la Paz, Hualpén, Padre las Casas and Nueva Imperial) will come out of quarantine, while two more will be included and the rest will remain isolated. Despite leaving the quarantine, some measures will be maintained, such as the use of masks in crowded places or public transport and the curfew.

Reference:
https://www.minsal.cl/el-bosque-y-parte-de-san-bernardo-y-arica-entraran-en-cuarentena-este-jueves/

Gradual reopening
Germany
Large agglomerations remain banned in the country until the end of August. Government officials agreed to allow school to resume schooling across the country gradually from May 4, starting with older students. Some stores also had their normal operation, such as bookstores and establishments up to 800 square meters.

Reference:
https://www.dw.com/pt-br/germany-prolonga-distanciamento-e-prev%C3%AA-reabertura-gradual/a-53139512

Flexibility of social isolation
Spain
The country started on April 13 to relax social isolation. After two weeks of stoppage, the activities of non-essential sectors (industries and construction, for example) were resumed. To further ensure the safety of its citizens, the Spanish government will distribute 10 million masks on public transport.

Reference:
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/13/espanha-inicia-flexibilizacao-de-confinamento-nesta-segunda.ghtml

Italy
Foreigners entering the country will be released for work purposes only and will be limited to a period of three days. Activities related to industrial production will be released, such as computer manufacturing, landscape care and maintenance, hydraulic works and wholesale sales of paper and cardboard, as long as the rules of hygiene and physical distance are respected.

Reference:
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/13/italia-libera-reabertura-de-algumas-lojas-em-parte-do-pais.qhtml

Mass testing, monitoring applications and future economic scenario
Italy
The government’s medium-term plan is to activate a massive wave of tests to determine who has overcome the disease and can now resume normal life with the help of patient tracking and tracking applications. In addition, the country’s economic reconstruction will involve programs to help companies and activate a credit line with European institutions.

Reference:

Flexibility of quarantine
Colombia
The quarantine period was extended until April 26 and, after that period, over 70 years old must remain in quarantine until the end of May. The companies, on the other hand, will work in three shifts and comply with the rules of distance between workers. In education, the forecast is that schools should resume, from April 20, with academic activities for students to perform at home.

Reference:
https://forbes.co/2020/04/06/actualidad-duque-extiende-hasta-el-27-de-abril-la-cuarentena/

Total quarantine release and precautionary measures
Las Condes, Chile
As of April 16, the municipality of Las Condes will come out of total quarantine. Thus, residents are exempted from requesting authorization to go to the supermarket and pharmacy, among other activities. There is still a curfew from 10 pm to 5 am, the suspension of events with more than 50 people and the closure of entertainment establishments (bars, cinemas, theaters, etc.).

Reference:

Step-by-step relaxation
Australia
Considering the risk of an early return to normal life, causing a second wave of the disease, the Australian Prime Minister said that any plans to resume in the country should occur in stages and over the next six months. Experts consider that Australia has not yet reached the peak of the infection curve and caution is the watchword for proposals for a recovery in the medium term.
Relaxation of measures planned for mid-May

Australia

After a meeting in the ministerial office, the Australian Prime Minister said that, depending on the effectiveness of the measures to contain the disease, in four weeks they could be relaxed. For this, the country must achieve three conditions: expansion of tests, better tracking of contacts of identified cases and confidence in the health system to contain the next outbreak.

Reference:

Voting for parliamentary elections is maintained

South Korea

The country is one of the first to hold elections during the new coronavirus crisis. All 1400 polling stations were disinfected before being distributed and were cleaned every two hours. The voters’ temperature was measured when they arrived at the polling place and they followed all the rules of protection and distance. COVID-19 patients were allowed to vote by mail.

Reference:

Gradual return to normality

Singapore

As a long-term policy of containing the virus, health officials in the country say that an alternative would be to maintain a circuit breakersystem with social isolation every 3 or 4 months. In addition, it was also announced that until May 4, the end of the current circuit breaker, there is no possibility of resuming normal life in the country and that, when the time comes, it should be done gradually.

Reference:
https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/coronavirus-experts.warn-repeated-circuit-breakers.may.be.needed.until.vaccine.is
9. Other Actions

In addition to assuming more robust attitudes towards traditional public services, governments have adopted special measures to face the pandemic. These measures range from the creation of special committees to combat COVID-19, to the adoption of new operating standards for urban and commercial institutions, special training for servers, waste management, digitization of services, and special operations of security and prevention agencies.

**New measures inserted (6th Edition)**

**Use of mandatory mask in Niamey**
Niamey, Niger

While social isolation continues in the country, Nigerian authorities have made it mandatory to use masks in the capital Niamey to combat the spread of the new coronavirus. The same measure was also taken in Benin, Morocco and Côte d’Ivoire.


**Mandatory use of mask in Ethiopia**
Ethiopia

Ethiopians are now required to wear protective masks in public places to prevent the spread of the new coronavirus. It is one of the restrictions imposed by the declared state of emergency in the fight against the virus pandemic.


**Joint declaration by ministers from Latin American countries to guarantee food supplies**
Latin American and Caribbean countries

Ministers from areas related to food, agriculture and livestock signed a joint declaration committing themselves to take measures to support the functioning of the food system, including technical and financial assistance to small and medium producers.


**State of emergency and task force**  
**Sierra Leone**

A state of emergency was declared by President Juluis Maada and the Sierra Leone government response team COVID-19 was created under the command of Defense Minister Brigadier Kellie. Much of the team’s actions to date have consisted of raising citizens’ awareness of basic preventive measures such as hygiene and avoiding social contact, in addition to strengthening public health infrastructure.

Reference:  

**Creation of a Human Rights Guide**  
**Mexico**

The Secretariat of Government of Mexico created and distributed a ‘Human Rights Guide’ for use by federal, state and municipal authorities. The idea is to help these authorities to create measures to confront COVID-19 sensitive to human rights.

Reference:  

**Previous measures (4th and 5th editions)**

**National Police delivers food**  
**Tocoa, Honduras**

The National Police of Honduras is delivering supplies to the population living in precarious housing conditions near the Río Aguán.

Reference:  
https://twitter.com/PoliciaHonduras/status/1246944165717475329?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fas.com%2Fdiarioas%2F2020%2F04%2F04%2F1

**Public call for donations**  
**São Paulo, Brazil**

A new public call decree was published by the City Hall to donate essential materials to prevent the proliferation of COVID-19 and other necessary supplies and services during
this period. The interested party should send an email to doacoes@prefeitura.sp.gov.br with the proposals.

Reference:
http://legislacao.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/leis/decreto-59301-de-24-de-marco-de-2020

Fast and effective responses to the new coronavirus
Taiwan

The Taiwanese government was able to establish a rapid response mechanism for the current COVID-19 crisis. Taken as an example of how democracies can control the pandemic, Taiwan has avoided strict blockages like China and has taken effective measures to increase mask production, conducted tests across the island and introduced punishments for anyone who violated the quarantine since the beginning of the crisis.

Reference:

Municipalities should control the mandatory use of masks
Ecuador

In view of the collapses in health and funeral systems in the country, the Ecuadorian government has decreed the mandatory use of masks in public places in the face of the new coronavirus pandemic. Ecuadorian municipalities will monitor the use of masks, and may impose sanctions on those who disrespect the measure adopted by the government.

Reference:
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/06/equador-decreta-uso-obrigatorio-de-mascaras-para-conter-casos-de-novo-coronavirus.ghtml

National strategy to face and exit the crisis
Estonia

The Government Office is leading a strategy prepared to face and exit the crisis. It will be presented to the population on April 14. The plan includes: Ensuring people’s physical and mental health; guarantee people’s livelihood and return to normal life; support the survival of companies and their competitiveness; and guarantee the functioning of the State.

Reference:

Task Force Against Counterfeit Hygiene Products and Testing
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
The municipal police of Phon Penh initiated a task force to find and arrest dealers in counterfeit hygiene products, such as alcohol and gel alcohol, in addition to selling fake Covid-19 detection tests. There have already been 16 people arrested and more than 4,000 liters learned of fake alcohol (methanol).


Disinfection of public spaces
Asuncion, Paraguay

Asunción works in the disinfection of public spaces for traffic and concentration of people, places that are possible sources of spread of the coronavirus. The City Hall performs the service with spray tanks from its Urban Services Directorate.


Disinfection of streets and public spaces
Tehran, Iran

The Iranian capital has used water cannons, belonging to police forces, loaded with chemicals to disinfect the streets of Tehran. This is a measure to contain the spread of the coronavirus.

Reference: https://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2020/03/02/Iran-using-water-cannons-to-disinfect-streets-amid-coronavirus-outbreak

City halls carry out work to disinfect the streets
France

Several cities across France have implemented devices to disinfect the streets. Examples of cleaning practices in public places came from Chinese and Korean cities that used this method. Various products are used as disinfectants, bactericides and fungicides.


Suspension of physical visits to Irish prisons
Ireland
Despite having sought to maintain as long as possible the face-to-face visits of family and friends to detainees in the country’s prisons, they were suspended from March 28. Respecting the measure of social isolation adopted by the country, the visits will now be through video calls, avoiding the meetings of people in the visitor centers of the prisons.


Light crime prisoners temporarily released due to Covid-19
Northern Ireland, U.K.

Northern Ireland prisoners will be temporarily released from prison in response to the pandemic crisis. The measure will involve less than 200 prisoners, who are entering their last 3 months of incarceration and who have not been convicted of serious crimes. The idea is to ensure as much as possible, the safety and well-being of employees and those in care.


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<th>Quarantine and Isolation</th>
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X = action added in the 5th edition

X = action added in the 4th edition

X = action mapped in previous editions
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The global pandemic of the new coronavirus will cause asymmetric impacts on the most vulnerable groups of the population. In other words, social and economic impacts will be more intensely felt by the portion of the population that is in a vulnerable situation. Elderly, homeless, self-employed and informal workers, and people with lower income, especially residents of slums and peripheries, are some of the segments that tend to experience more intense difficulties in this period and therefore require greater support from the State in tackling the pandemic.

In 2010, the elderly represented more than 20.5 million people in Brazil. This means that at least 10% of the Brazilian population falls within the risk group due to the most serious effects of the disease and, consequently, require greater preventive care.

Social detachment, on the other hand, is not a possible option for thousands of families without significant financial sacrifices and poor quality of life. The high population density and the sharing of houses with few rooms are realities that prevent the recommended practice of detachment. According to the 2010 Census, 11.4 million people - about 6% of the population - lived in subnormal agglomerations in Brazil.

Workers without a formal contract correspond to 38 million Brazilians, equivalent to 40% of the market, of which about 10 million depend on trade to survive. This means that a significant portion of the Brazilian population does not have access to labor benefits, unemployment insurance and social protection, being significantly more vulnerable to the economic crisis resulting from the reduction in consumption resulting from quarantine.

The regular supply of drinking water, sewage treatment and solid waste management are not yet universal services. According to PNAD 2015, 27.5% of urban households in Brazil did not yet have the three basic sanitation services that year. Nor is access to basic hygiene products accessible to thousands of people. Therefore, chronic problems with urban infrastructure and social inequality will act as catalysts for virus contamination in the country.

Even more critical is the situation of the street population, which is estimated to be over 100 thousand people in Brazil. In a context of high risk of contamination, it becomes even more urgent to supply housing units, even if temporary, to protect this segment from contamination by COVID-19.

Despite the change in demographic data from one country to another, all governments have faced, to a greater or lesser extent, the challenge of protecting their most sensitive population segments from contagion. And, for this reason, there is a movement of countries, states and municipalities around the world in order to put in practice support actions aimed at specific groups of the population.
The social assistance measures identified in this study can be divided into three main fronts: assistance measures for the homeless population, financial and fiscal assistance to reinforce the basic income of needy families and special care in elderly care centers. These three fronts unfold in several actions, such as providing shelters for people living on the streets, distributing food baskets to needy families, suspending electricity and water in case of default, providing supplementary basic income of an emergency nature, among other initiatives described below.

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X = number of shares per country, added in the 5th edition

### 1. Aid to Homeless People

The most frequent actions with regard to homeless people involve an increase in the number of available shelters and, consequently, vacancies, in addition to the intensification of sanitary measures such as the provision of bathing equipment and hand hygiene points. Hotel and gym rooms have been allocated to house these populations. Suspension of eviction actions and easing of tax payments are also measures adopted to prevent the increase in the number of homeless people.

#### Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

**Vaccines and shelter**

**Sao Sebastiao do Paraíso, Brazil**

The City of São Sebastião do Paraíso (MG) has started applying flu vaccines to people on the streets and in social vulnerability. Another measure adopted was the partnership with a hostel, now commanded by the city hall, to accommodate these people during quarantine.

Reference:

https://g1.globo.com/mg/sul-de-minas/noticia/2020/04/02/pessoas-em-situacao-de-rua-sao-vacinadas-e-recebem-convite-para-albergue_qhtml

**Providing food to street dwellers by small businesses**

**São Paulo, Brazil**

The Rede Cozinha Cidadã project aims to solve two problems, the business impact of the period of isolation, especially in small shops and restaurants, and to guarantee the
population of high quality street food. Thus, the city of São Paulo opened a public notice that aims to hire these establishments to supply the street population with food.

Reference:
http://www.capital.sp.gov.br/noticia/prefeitura-lanca-edital-para-distribuicao-de-refeicoes-a-populacao-em-situacao-de-rua

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Reception of homeless people
Belo Horizonte, Brazil

The secretariats of Health (SMSA) and Social Assistance, Food Security and Citizenship (SMASAC) informed that the Venda Nova Sesc unit will have 300 vacancies to accommodate people on the streets and with flu symptoms. The Tia Branca hostel will work full time with 100 spaces to accommodate people on the street, who belong to the risk group and who do not show flu symptoms.

Reference:

Food Distribution
Belo Horizonte, Brazil

The departments of Health (SMSA) and Social Assistance, Food Security and Citizenship (SMASAC) have informed that they will also distribute marmitex on weekends, as well as hygiene materials.

Reference:

New isolation centers
Toronto, Canada

Toronto City Hall is looking to increase support for homeless people. 9 facilities were opened with more than 350 spaces for greater physical distance; community and recreation centers that are considered non-essential are being opened to support social distance efforts; the city also has an exclusive location for homeless people awaiting results of the disease test.

Reference:
Installation of sinks and hygiene instructions  
**São Paulo**

The city of São Paulo is installing sinks with drinking water provided by Sabesp in the central region of the capital to help homeless people to perform hand hygiene during this pandemic period of COVID-19. Along with this, the population in a situation of vulnerability will be instructed on hand hygiene.

Reference:

Hostel for homeless people  
**Berlin, Germany**

The government of Berlin opened on Wednesday, April 1, the first hostel for homeless people, amid the efforts of the authorities to prevent the spread of the virus among the most vulnerable inhabitants of the city. The hostel is in the Tiergarten district, will have a capacity for 200 people and will accept all nationalities. In addition, it has 20 beds reserved for women.

Reference:

2. Special Protection for the Elderly

In view of the measures related to the elderly population, one of the pandemic risk groups, the main concern is their isolation. Nursing homes and hospitals have already banned regular visits, leaving the discretion of the managers of these institutions to allow specific visits. Another measure was the establishment of a time interval for the elderly to perform basic services - such as shopping at pharmacies and supermarkets - to avoid contact with other people.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Government endorses social benefits for retirees and pensioners  
**Ukraine**

The Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution that stipulates a mechanism for recalculating pensions, establishing a monthly payment for retirees over 80 and one-off payment of 1,000 hryvnias, 11% pension indexation, 500 hryvnias monthly payment for pensioners, among other measures.

Reference:
Special shopping hours for the elderly
Hungary

People over the age of 65 must go to pharmacies and markets only between 9 am and 12 pm, during which time only people from this group are allowed to enter.

Reference:
https://hu.usembassy.gov/covid-19/

Directives to Municipalities on home care services
Finland

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health of Finland publishes instructions to be followed especially in cases of home care for people over 70 years of age, people with disabilities or long-term illnesses and other risk groups. Instructions for youth and children apply where appropriate.

Reference:

3. Financial Aid to the Population

In the midst of a crisis situation, it is important that the population, especially those in a vulnerable situation, receive assistance, since they are the first and most impacted by the economic and social consequences of COVID-19. With this in mind, several countries are implementing or expanding programs to support the poorest population, such as emergency minimum income, financial assistance to those in situations of vulnerability, expansion of financial assistance programs in order to embark a larger number of people, among others. measures.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Panama Solidarity Plan to help needy populations
Panama

A presidential decree was signed and published in Panama creating the Panama Solidarity Plan. The set of actions will provide support to needy people affected by the closing of trade. Aid may come in the form of basic baskets or a voucher for the purchase of groceries.

Reference:
Suspension of fine for delay in electricity bills
Kyrgyzstan

The government, together with the largest electricity network in the country, decreed that fines for late payment of energy bills will be suspended as of April 1 due to the current situation of economic instability of the population.

Reference:

Single cash payment to assist in the period of social distance
Singapore

All Singaporeans aged 21 and over will receive a one-time cash payment in the amount of 600 Singaporean dollars (US $ 420) to compensate for social distance measures. It had previously been announced that this amount would be 300 Singaporean dollars (US $ 210), however with the extension of the period of social detachment, the amount was added in order to better support citizens.

Reference:
https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/solidarity-budget-all-singaporeans-above-21-years-old-receive-additional-one-cash-payment

Benefit for low-income families
Niterói, Brazil.

The City Hall will provide aid of R $ 500.00 over three months to 35,000 families that are registered in the Federal Government’s Single Registry of Social Programs in Niterói. Families with an income between half and three minimum wages are expected to benefit. In addition, to guarantee food security for the poorest families, 32,000 basic food baskets will be distributed, due to social isolation and suspension of classes.

Reference:
https://www.dw.com/pt-br/como-niter%C3%B3i-se-tornou-exemplo-na-prepara%C3%A7%C3%A3o-contr-a-covid-19/a-53042311

Waiver of wages of ministers and senior officials
Rwanda

The Rwandan government negotiated the waiver in April for all ministers and senior government officials. The money raised in this measure will be used in social programs
to help the most disadvantaged populations the impact of the economic crisis linked to the new coronavirus. In addition, the government distributed basic needs to about 20,000 in the capital, Kigali.

Reference:
https://www.arib.info/index.php?option=com_content&;task=view&;id=19964&Itemid=1

Economic support for vulnerable population
Colombia

In an attempt to alleviate the situation of the pandemic, the Colombian government is providing economic support to individuals or families that are being affected by the current scenario. Among the programs are: health and education subsidies, economic incentives for young people, tax refunds, aid for the elderly and solidarity income for families that are not benefited by any social program.

Reference:

Rent for low-income population
Toronto, Canada

The City is taking steps to help vulnerable pandemic tenants living in Toronto Community Housing. The housing corporation will recalculate rent based on the change in income from employment, and it will be adjusted or deferred to respond to the economic impact of the virus. The orientation is that housing stability is a priority.

Reference:

Government approves series of emergency measures to protect tenants
Ireland

The government approved on March 19 a series of emergency measures to protect tenants affected by COVID-19. Moratoriums on evictions and rent increases are being introduced during the emergency. The notice period is also being increased from 28 to 90 days.

Reference:

Municipality will deliver baskets with products to more vulnerable families
Montevideo, Uruguay
The Municipality of Montevideo will deliver baskets with food and hygiene and cleaning products for 15 days for family groups of four. The baskets will be distributed primarily to families who have no formal income of any kind or receive other benefits from the state social protection system.

Reference:
https://montevideo.gub.uy/noticias/sociedad/entrega-de-10000-canastas-alimentarias

4. Gender Specific Measures

Campaign to support women victims of domestic violence

Italy

The country has released a series of measures to help women victims of domestic violence: an amount of 30 million euros has been released; the "YouPol" application has been reorganized so that women can get in direct contact with police officers; the number for complaints "1522" is active 24 hours a day, and pharmacies and supermarkets will receive informational materials to publicize the support networks.

References:
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/13/papa-adverte-para-risco-da-violencia-erca-mulheres-pelo-confinamento.g.html
https://www.repubblica.it/cronaca/2020/04/02/news/coronavirus_in_farmacia_cartelli_informativi_perchiedere_aiuto-252953177/

Combating domestic violence during the pandemic

Queensland, Australia

The Queensland state government injected 5,5 million Australian dollars (the equivalent of 17,6 million reais) into a package to combat domestic violence that has been growing in the state since February. The money will go to awareness campaigns, shelters and helplines for victims.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Assistance to women victims of domestic violence

São Paulo, Brazil

The Municipality of São Paulo will grant rental assistance to women victims of domestic violence residing in the city, after a law signed on March 19 this year. The assistance provided for in the municipal legislation will be granted to women served by protective
measures, in extreme vulnerability, for a period of one year, which may be extended only once for the same period, upon technical justification.

Reference:
https://www.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/cidade/secretarias/desenvolvimento/noticias/?p=295893

Use of hotels to shelter vulnerable people
Perth, Australia

As part of a pilot plan to curb the local spread of the new coronavirus, a luxury hotel in the city of Perth is hosting about 20 vulnerable residents, with a special focus on women victims of domestic violence. The goal is to expand the pilot plan if it shows positive results.

Reference:

Combating domestic violence
Paris, France

The city made a publication on its website stating that, during the quarantine, combating domestic violence is a priority. The number 17 was made available for calls and 114 for SMS, which will contact the Police Department. If you need to apply for shelter, you should call 115. The victims are instructed to leave the house to go to the police station only in cases of extreme urgency.

Reference:

Services for women victims of violence
São Paulo, Brazil

The Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Citizenship (SMDHC) offers services to women in situations of violence, most vulnerable during quarantine. Among the services, a temporary accommodation was set up, open 24 hours and with service also in pounds. In addition, there is a telephone complaint service, which can be anonymous, at 180 and 190, from the Military Police.

Reference:

Assistance to victims of domestic violence
Milan, Italy
The City of Milan has reported that, despite the fact that women’s aid centers are closed, they continue to offer telephone assistance, including psychological assistance. In addition, the City has created a specific number, which can even be used via SMS and Whatsapp, to help tackle anxiety arising from social isolation, also through psychological assistance.

Reference: https://www.facebook.com/comunemilano/photos/a.161009570689697/1574300689360571/?type=3&theater

**Assistance to women victims of domestic violence**

**France**

With the isolation system in place in France, the number of cases of domestic violence against women has increased, including two murders. As a result, the French government will offer victims a total of 20,000 nights in hotel rooms and approximately 20 counseling centers, according to Minister for Gender Equality, Marlene Schiappa.


**5. Other Actions**

Despite the implementation of mandatory social distancing in several countries, it is important that other social services are maintained, such as assisting victims of domestic violence, pregnant women, among others. Measures related to other specific groups were also adopted and/or reinforced.

**New measures inserted (6th Edition)**

**Executive will donate 1/3 of the salary to fund to fight coronavirus**

**South Africa**

In the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, South Africa is increasingly intensifying its measures. The President of the Republic and members of the government agreed to donate a third of their salaries in the next three months to support the national coronavirus fund.


**Detainees to produce protective equipment**

**Denmark**
Danish regions are in need of protective equipment and producers are failing to keep up with demand. For this reason, the Prison Service has partnered with a company to be able to produce masks in prisons. The idea is to use the labor of the detainees in order to accelerate production and serve the entire population.

Reference:

**Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)**

**Emergency aid for the most vulnerable people**
**Scotland**

The Scottish Government, with the support of some charities, has launched an aid package for the country’s main support services. The idea is that disadvantaged groups, which face difficulties such as homelessness, food insecurity and social isolation, will benefit from services such as emergency accommodation, provision of essential food and supplies, health information.

Reference:

**Country temporarily guarantees all citizens' rights to migrants and asylum seekers**
**Portugal**

During the crisis of the new coronavirus, the Portuguese government will guarantee all citizenship rights to migrants and asylum seekers, guaranteeing access to the country’s health system. The measure was taken, according to the country’s Council of Ministers, to reduce the risks of spreading the disease, which, if the immigration office maintained its regular functioning, would mean a dangerous situation for agents, migrants and applicants.

Reference:

**Feed kits**
**Ubatuba, Brazil**

The City has prepared several kits of supplies that are being delivered to the families of students who are in a vulnerable situation. The items made up in the package come from the stocks of municipal schools, containing about 15 kg of non-perishable food. Registered students will receive food at home.
Reduction in the salary of senior officials and expenses with institutions to combat Covid-19
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Many personalities, from all varieties of businesses, companies and public institutions such as senators, advisers to the president, have waived their financial benefits in order to help the government in the fight against the coronavirus.

Reference:
http://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20200403-rdc-appel-%C3%A0-%C3%A9duire-le-train-vie-institutions-financer-la-r%C3%A9ponse-coronavirus

Food safety
São Paulo, Brazil

Many children depend on food at school, so, with the suspension of classes, a food subsidy will be distributed to the parents as a substitute for school meals until the emergency situation ends. "Food cards" will be delivered to the families of 273 thousand children from the municipal network in a vulnerable situation and registered with Bolsa Família.

Reference:

Shelter for vulnerable people in hotels
Milan, Italy

The City of Milan has signed an agreement with the Finleoneardo group of hotels, which has made 290 rooms available for use in housing vulnerable people who are subject to quarantine or who have tested positive for the new coronavirus. The city will manage the facilities during the period in relation to cleaning, provision of meals, etc.

Reference:
https://www.comune.milano.it/-/coronavirus.-hotel-michelangelo-oggi-i-primi-ingressi

Notice for the provision of accommodation
Milan, Italy

The Milan City Hall has issued a public notice for people wishing to provide apartments, hotels and appropriate accommodation to respond to temporary housing provision. The types of services are divided into: temporary housing for health personnel,
accommodation for citizens who have tested positive for COVID-19 and who need isolation, and shelter for people in situations of vulnerability.

Reference:
https://www.comune.milano.it/-/coronavirus-il-comune-fence-alloggi-per-la-quarantena

**Guaranteed food for children and their families**  
**São Paulo, Brazil**

In order to guarantee food to children in situations of social vulnerability during the pandemic, the City of São Paulo will distribute “food cards” to the families of 273 thousand children enrolled in the municipal network and registered in the Bolsa Família Program. In addition, 80,000 students who meet the program’s criteria and are not registered will also receive assistance.

Reference:

**Prohibition to cut basic services**  
**Spain**

In a new package of measures, Spain has banned the eviction and cutting of basic services for people in vulnerable situations. Regarding homeowners, smallholders can continue to charge rent, but the government will offer the tenant an interest-free credit line as an aid. Large owners, on the other hand, must accept a delay of up to 3 years or renegotiate the debt with the tenant, with a discount of up to 50%.

Reference:
https://br.financas.yahoo.com/noticias/espanha-pro%CC%81be-despejos-e-cortes-205643130.html

**Request for rental exemption for low-income population**  
**Dhaka, Bangladesh**

Atiqul Islam, the mayor of the city of Dhaka, asks homeowners to exempt the low-income population from their monthly rent to bring relief during the pandemic. According to him, it is necessary that the privileged layer is on the side of the most helpless at this moment.

Reference:

**Shelters for newcomers to the city**  
**Malang, Indonesia**
The Malang city government has prepared shelters for travelers returning from other states or countries. The measure is to ensure that they are quarantined before joining their respective families and thus lessen the likelihood of the virus spreading.

References:

'Refuge' for doctors working during pandemic
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

The Yogyakarta city government has provided a building for doctors working on the front lines to fight the coronavirus to stay temporarily in the event of rejection in their local communities or by choice, as a protective measure for their family members.

Reference:

Restaurants offer free meals to healthcare professionals
China

The Chinese cities of Chengdu and Wuhan are offering free meals to healthcare professionals fighting COVID-19 to show respect and appreciation for the efforts of doctors and nurses. In Wuhan, more than 400 restaurants have made this commitment for one year for all professionals.

Reference:
https://www.otempo.com.br/mundo/restaurantes-chineses-oferecem-refeicoes-gratuitas-a-medicos-1.2319992

Church asks members to stay home
Venezuela

The Venezuelan Episcopal Conference asked Catholics to stay home during Holy Week and to take advantage of technological resources to 'live their faith in a virtual way'. Processions are also canceled.

References:

Aid to farmers
Ireland
The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries confirmed the opening of the coronavirus information system to aid farmers, via telephone. The system will operate from 9:30 am to 12:30 pm and from 2:00 pm to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. In addition, the Ministry will also post frequently asked questions on its website.

Reference:

Child Care Centers
Toronto, Canada

The city of Toronto has opened child care centers specifically to assist the children of essential workers and critics in the fight against COVID-19, such as those in the health field. The centers will be spread across Toronto at the city’s existing child care facilities and will be operated by officials licensed by the City.

Reference:
https://www.toronto.ca/home/media-room/news-releases-media-advisories/?datemin=01/07/2020&type=Public%20Health&nrkey=AEE03C37DBFF724485258S33005C7107

Emergency fund for food banks
British Columbia, Canada

A $3 million emergency fund has been released for provincial food banks to be used to purchase and distribute food, pay workers and to cover any other essential costs for social feeding programs.

Reference:
https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2020MAH0049-000583

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Aid to the Homeless</th>
<th>Special Protection for the Elderly</th>
<th>Financial Assistance to the Population</th>
<th>Gender-specific actions</th>
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# Mapped actions - 6th Edition

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X = action added in the 6th edition  
X = action added in the 5th edition  
X= action mapped in previous editions
COMUNICACIÓN

In a pandemic scenario it is extremely important to provide the population with truthful and qualified information about the contagion and the care that must be taken in order to prevent it.

The number of campaigns multiplies each day with the aim of informing and raising awareness among society about the behavior of the virus, the importance of adhering to preventive measures, access to public services, the procedure for treating infected people, among others. However, it is necessary to ensure that the campaigns adopt efficient narratives, languages and means of communication, capable of reaching all segments of the population.

On the other hand, in an extremely connected world, information appears in all means of communication at high speed, bringing to the fore and the need to control the spread of false information about the disease, which, due to its rapid spread, ends up easily over-alarming and confusing the population.

For this reason, at the same time that the increase in the number of official campaigns to raise public awareness about the risks of coronavirus is observed all over the world, the number of measures focused on curbing the spread of false news in this regard is also growing.

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Access to COVID-19 Information</th>
<th>Other Measures</th>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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X = number of initiatives by country, added in the 6th edition.

1. Access to COVID-19 Information

Local governments have made available, on their official websites, specific pages for information on coronavirus, with description of symptoms, data and methods of prevention and combat. Public awareness actions also continue to be widely publicized by the authorities, such as campaigns to stay at home and instructions to the most vulnerable populations.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Voluntary operation with telephone assistance with lawyers
France
The National Council of Lawyers (CNB) created a voluntary operation working by phone to help and assist individuals and companies with issues related to the health crisis, family and labor law, among others. According to the CNB, in two weeks, more than 5,500 phone calls have been answered.

Reference:

Free telephone consultation for affected entrepreneurs
Okayama, Japan

The Okayama Bar Association, in conjunction with the city hall, is providing free telephone calls to companies with management and employee questions during the COVID-19 crisis.

Reference:
https://www.sanyonews.jp/article/1002903

Page with information about the new coronavirus
Macao, China

The local government has made available a special website against epidemics, where it is possible for citizens to have access to relevant information about the disease, such as news, official announcements, precautions to be taken in relation to the epidemic, points of sale for masks, among others. In addition, the site has versions in three languages: Chinese, English and Portuguese.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th editions)

Belgian Government publishes online FAQ on actions related to coronavirus
Belgium

The Belgian government has made available on its official website a communication network with the population to answer any questions about COVID-19 and measures that must be taken in relation to it. The most frequently asked questions are being made available with their answers on a specific part of the site.

Reference:

Models of possible scenarios for the effects of COVID-19
Australia
The Australian government released on its website a model of how COVID-19 could spread to the Australian population in different scenarios. This report helps governments to take steps to slow the spread of COVID-19 and prepare the health system. It compares the daily demand for ICU beds in three different scenarios and thus alerts governments to the worst scenarios if there is no social isolation.

Reference:  

Digital platform for sharing information about the pandemic  
Iberoamerican countries

The Iberoamerica Medicines Authorities Network, with the support of the Iberoamerican General Secretariat, launched a digital platform where 22 countries in the region can share official information on treatments, clinical drug trials and technical guides for health personnel, in addition to a private session the breaking of myths in order to face the new coronavirus pandemic.

Reference:  
https://www.segib.org/red-eami/#1585434951368-c6cf320b-88ca

New in-app features on COVID-19  
Brunei

An application about the new coronavirus in the country will receive an update receiving new features, such as: SMS authentication, direct reporting tool, health education tool with questions and answers, government statements and COVID-19 activity tracking. This will help the Ministry of Health to contain the disease and identify and track people who have symptoms.

Reference:  

Information via “Telegram” and free Internet for the population  
Uzbekistan

The government of the country created a group in the communication application “Telegram” where information and official updates about Covid-19 are provided with a fast and wide reach. To ensure that the population has access to such a group, the government provided free internet and telephone networks to those who did not have access.

Reference:  
https://thediplomat.com/2020/03/how-is-central-asia-handling-covid-19/

Alert of proximity to a place recently visited by diagnosed patients

53
South Korea

The South Korean government has provided data on those infected with Covid-19 for the creation of an application that alerts when a person is within 100 meters of a site recently visited by a patient diagnosed with Coronavirus. In the first 10 days of creation, the application has already had one million downloads.

References:

Daily bulletin to unite against COVID-19

New Zealand

The New Zealand government is launching a daily email newsletter starting March 30 to offer people a new way to keep up to date with COVID-19 information. Daily updates will include the latest news from COVID-19 as well as the most frequently asked questions and answers.

Reference:

Page on the official website with main information and measures taken on Covid-19

Ireland

The Irish government has created an exclusive page on its official website to give basic information about the disease. The website contains updates on measures and practices adopted by the government, as well as medical advice to deal with the disease and indicate whether the individual should seek care.

Reference:

Department Creates Community Support Action Plan

Ireland

Ireland’s Rural and Community Department is developing an Action Plan to facilitate access to information about COVID-19 in the country. Each local authority has established a Community Response Forum that can be accessed by phone.

References:

Online information about infected people
Singapore City, Singapore

Singapore disseminates information online about the address, work and leisure facilities that patients infected with COVID-19 attended, enabling those who visit the same locations to take greater precautions. Investigations are carried out by the city-state police force in conjunction with health officials. People close to the patient are quarantined to decrease transmission.

Reference:

City Hall Recommendations
São Paulo, Brazil.

The City of São Paulo informs that people with the symptoms of COVID-19 should go to the nearest health center, or consult a doctor. There is an electronic page called “Health Search”, which identifies which health center is closest to the person. Link: http://buscasaude.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/

Reference:
http://www.capital.sp.gov.br/noticia/coronavirus-quando-devo-procurar-um-posto-de-saude

2. Inspection of Fake News

In the midst of the pandemic, it is extremely important that the information that reaches society is true and accurate, since incorrect guidance can put the lives of many people at risk. For this reason, countries like the United Kingdom and India are creating mechanisms to ensure that the information disclosed is true, such as the requirement that the information be reviewed by health agencies before its publication, in line with social networks like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, among others, that seek to remove or at least reduce the spread of inaccurate or false information.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Criminalization of fake news about the disease
Hungary

The country approved a bill that criminalizes any attempt to curb governmental actions to combat the coronavirus. A 5-year sentence can be applied to anyone who disseminates false information about the disease in the country.

References:
3. Other Actions

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Message for the protection of people living with HIV
South Africa

South Africa has included in its protection measures against COVID-19 specific actions to protect its HIV-positive population. They are among the risk groups in COVID-19. The measures consist of sending mass messages to inform people about the importance of not interrupting HIV treatment even during the period of social isolation.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Masks availability data
South Korea

The government is providing data on the availability of protective masks during the pandemic to application developers. The Covid-19 outbreak has generated shortages of these materials across the country and has caused long lines at pharmacies that often do not have the product. The apps tell you where the masks are still located around the country.

Reference:

Platform for collecting data on the demands of entrepreneurs
Frederico Westphalen, RS, Brazil

The Governance Committee of Frederico Westphalen / RS, created a data collection platform to map the most urgent demands of entrepreneurs - especially Micro and Small Enterprises - for the elaboration of measures to face the economic impacts of the crisis.

Reference:
https://oaltouruguai.com.br/noticia?id=9588

Police officers dress up as viruses for awareness
La paz, Bolivia

Police officers dressed in coronaviruses to keep people off the streets and to create awareness of social distance and hygiene measures.

Reference:
Awareness campaign for vulnerable establishments
Gyeongsan, South Korea

The mayor of Gyeongsan City has organized health promotion teams for intensive guidance in vulnerable establishments such as nursing homes and religious institutions. Guidance is provided through banners, bulletin boards throughout the city and distribution of educational brochures.

Reference:

Hospitals create system to distribute messages of support to inpatients
Coimbra, Portugal

The initiative is part of the “Project H2 - Humanizing the Hospital”, created with the intention of easing the isolation situation in which the hospitalized sick people find themselves, it works through a digital messaging system, accessed through the institutional page the hospital center.

Reference:

Ministry announces the start of the National IT Contest #HackCorona
Ukraine

The Ministry of Digital Transformation is launching a national competition for IT ideas and projects to help the lives of citizens and businesses during the COVID-19 crisis. Participants should post their projects and ideas on the internet with the tag #HackCorona, on the most varied topics so that government and people can help to fight the pandemic. The best ideas will have help from the government for their implementation.

Reference:

Broadcasting of religious ceremonies on television
Jakarta, Indonesia

The Jakarta City Hall, in partnership with the Catholic Churches and the city’s radio and television stations, has announced that it will broadcast Holy Week ceremonies nationally to the religious population who often attend churches at this time of year. The measure aims to ensure that the faithful stay at home during the celebration due to the increase in registered cases of Covid-19 in the country.
Referências:

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<th>Inspection of fake news</th>
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X = action added in the 5th edition  
X = action added in the 4th edition  
X = action mapped in previous editions
CULTURE AND TOURISM

One of the biggest health crises in recent history has been spilling over into impacts far beyond public health. The preventive measure of social distancing developed, as a result, into the cancellation and postponement of events with the potential to generate crowds of people and thus enhance contagion. As a consequence, the cultural and tourism industry felt proportionately deeper impacts than other sectors of the economy and immediately.

The cultural sector employs dozens of categories of professionals in its production chain, such as artists, technicians and outsourced suppliers, of which 44% do not have a formal contract in Brazil, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Also according to data from the Institute, about 5 million people worked in the Brazilian cultural sector in 2018, and the estimated losses for 2020 exceed 400 million reais. The situation is similar almost everywhere in the world.

The outbreak of the new coronavirus presents the tourism sector with great and growing challenges as well, since it is an industry that depends essentially on the interaction between people. The tourism industry has been suffering acutely from the emptying of hotels, parks and tourist spots, with the drop in the sale of travel packages and airline tickets. Such impacts stem from measures to prevent contagion, which have led to flight cancellations and border closures.

The tourism industry, which spreads its profits to several agents of the economy - ranging from large airline conglomerates and hotel chains to small enterprises such as tourism agencies, inns, restaurants, commerce, handicrafts and tourist guides - annually moves around $ 8.8 trillion a year. So far, a $ 50 billion loss in world tourism is expected.

In this context, governments are called upon to help these strategic sectors for the economy and development, which are at risk of collapsing in the face of the sudden drop in demand for their services.

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Resumption actions</th>
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X = number of initiatives by country, added in the 6th edition.
1. Resources for Online Cultural Festivals

Cultural workers, musicians, artists, models, photographers, are some of the categories that have been experiencing profound economic impacts resulting from the cancellation of shows, fairs and other cultural events due to health and safety measures. With this in mind, national, regional and municipal governments have been making calls for financing art and culture festivals on virtual platforms as a remedial measure.

Such measures aim to ensure that artists and cultural industry professionals have access to income and that the population, which is in a situation of social distance, has access to entertainment. Alternative platforms for accessing culture such as books, documentaries, visits to museums and digital language courses are also being made available free of charge around the world.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Reopening of museums in May
Austria

Museums and other cultural spaces in Austria may reopen in mid-May, the Austrian government announced. Austria had already started easing restrictions in the past few days, opening small stores and now, in addition to museums, midsize stores and other companies may reopen in May.

Reference: https://news.artnet.com/art-world/austria-museums-can-reopen-may-1837989

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

New edition of the festival “Stage at Home”
Pernambuco, Brasil

The Palco em Casa Festival, a free and online event, is an initiative of the government of the state of Pernambuco, and will have a 2nd edition between April 2nd and 5th. This measure aims to support professionals in the field of culture and entertainment, as well as delivering quality content to the population that is in a situation of social isolation. The festival will have the participation of 22 artists from Pernambuco and national music.

Reference: http://www.turismo.gov.br/%C3%BAltimas-not%C3%ADcias/13447-palco-em-casa-shows-online-re%C3%BAnem-grandes-nomes-da-m%C3%BAsica-pernambucana-e-nacional.html

Launch of the public notice “Meu Espaço - Cultural Sharing”
Paraiba, Brazil

The Government of Paraíba, through the Fundação Espaço Cultural da Paraíba (Funesc) launched the public call for proposals “Meu Espaço - Sharing Culture” which offers 105 places to artists from Paraíba so they can have their material shared on Funesc’s social networks during the period of social detachment. The measure aims to support artists with the payment of R$ 1,000 and offer quality entertainment to the population.
Call for cultural presentations
Maranhão, Brazil

The State Department of Culture of the Government of Maranhão, launched the “Viva a Cultura 2020” Call for cultural presentations over the internet. The announcement will select artists from six different segments, providing financial and logistical support for carrying out cultural activities that will be transmitted through the state’s media channels. The content will air for 25 uninterrupted days, with 4 presentations per day.

Reference:

MS Cultura Presente
Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

The Mato Grosso do Sul Culture Foundation (FCMS), with the support of the State Government, launched the public notice “MS Cultura Presente” (Present Culture) which will select approximately 700 artistic productions, in home-made video format. For each selected artist, the amount of R $ 1,800.00 will be made available. In projects submitted by groups with more than three members, the total amount will be R $ 7,200.00.

Reference:

Knowledge Networks Notice
State of Minas Gerais

BDMG Cultural launches a public notice for professionals in the cultural sector to offer training content online during the months of April and May 2020. The initiative aims to contribute to new opportunities for monetization to happen at this time of difficulties due to the global health crisis. 20 projects will be selected, each selected will receive a prize in the amount of R $ 1,000.00 which will be delivered after the availability of the two video classes.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Online festivals
Ceara, Brazil
Ceará Dendicasa: Art Festival from Home to the World is an initiative of the State of Ceará that aims to select 400 artistic projects to integrate a special online program.


Online festivals

Piauí, Brazil

Festival Sossega Facho em Casa will select digital content in the areas of music, dance, performing arts, crafts, audiovisual, etc. to be made available to the population free of charge. In addition, the Boca da Noite Project, which takes place every year, had its advance notice and will take place online.


2. Suspension of Air and Land Travel

The worsening of the crisis resulted in a large movement of postponements and cancellations of trips by customers of tourism companies. Adding this phenomenon to the decisions of several countries on border closings and stricter migratory control, there was a significant reduction in the movement of people. Governments have adopted attitudes of support to airlines and tourism companies, which are badly affected by this context.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Deadline for refunding cancellations

Brazil

The Ministry of Tourism said the government will propose an interim measure that relieves tourism companies to immediately reimburse canceled trips. The proposal provides for a period of twelve months after the end of the pandemic to return the amounts to customers.

Reference: https://g1.globo.com/turismo-e-viagem/noticia/2020/04/02/empresas-de-turismo-devem-ganhar-mais-prazo-para-fazer-reembolso-de-servicos-cancelados.ghtml

3. Event cancellation

To avoid crowds of people, many public and artistic events were canceled or postponed. The damage to artists and producers is large and needs to be the subject of support measures. Meanwhile, governments have been changing the rules of public processes to encourage culture.
Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Online channel for accountability of artists
Olinda, Brazil

As a result of the new coronavirus pandemic, several shows, presentations and cultural shows were canceled. In order to lessen the impact of the crisis, the Municipality of Olinda launched the “Olinda Post-event 2020”, an online channel that aims to speed up the process of accountability of the artists and the payment of the fees for the presentations made in recent months.

Reference:
https://cultura.olinda.pe.gov.br/
https://hojepe.com.br/canal-eletronico-viabiliza-prestacao-de-contas-de-artistas-e-agremiacoes-culturais/

4. Other Actions

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Cultural measures against COVID-19
Macau

During this period, the Cultural Institute (IC) and the Cultural Industries Fund (FIC) are adopting a series of measures to help local cultural industries overcome the impacts caused by the new coronavirus. FIC, for example, will postpone the payment of loans for 75 years from financed companies for a year, in the amount equivalent to US$ 4.5 million. The amounts and terms can be changed, if necessary.

Reference:

Online Easter Mass Celebration
Italy

Due to the rules of social distance imposed by the Italian government, Easter masses and processions were held virtually. More than 9,000 processions stopped happening this year due to the new coronavirus pandemic. In addition, there were also simultaneous prayers from the windows and balconies of the faithful.

Reference:

Creation of information platform
Anguilla
The Ministry of Health and Social Development created a platform to inform citizens, tourists and companies in the Tourism sector about news and measures from the local government about COVID-19.

Reference:
Plataforma-com-atualizações-sobre-o-covid-19_172788.html

Recommendations for tourists about COVID-19
Macao, China

The Government of the Administrative Region of Macau, together with the Health Services, provided a document aimed at tourists, containing information and recommendations that must be followed when arriving in the territory. In addition, the document also provides basic guidance on the disease.

Reference:
https://www.ssm.gov.mo/docs/16941/16941_83a6ce9a9bbf4234b923ebf69de0f7ae_000.pdf

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)
COVID-19 coronavirus travel guide
Brazil

Produced by the Ministry of Tourism, the electronic manual aims to clarify the main doubts of the tourist segments and travelers about the current scenario. It contains relevant information on recommendations for those who arrived from abroad and details the main rules, both for companies in the tourism sector and for consumers, on rescheduling trips and tourist services.

Reference:
http://www.turismo.gov.br/coronavirus.html
http://www.turismo.gov.br/%C3%BAltimas-not%C3%ADcias/13422-cartilha-do-
minist%C3%A9rio-do-turismo-listaa%C3%A7%C3%B5es-de-apoio__against-coronavirus___
http://www.turismo.gov.br/%C3%ADDrus.html

COVID-19 manual for guidance to agency companies
Brazil

The Brazilian Association of Travel Agencies (ABAV Nacional) made a free e-book available to companies in the sector with actions to deal with the crisis caused by the new coronavirus pandemic. In addition, the book contains links to official government portals and health agencies for consultations and updates on COVID-19 and preventive measures.

Reference:
https://www.mercadoeventos.com.br/noticias/agencias-e-operadoras/abav-nacional-lanca-e-
book-com-acoes-para-enfrentar-a-crise/?utm_medium=web-
notification&utm_source=onesignal&utm_campaign=web-notification
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c4s44JrwNWFlVPJnmMlnuN0xFggCvUWu/view
Financing for companies in the tourism sector
Minas Gerais, Brazil

The Development Bank of Minas Gerais (BDMG) is offering special financing conditions for micro and small companies in the tourism sector, so that they can face the crisis caused by the new Coronavirus. The initial interest on the credit line fell from 7% to 5% per year (plus the National Consumer Price Index [INPC]). In addition, the grace period increased from 6 to 12 months.

Reference:

Economic support measures for the cultural and creative economy sector
São Paulo, Brazil

The Government of the State of São Paulo has launched credit lines with exceptional conditions aimed at small, medium and large businesses, in order to promote tools to deal with the new coronavirus in the sectors most affected by the crisis, such as the cultural and creative. R$500 million in credit lines and R$ 25 million in microcredit with easy conditions and a grace period of up to 90 days.

Reference:
https://www.saopaulo.sp.gov.br/ultimas-noticias/secretaria-de-cultura-e-economia-criativa-apresenta-medidas-de-apoio-economico-ao-setor/

Culture frees up funds to assist artists
Curitiba, Brazil

The Cultural Foundation of Curitiba announced that it will launch an announcement with the value of R$ 450 thousand for the selection of audiovisual content produced individually, to be shown on its social networks. 300 proposals will be selected by the Foundation, which will invest R$ 1,500 in each one. The measure aims to assist artists in difficult times facing the new coronavirus.

Reference:

Emergency measures for cultural incentive notices
Minas Gerais, Brazil

The Minas Gerais State Secretariat for Culture and Tourism (Secult) automatically extended the execution deadlines and delivery of accounts for all projects of the Culture Incentive Law and the State Culture Fund by 60 days. SECULT has also authorized funding for the Culture Incentive Law projects and will soon issue public notices to support artists and non-profit entities.

Reference:
Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Distribution of books
Piauí, Brazil

The Piauí State Secretary of Culture (SECULT) will donate 1,200 books to the population. Those interested should contact the secretariat’s social networks and have the papers delivered to their homes free of charge.

Reference:

Municipality will deliver basic baskets with books to vulnerable families
Montevideo, Uruguay

As part of UNESCO’s “Montevideo, creative literary city” program, 4,000 books will be included in the basic baskets distributed by the government to the vulnerable population. The selected works are winners of the Onetti Prize, Uruguayan classics acquired in support of the “Un Libro Un Abrazo” program and around 1800 works of literature for children, youth and adults.

Reference:
https://montevideo.gub.uy/noticias/sociedad/entrega-de-10000-canastas-alimentarias

Financial assistance to artists and arts organizations
Germany and United Kingdom

Taking into account that museums, theaters, art schools, bookstores and galleries will be closed during the period of social isolation and quarantine, both governments have created funds to support these organizations and the artists themselves. The UK will provide £160 million for this purpose, while Germany will have a fund of more than €50 billion.

Reference:

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Online cultural festivals</th>
<th>Suspension of Air and Land Travel</th>
<th>Event cancellation</th>
<th>Resumption actions</th>
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### All actions mapped up to 6th Edition

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X= action mapped in previous editions
ECONOMY

The economic impacts of the global coronavirus pandemic can already be felt and the consequences in the coming months are expected to lead the world into an economic recession still uncertain. Thus, in order to mitigate the repercussions already felt and those that are yet to come, several countries are putting into action mainly measures of three types: financing and loans to companies to keep them functioning and to have the future capital needed to recover; consultancies and courses for micro, small and medium entrepreneurs; interruption of the requirement to pay bills, services and taxes, such as water, electricity, credit card, internet, income tax.

Several economic analysis institutions and their experts estimate that, in the short term, the impact on productive activities worldwide will be intense. This is due to the fact that most affected countries have implemented policies of social distance and even lockdown. Such measures involve the suspension of many economic activities, lasting only those that can count on teleworking. At the moment, the biggest concerns are in the perspective of unemployment, a significant fall in income patterns, impoverishment and closing business. Most short-term measures operate in this direction.

In addition, when thinking about the medium and long term, specialists look at the conditions to allow the resumption of supply and demand volumes prior to the crisis. Therefore, it is necessary to recover the volumes of circulation of income and consumption, the reconstruction of complex supply chains and the gradual resumption of macroeconomic activities lost in the course of the crisis. Here, there is a tendency for governments to absorb impacts instead of business through tax suspensions and pardons.

There is a strong focus on supporting the most vulnerable populations, with lower income and savings. In addition, support to SMMEs, improved access to credit, income transfers to the most impacted, salary subsidies and fiscal measures. The main trend observed is related to measures of income transfer to people impacted by measures of distance and lockdown.

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<th>Resumption actions</th>
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1. **Tax Exemptions**

One of the measures frequently implemented in order to reduce the economic impact on society is the exemption of certain taxes for micro, small and medium-sized companies, since these are the most vulnerable to the economic crisis that can already be felt. For individuals, tax exemptions are also granted, for example, by deducting income tax, tax on monetary donations and on imported products to help fight the coronavirus. There are also measures to suspend mortgage payments, electricity, water and gas bills, and pay salaries and holidays for tax-exempt civil servants.

**Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)**

**Tax-free production of alcohol gel for therapeutic purposes**

*Portugal*

An ordinance published in the Republic Diary of Portugal exempts taxes on alcohol production for industrial, therapeutic and sanitary purposes, due to the period of state of emergency.

**Reference:**


**Exemption from fines for companies until October 2020**

*Kyrgyzstan*

The country decided to exempt legal entities, such as companies and individual entrepreneurs, from their fines and penalties until October 1, 2020, as a measure to financially protect employers during the pandemic.
Tariffs removed for major medical and hygiene products
New Zealand

New Zealand will temporarily remove tariffs on all imports of medical and hygiene products necessary to respond to COVID-19.

Reference:

Reduction of tariffs on essential products
El Salvador

The Minister of Economy informed that there will be exemption from tariffs for essential products such as medicines, basic food products, hygiene and cleaning materials.

Reference:

2. Suspension and extension of deadlines and payments

It is important that citizens and companies, especially micro, small and medium-sized companies, have assistance, such as the suspension and extension of the payment of taxes, bills such as water, electricity, credit cards, etc. in order to reduce the impact on citizens and businesses, since many are without the possibility of working in order to support themselves.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Postponement of payment of public debts
Argentina

The payment of all debts for interest and capital repayments of the national public debt was postponed until December 31, 2021. According to the government, the measure serves to structure its own economy during the coronavirus crisis.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Water, electricity and free transportation for three months
Guinea
Starting in April, the Guinean government will take over the water and electricity bills and make public transport free for a period of 3 months to support populations in the fight against the pandemic. In addition, a $385 million economic response plan to Covid-19 was announced.

Reference: https://www.bbc.com/afrique/region-52202558

Extension of the deadline for submitting the income tax return

Brazil

In order to reduce the impact of society in view of the crisis situation of the new coronavirus, the IRS extended the deadline for submitting the Income Tax return for Individuals, as well as for MEIs (individual microentrepreneurs) and companies under the National Simple in 60 days, which means that the maximum deadline for filing the declaration becomes June 30.


Postponed income statement

France

Due to the coronavirus crisis, the French government ordered the tax return to be postponed from April 9 to April 20. In addition, the reporting deadlines have also been modified. While the online ones will be until June 4th to 11th, depending on the region, the face-to-face will be until June 12th.

https://www.thelocal.fr/20200401/france-delays-tax-return-dates-due-to-coronavirus-standstill

Moratorium for families to have 12 months to pay their rent

Portugal

Beginning in April, families that have lost more than 20% of their income may declare a default. Families who fail to pay their household bills during the months of the state of emergency will be able to restore the missing amounts within 12 months of the end of the exception regime.

New measures to reduce coronavirus impacts
Spain

Spanish Government announced new measures to cushion the economic impact on self-employed workers, small businesses and the most vulnerable part of the population. The measures include extending lease terms and suspending eviction. The vice president, Pablo Iglesias, indicated that the measures aim to guarantee the constitutional right to housing.

Reference: https://www.cnn.com/world/live-news/coronavirus-pandemic-03-31-20/h_ae4c7bcbd3ab778474092677e9196903

Tax-free production of alcohol gel for therapeutic purposes
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Reference:
3. Funds and Aid for the Recovery of Companies

As a way to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic in the economic area, actions aimed mainly at small and medium-sized companies are being adopted internationally. Among the measures are the provision of free consultancy and even financial compensation. Large companies are also the target of government measures, such as encouraging low-interest loans and postponing tax payments.

**New measures inserted (6th Edition)**

**Grants to cover small business rentals**

Omara, Japan

The mayor announced his own emergency aid measures for small businesses in the city, especially restaurants, to avoid bankruptcy due to the inability to pay rent during the COVID-19 crisis. The aid totals 545 million yen (about 5.1 million dollars), and can cover up to 80% of their rent.

Reference:
https://this.kiji.is/622809636435526753?c=39546741839462401

**Support for companies with falling revenue**

Norway

The Norwegian Government has proposed that there should be compensation for companies that have experienced a drop in revenue of at least 30% due to the outbreak of COVID-19. The amount will be calculated according to the amount of revenue that fell, the size of the costs and if there was an order from the State to close the deal. This scheme will help the financially affected and allow companies to survive the crisis.

Reference:

**Aid for startups and small businesses**

South Korea

The South Korean government has announced that, by the end of this year, it will provide 2.200 trillion South Korean won (approximately 9 billion reais) to 8,400 startups and small businesses as an opportunity for growth in these sectors during the pandemic.

Reference:

**Emergency economy programs**

Canada
The government announced measures to support citizens and businesses facing difficulties due to the coronavirus. Among the actions are access to credits, support for financial stability and support for indigenous people, the elderly and students. There are also lines of credit for specific sectors of the economy, such as agriculture and fisheries.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Fund to assist and support community pharmacies
United Kingdom

Community pharmacies will receive a £300 million cash boost to ensure they continue to provide essential services during the outbreak. The injection of funding will serve to protect the health of the community, including the provision of medicines and medical advice to patients.

Reference:

Stimulus packages
Brunei

New measures were announced by the Ministry of Economy and Finance to help micro, small and medium-sized companies, as well as individuals affected by COVID-19. This aid will total US$ 175 million and, together with the previous measures, the equivalent of US$ 350 million is added. The additional assistance hopes to ease the financial burden for affected companies and individuals.

Reference:

Helping companies to avoid layoffs
Brazil

The Federal Government launched a provisional measure, allocating R$ 51 billion to help companies and prevent the dismissal of employees during the crisis caused by the pandemic of the new coronavirus. It is estimated that this MP will prevent the dismissal of 8.5 million workers from all sectors.

Reference:
http://www.turismo.gov.br/%C3%BAltimas-not%C3%A0cias/13445-medida-provis%C3%B3ria-permitir%C3%A1-manuten%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-employment-in-tourism.html
Aid to companies to face the COVID-19 crisis
Argentina

Economic measures have been announced by the government, which will help companies face the crisis generated by the pandemic. Some of the measures are the suspension of the employer’s contribution to Social Security and assistance in the payment of wages for employees of non-essential companies. A decree was also signed that prohibits the dismissal of employees for lack, force majeure or without cause.

Reference:

Credit guarantees
Norway

Norway will support airlines with credit guarantees of up to NOK 6 billion (US $ 537 million), half of them for Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA. Conditions include fundraising from commercial banks and the stock market.

Reference:

Anti-crisis recovery funds
Austria

Austria has organized a € 4 billion fund to help with the Covid-19 economic crisis. The initial application of the fund would be to cover points such as bridging loans, credit guarantees and decreasing companies’ liquidity.

Reference:

Shared strategies
São Paulo, Brazil

São Paulo Business started conducting videoconferences with Brazilian businessmen to share practices adopted and minimize the impact of coronavirus on their businesses. Named Get together - together we are stronger, each meeting will be attended by representatives of ten companies from different sectors and sizes, being mediated by specialists from the agency.

Reference:
https://spnegocios.com/noticias/empresarios-compartham-estrategias-contrace-a-crise/

Credit grant facilitation
Switzerland
The Federal Council approved the Swiss National Bank’s proposal to deactivate the countercyclical capital buffer with immediate effect. This measure gives banks more flexibility in their lending activities, allowing them to better meet the needs of families and businesses, thereby cushioning the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reference:

£ 1.1 billion support package to help the economy and public services
Wales, U.K.

The Prime Minister of Wales presented a £ 1.1 billion support package to support the economy and public services. Of this total, £ 500 million will go to the business crisis fund, 100 million to firms with cash flow problems and 400 million to an emergency fund. Its main purpose is to help companies, charities institutions and social enterprises.

Reference:

Economic support for small businesses
Canada

The Prime Minister announced economic measures to support small businesses. A 75% wage subsidy for qualified businesses of up to 3 months, the postponement of some taxes and import duties until June for companies and freelancers, and the release of $ 25 billion for financial institutions to offer interest-free loans for small businesses.

Reference:

Early notice period for dismissals and duration of cooperation negotiations are temporarily shortened
Finland

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment amended laws aimed at employment contracts and cooperation between companies. The aim is to allow employers to adapt their activities more quickly in a situation where the coronavirus epidemic has suddenly and drastically weakened demand for products and services.

Reference:

4. Economic Aid to Workers

In order to reduce the economic and social impact, several countries are creating or expanding plans to assist workers, such as, for example, the extension of unemployment insurance and other guarantees for workers, incentives to the home office, among many
other measures that aim to support and provide assistance to workers in the current crisis period.

**New measures inserted (6th Edition)**

**Supplementary aid for non-qualified persons in the federal aid system**
**Pasig, Philippines**

The mayor of Pasig provided additional monetary aid to citizens of the city who did not qualify for national assistance, especially in cases where citizens did not have identification documents, making registration in the federal system impossible. The aid is 8,000 Philippine pesos [approximately US$ 160] per family, and the only criterion for receiving it is to be a resident of the city.

Reference:

**Training for the unemployed population**
**Macao, China**

In order to improve investment in infrastructure, the government proposed a “subsidized training” scheme for people who were affected by the current pandemic. The program offers training in the following areas: construction and maintenance, provision of meals, transportation, retail, service, convention and exhibition, etc. Each participant can receive a maximum of US$ 830 in grant after completing training.

Reference:

**Legislators’ salary increase**
**United Kingdom**

In order to help British lawmakers with the costs of moving home from work during the new coronavirus crisis, each will receive an increase of £ 10,000 [approximately US$ 12,450] in their salary. According to the document, this additional fund should be used by politicians to cover the costs of purchasing computers, printers, payment of electricity bills, heaters and telephones.

Reference:

**Salary allowance**
**Australia**

The Australian government approved a legislation for a fortnight wage subsidy of US$ 1,500 for eligible employers amid the new coronavirus pandemic. This measure is part
of a US$ 130 billion support package approved by the Australian government, which will benefit about 6 million workers in the country.

Reference:

Support measures for farmers
Serbia

The Serbian government has adopted measures to support farmers in fighting the COVID-19 crisis. The new measures will facilitate the eligibility criteria for loans and provide financial assistance to farmers. In addition, the government will also donate masks and gloves to curb the spread of the disease.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Compensation for doctors infected with Coronavirus
Kyrgyzstan

According to the country’s health ministry, medical workers who contract COVID-19 will receive monetary compensation from the government. The possibility of compensating families is also studied if the doctor dies from the disease.

Reference:

Aid for self-employed workers and ban on holiday discounts
Singapore City, Singapore

The Singapore government offers self-employed workers $100 Singapore dollars ($73) a day, while employers are prohibited from discounting employees’ annual vacation quarantine days.

Reference:

Paid leave
Russia

Vladimir Putin, president of Russia, decreed a holiday until April 30, with paid leave as a way to contain the spread of the coronavirus in the country. This will only work for non-essential services, as essential services continue to work.

Reference:
https://istoe.com.br/putin-prolonga-licenca-remunerada-na-russia-ate-30-de-abril/
Government subsidies for social security and SMEs
Morocco

The Economic Monitoring Committee (CVE), determined the payment of monthly aid to members of the National Social Security Fund (CNSS) supported by the Special Fund for the Management of the Coronavirus Pandemic. For liberal professionals and small and medium-sized companies, the government foresees measures such as suspension of the payment of social contributions until June 2020.

Reference:

Benefits for unpaid leave
Colombia

The government reported that workers sent for unpaid leave at home can withdraw their benefit (cesantías). Healthcare professionals will receive a special additional benefit.

Reference:
https://www.bluradio.com/nacion/trabajadores-podrian-retirar-cesantias-en-medio-de-cuarentena-por-coronavirus-245642-ie430?fbclid=IwAR3uRzyn2TOqvaAinBJt5mWZDWHGQLfFqHWqYm-EzS4

Increase in health care wages
Serbia

As of April 1, the Republic of Serbia will adopt a 10% salary increase for healthcare workers. The increase applies to all employees of health institutions and military health personnel, health service employees in social care institutions, as well as doctors in prisons.

Reference:

Help for informal workers
Bogota, Colombia

The Institute of Social Economy, together with the Secretariats for Economic Development and Social Integration, have been advancing since March 21, in the door-to-door delivery of perishable and non-perishable products in the basic basket for informal workers.

Reference:

Help for small business owners and freelancers
Germany
The German government announced a € 50 billion financial aid package for small business owners and self-employed people. As it is an aid, not a loan, nothing should be paid back.

Reference:

Brazil
Temporary economic subsidy regime
Ireland

All employers who are able to prove that they have had a drop of at least 25% in their trade are entitled to the subsidy. They will be rewarded with up to 70% of the employee’s salary (ceiling of 410 euros). Employers are expected to seek to guarantee as close to 100% of the employee’s salary as possible.

Reference:

Reduced Work Support
Ireland

The government will guarantee payment for the days the worker was released. Support can be paid for up to 234 days and a ceiling of 203 euros per week. Those under the age of 66, who are working 3 days a week or less (and previously worked full time - 5 days), who have the ability to work full time and have paid social insurance correctly are entitled to support.

Reference:

Economic measures against the crisis
Chile

The government has announced a series of economic measures to deal with the Coronavirus crisis, the most expected of which is the delivery of a bond that was named COVID-19 Bond. This benefit will be delivered by the State in the coming weeks and will reach around two million people. People without fixed wages, small workers and people from the most vulnerable sectors will benefit.

Reference:
https://chile.as.com/chile/2020/03/20/tikitakas/1584698508_508911.html

5. Resumption Actions

Continuation of work in the petrochemical, metallurgical and energy sectors
Pavlodar, Kazakhstan
The government of the province of Pavlodar has decided not to cease the activities of the petrochemical, metallurgical and energy productive sectors as a way of guaranteeing jobs in these sectors. Company buses are daily disinfected, employees have their temperatures measured when they arrive and undergo a disinfection screening. Risk group employees were told to stay at home.

Reference:

**Sustainable Economic Growth - Donut Economy**
Amsterdam, Netherlands

The municipality plans to adopt the Donut Economic Model (Donut), designed by economist Kate Raworth of the University of Oxford and based on the principles of sustainability and resilience. The inner part of the “donut” represents the minimum conditions to achieve well-being, such as food and health, while the upper part deals with limits to be established so as not to damage the ecological sphere.

Reference:

**Gradual reopening of commercial establishments**
Austria

Starting on Monday (April 20), stores under 400 square meters will be allowed to reopen, as well as hardware stores, DIY stores and garden centers. Large stores, shopping malls and hairdressers are scheduled to reopen on May 1, while restaurants and hotels, if health conditions permit, may reopen in mid-May.

Reference:

**Release of the civil construction sector**
Spain

About 1.7 million workers linked to civil construction restarted their activities this Monday (April 13) in Spain. After two weeks of maximum economy hibernation, with the exception of essential services, the works were resumed. The resumption of activities measure also applies to employees of non-essential activities companies that cannot carry out teleworking.

Reference:

**Proposed resumption in three stages**
Peru
The country was quarantined until April 27. After that date, the resumption should take place in three stages. In the first, the sectors that contribute most to the generation of added value to the economy (such as agribusiness and the textile sector) would be included. The second would be in productive sectors related to education. In the third, economic activities related to entertainment are included.

Reference:

Proposals for gradual return to activities
Argentina

The government extended the quarantine until April 23, but discusses measures regarding banks and industries. On banks, they must operate at the usual times, but with rotation among customers. In the industry, on the other hand, only those that manage to guarantee the distance rules between employees can return to operation, as long as they have rotating shifts and limited personnel.

Reference:

Reopening of commercial premises
Italy

The return to the operation of bookstores and clothing stores was authorized for two days a week and the ban on exercising more than 200 meters from home was lifted. This liberalization will be accompanied by the mandatory use of masks and gloves for residents.

Reference:

Resumption of commercial activities and preparation for a new phase of containment
Venice, Italy

Bookstores and stationers, as well as children’s clothing stores, have reopened since April 14, but only for two days a week. The population is still preparing for the second phase of containing the virus, using masks and gloves, to prevent a further spread of COVID-19.

Reference:
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/16/veneza-na-italia-comeca-a-retomar-atividades-apos-fechamento-total-por-pandemia-de-novo-coronavirus_qhtml
Economic stimulus package  
United States

Congress approved a fiscal stimulus package that includes US$ 250 billion for direct payments to individuals and families, starting at US$ 1,200 for those with incomes of less than US$ 75,000 a year, plus US$ 500 for each child under 17 years old. In addition, US$ 350 billion in loans to small businesses and another US$ 250 billion will be available for unemployment insurance benefits.

Reference:  

Economic recovery forecast  
United States

The US government is discussing the reopening of some activities in May. On April 10, the president said he would create a task force focused only on the country’s economic recovery, but without ignoring the orders of his team’s experts. Studies show that it is necessary to enter phase two of the fight against the pandemic, with the relaxation of restrictions and tests on a large scale.

Reference:  
https://flipboard.com/@FlipboardBR/trump-projeta-retomada-para-meados-de-maio-e-preocupa-especialistas/a-xYQkBf3OQ-utbtb3yPKlCA%3Aa%3A39599696-3fa345a227%2Fyahoo.com

Guidelines for resumption  
United States

The president announced a three-stage plan for the gradual resumption of the economy. In the first, restaurants, cinemas and gyms could return to work and meetings of up to 10 people would be allowed. Non-essential trips and the reopening of schools are part of the second stage, together with meetings of up to 50 people. In the third, people considered vulnerable could resume public interactions.

Reference:  

Alert level 3 guidelines released  
New Zealand

On April 16, Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern released guidelines for when the country reaches alert level 3. At that level, the economy may reopen but with caution. Manufacturing and construction industries will be able to operate, but respecting the distance rules. Restaurants and shops may operate only with delivery services.

Reference:  
ECONOMY


Economic scenarios due to COVID-19
New Zealand

The New Zealand Treasury elaborated 5 possible scenarios for during and after the COVID-19 crisis in the country. The goal is to prepare and inform the population about what can be done. In the worst case scenario, the Treasury assumes that one in four New Zealanders will be unemployed in March 2021 and production could fall to about a third of GDP from before the new coronavirus outbreak.

Reference:
https://www.interest.co.nz/opinion/104557/kirdan-lees-says-20-billion-starting-point-additional-fiscal-support-will-be-required

Resumption of economic activity
Iran

Faced with the health and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the United States’ sanctions on the country, Iran opted for the gradual resumption of its economy. Until then, only essential services were released for operation. According to the head of state, Hasan Rohani, the goal is to maintain as much economic activity as possible while still fighting the new coronavirus.

Reference:

6. Macroeconomic packages

The possibility of recession resulting from the suspension of economic activities in quarantine and social isolation contexts has provoked governmental reactions in the sense of preparing macroeconomic ballast packages for the resumption. The stimulus to the national economy as a whole has been discussed as a way to cushion the monetary, exchange rate, income and GDP impacts in a post-coronavirus scenario.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Economic Support Plan
Peru
The Government of Peru has announced that 12% of the country’s GDP (around US $ 26 million) will be used to combat the epidemic of the new coronavirus with the aim of giving new life to the Peruvian economy. The initiative is considered the most ambitious in Latin America.

Reference:

Advance to state of emergency and aid plan announcement
Japan

The Japanese government plans to declare a state of emergency in the country as a result of the new coronavirus and has proposed a trillion dollar aid package to combat the effects of the pandemic on the economy. With the declaration of a state of emergency, governors will be able to ask people to stay at home, close shops and reserve land and buildings for medical purposes.

Reference:
https://www.otempo.com.br/mundo/coronavirus-japao-avanca-para-estado-de-emergencia-e-anuncia-plano-de-ajuda-1.2321355

Aid package for citizens and businesses
United States

US$ 2 billion package released by the US federal government will be applied to the direct remuneration of most Americans, expansion of unemployment insurance benefits, money for the states and a program for small companies to maintain their employees’ salaries during the period of withdrawal Social.

Reference:
https://g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2020/03/27/trump-promulga-pacote-de-us-2-trilhoes-para-aliviar-impactos-do-coronavirus-na-economia.qhtml

Economic measures for the crisis
Niger

The government has taken economic measures to lessen the impact of the crisis. Capital isolation measures were enacted, removal of taxes on prices of sanitary products, facilitating access to credit for importers and cancellation of electricity and water bills. In addition, the government will receive an increase of 340 billion CFA francs in the amount deposited on its market per week by the West African Central Bank.

Reference:
https://www.presidence.ne/discours-du-president/2020/3/27/4jdpnvms74ecghmq4322p0khyptx

Fund request from large financial institutions
Nigeria
The government of Nigeria, in its fight against the pandemic, has asked the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank for a package of US $ 6.9 billion. This money will be used to control the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, mainly to improve the public health system.

Reference:

Decree of €25 billion against epidemic
Italy

The country passed the “Cure Italy” decree to combat the new coronavirus pandemic. Of the total, 10 billion euros will be allocated to prevent the dismissal of workers due to the strike, more than 3 billion euros will be allocated to self-employed workers (who will receive 600 euros in March), and another 3.5 billion euros will be allocated to the National Health System and Civil Defense.

Reference:
https://quifinanza.it/soldi/decreto-cura-italia-ce-lok-25-miliardi-di-euro-per-famiglie-e-aziende/361761/
https://istoe.com.br/italia-aprova-decreto-de-25-bilhoes-de-euros-contr-epidemia/

Package of measures approved by the US Senate
United States

The US Senate approved a $ 2.2 trillion package to contribute to the companies, workers and healthcare systems impacted by the coronavirus. The project provides for direct payment to American citizens, hospitals and tax credits to companies.

Reference:

5.1 billion euro package to mitigate the effects of the epidemic on the economy
Serbia

The Minister of Finance of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, Sinisa Mali and the President of the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, Marko Cadez, presented a package of economic measures to mitigate effects on the economy due to the pandemic, worth 5.1 billion euros. The package contains a total of nine measures.

Reference:

7. Other Actions

Many countries have presented comprehensive ballast packages for economic recovery in the aftermath of the crisis. In addition, there are also other intervention actions in the
economy to provide better conditions for serving the populations and economic resilience in the normal return of activities.

**New measures inserted (6th Edition)**

**Consumer subsidy plan**  
*Macao, China*

To accelerate consumption and revitalize the local economy, the government launched the "Consumption Subsidy Plan". This grant will have an equivalent value of US $ 375 and will be distributed to all holders of identity of permanent resident of Macau or valid or renewable non-permanent resident.

Reference:  
https://www.economia.gov.mo/consumo/pt_PT/index.jsp

**Reduction in daily oil production**  
*Nigeria*

Nigeria agreed with OPEC to reduce world oil production in May and June to 10 million barrels a day. The country's production will pass from 1.9 million barrels per day to 1.412 million barrels. The objective is to encourage the increase in the price of oil that is being negatively affected by COVID-19.

Reference:  

**Incentive for seasonal workers**  
*Germany*

From April to September, Germany has the support of workers mainly residents of Eastern Europe for the harvests. However, with the closing of the borders, the country will have to resort to German volunteers for this work and to make, at least in part, more flexible for the entry of foreigners entering Germany for this purpose.

Reference:  
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/10/coronavirus-sem-trabalho-de-estrangeiros-alemenha-convoca-voluntarios-para-colheitas.qhtml

**Protective measures for export agriculture**  
*Argentina*

Cargo ships are being inspected by health inspectors when they arrive at Argentine ports. Workers are also having their temperatures monitored at ports.

Reference:  
https://g1.globo.com/economia/agronegocios/noticia/2020/04/15/controle-de-temperatura-e-traje-de-protecao-agro-argentina-se-prepara-para-coronavirus.qhtml

**Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)**
Opening of medical equipment companies
Haiti

The Haitian government has given authorization to open new medical device manufacturing companies in the country. The focus of manufacturing is export, but the government asks companies to allocate part of the production for local use.

Reference:
https://listindiario.com/las-mundiales/2020/03/31/611127/haiti-autoriza-abrir-fabricas-de-equipos-medicos-por-covid-19

Market price abuse monitoring
Morocco

After the verified price increase in pharmaceutical and food products, the Moroccan government established a market monitoring committee. The proposal consists of a dialogue with the different sectors of commerce that may be affected by the current situation in order to minimize economic losses and at the same time guarantee the supply of essential product demands.

Reference:

Aid package
Turkey

Turkey will support flexible and shorter working hours for employees in order to limit the time they spend outdoors as part of measures to contain the coronavirus outbreak. An announced aid package includes increasing the value of the state’s basic pension and an investment of 100 billion Turkish lire (R$79 billion) to limit the economic consequences of the coronavirus. The package includes delays in debt payments and tax cuts in various sectors.

Reference:

Covid-19 National Trust Fund Board of Directors
Ghana

The President of the Republic of Ghana, in the fight against the coronavirus, inaugurated the Board of Directors of the Covid-19 National Trust Fund, which was created to receive contributions and donations from the public to serve vulnerable populations. In addition, the government has declared its support for generating public welfare in the face of the crisis.

Reference:
Timor changes duodecimal regime to facilitate spending management
East Timor

The Timorese Government stepped back and approved a set of exceptions to the duodecimal regime (in which the expenses for each month must not exceed 1/12 of the expenditure approved in the State budget for the year) to relax the restrictive rules of budgetary execution and financial management. This should speed up the capacity to respond to the impact of COVID-19 in the country and the economic crisis.

Reference:
https://www.noticiasaominuto.com/mundo/1447196/timor-altera-regime-duodecimal-para-facilitar-gestao-de-gastos

Cut wages and public pensions
Uruguay

In Uruguay, all public salaries and pensions in excess of $ 80,000 per year will be reduced for 2 months. The cuts vary between 5% and 20% according to the value of each salary. The cut amount will be used to fight the virus and support the population.

Reference:
https://www.perfil.com/noticias/politica/como-en-uruguay-diputados-del-pro-proponen-una-re-baja-del-30-de-salarios-de-Funcionarios.phtml

All actions mapped up to 6th Edition

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICE - SUAIE/SMDE
BELO HORIZONTE CITY HALL
### All actions mapped up to 6th Edition

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X = action added in the 6th edition  
X = action added in the 4th edition  
X = action mapped in previous editions
EDUCATION

Faced with the worst health crisis in history, several countries have been implementing measures of mandatory social distance in order to reduce the number of contaminated and control the dispersion of the new coronavirus, which causes COVID-19. As a consequence, several daily activities have been paralyzed worldwide, such as school and university activities. According to monitoring carried out by UNESCO, 1,524,648,768 students were affected, which corresponds to 81% of the world’s students. Still, the uncertainty about the end of this crisis, worries the educational institutions - and the governments - as to the proper fulfillment of the school year and what will be the impacts on the student life of millions of students. This is an even greater concern for those countries that have fragile educational systems, that have low enrollment rates, a wide disparity between the presence of girls and boys in the classrooms, among many other problems.

So, in order to lessen the impacts on student life, schools and universities around the world are transferring their classes to virtual teaching platforms. In addition, it is possible to observe global movements of cooperation between countries, international organizations and several other actors in the international system in order to develop and support schools in this transition. We can also note that several libraries, museums and newspapers around the world are providing access to their online platforms for free.

In the sphere of action of governments, there is a trend of financial support actions for distance learning infrastructures, support in school diligences with delivery of activities at home and support for health professionals who need to go to work with children in situations of social distance.

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X = number of initiatives by country, added in the 6th edition.

1. Adaptation of School Structures

Despite the suspension of the school calendar in most schools in the countries, some actions were taken as a way to take advantage of the infrastructure of the institutions (schools, schools, daycare centers, etc.). As a result, some cities have implemented measures to take advantage of the food and meals offered by these services, in addition to caring for the children of health professionals allocated to fight the new coronavirus.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)
China and Korea postpone university exams to contain coronavirus
China and South Korea

Both China and South Korea have postponed major national college entrance exams for fear of a second wave of coronavirus cases, underlining the struggle that countries face to return to normal life, even after they have managed to control rates of infection.

Reference:

2. Government Support for Distance Learning

In view of the suspension of classroom activities in schools, one of the alternatives found by governments to reduce the impact of this decision is to implement distance learning platforms. The practices involve delivering activities to students’ homes as well as virtual platforms for accessing online content and exercises.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Online classes
Seowon-gu, South Korea

With the support of the Minister of Education, the Seowon-gu district initiated remote classes by video call for students at an elementary and high school in the city.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

School programme
Espírito Santo, Brasil

The “EscoLAR” program, created by the State Department of Education (Sesu), and already used by students of Youth and Adult Education (EJA) was expanded during the quarantine period, so that all students in the public school system can have online classes and receive pedagogical activities at home, so that all content provided in the curriculum is completed.

Reference:

Distance Learning Tools
Paraná, Brazil

The Government of Paraná will provide means, such as Google applications and platforms, to continue the school year through remote classes. The intention is to include as many students as possible in this system. In addition, teachers are already being trained to use such communication platforms.
Closing schools and distance learning

Austria

Both elementary and high school students are not taking classes. Elementary school children who cannot be privately cared for can continue to be sent to school. As for high school students, the distance system was implemented.

Reference:
https://www.integrationsfonds.at/coronainfo/en/?gclid=Cj0KCQjwyPbzBRDsARIsAFh15JZLVx-G6NYdudjag69Fed-c81aQVugDfPe6RSv66qa8LPavFCtpcG0aAjkJEALw_wCB

Suspension of classes

São Paulo, Brazil

The City of São Paulo suspended classes at the educational units of the Municipal Education Network, anticipating the school recess in July, thus not incurring pedagogical losses for students and teachers. In addition, student absences during this period will not be counted. In addition, food subsidies will be distributed to parents as a substitute for school meals.

Reference:
http://www.capital.sp.gov.br/noticia/prefeitura-de-sp-suspende-eventos-publicos-e-promove-interrupcao-gradual-das-aulas
https://educacao.sme.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/secretaria-municipal-de-educacao-antecipa-recesso-escolar-e-define-funcionamento-de-escolas/
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E-learning

Hungary

In addition to the closing of schools in the country since March 16, universities and colleges had 11 days to adapt to distance learning. On March 23, higher education institutions completed the transition and started online activities.

Reference:
https://dailynewshungary.com/coronavirus-hungary-higher-education-institutions-move-classes-online/

Nurseries and schools closed

Ireland

Nurseries and elementary and higher education schools will be closed until April 19. The School Meal Program will be maintained.

Reference:
3. Resumption Actions

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

New routines for living with the virus
South Korea

After reducing the number of new daily cases, South Koreans may be entering the "second wave" of infections, seeing a slight increase in that number recently. Scientists and politicians in the country believe that, to return to normality, it will be necessary to learn to live with the virus, taking alternate courses with classroom classes and another with online classes, to reduce the number of students in classrooms.

Reference:

School reopening
Denmark

Schools in Denmark began to reopen on Wednesday (04/15), after a month of closure as a result of the new coronavirus pandemic, subject to ensuring distance between students and hand washing. However, classes were resumed only in half of the cities and in 35% of the teaching centers in Copenhagen.

Reference:

Gradual reopening of daycare centers and schools
France

President Emmanuel Macron announced the reopening of daycare centers and schools across the country from May 11. This measure will occur progressively and will not happen to everyone on the same day. All teaching sites will be disinfected and masks will be distributed to students and teachers. It is also possible that classes have a small number of students.

Reference:
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/14/reabertura-de-escolas-a-partir-de-11-de-maio-anunciada-por-macron-gera-polemica-na-franca.ghtml

Schools and shops open
Taiwan

The country is one of the few that keeps its schools and the vast majority of stores open. To make this possible, all establishments offer hand sanitizers. Children must have their
temperatures checked every day, before entering schools, they must wear masks throughout the day and, during lunch, plastic barriers are placed to prevent contagion.

Reference:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/w172x2w4j8cr2qw

4. Other Actions

Measures to mitigate the impacts of Covid-19 in the area of education go beyond distance learning initiatives. In this sense, governments adopted free childcare, created programs of scholarships in virology and also rethought the academic calendar, both with regard to the admission of new teachers and the possible closure in the academic year.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

School feeding at home
Guatemala

Families of children who used to receive school meals are now receiving vouchers to buy food, as schools are closed until April 30.

Reference:
https://www.prensalibre.com/guatemala/comunitario/se-amplia-entrega-de-la-alimentacion-escolar-por-otros-14-dias-de-cuarentena/

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

One million families receive free childcare
Australia

The country’s prime minister announced that about a million families in Australia will have access to a free daycare center in response to the outbreak of the new coronavirus. The plan will also support the education and childcare sector during the crisis.

Reference:

Virology scholarship to combat Covid-19
Portugal

The Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) launched a scholarship program in the area of virology focused on combating covid-19, with an annual budget of 3.5 million Euros, according to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education. The program called “Doctorates4 covid-19” has the intention of doctoral training for at least 5 consecutive years, and that year will open at least 50 scholarships through a competition.

Reference:
Schedule changes for new teacher admissions  
France  

*SciencesPo* has published on its website a series of information for candidates for the academic year 2020. There will be changes to the schedule and procedures for making these admissions. This campaign was made so that they do not lose the number of admissions and also understand the moment of the pandemic.

Reference:  

Council of Ministers approves draft decree to prepare closure of school year  
Italy  

The Council of Ministers gave the green light to the school decree, with all the measures to end the school year around Covid-19. The project contemplates both the possibility of restarting and closing the school year with automatic approval by all students.

Reference:  

### All actions mapped up to 6th Edition

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<th>Government Support for Distance Learning</th>
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X = action added in the 6th edition  
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MOBILITY

One of the main measures adopted to control the spreading of the coronavirus is the mandatory quarantine. As a way of encouraging people to stay at home, the rail and public transport systems of several countries are reduced or interrupted.

On the other hand, however, it is important to ensure that health professionals can reach the areas that need assistance. To this end, measures such as free public transport for these professionals are being implemented.

Mobility measures have been implemented with a focus on ease of access to health services, support for companies that have had reduced demand, suspension of services, restriction of shared modes of transport and disinfection and cleaning of trains and buses.

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<th>Control of the movement of people</th>
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* № number of initiatives by country, added in the 6th edition.

1. **Public and Shared Transport Control**

Public transport is one of the main areas in the way of preventing and fighting coronavirus. To this end, most governments decided to adopt restrictive measures in relation to the sector, such as closing stations, limiting capacity for the number of people seated, mandatory use of masks and suspension of shared vehicle services (bicycles and scooters, for example).

**Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)**

**Increase in the number of public transport**

*São Paulo, Brazil*

To meet the demand of people who still need to continue working during quarantine and depend on public transport to get around, SPTrans will put another 163 buses into circulation, totaling 394. This increase will be distributed among 157 lines of strategic points in the city, such as terminals and subway stations.

Reference:

**Reopening of subway stations**

*Buenos Aires, Argentina*
In order to facilitate the mobility of people who need to go to banks, eleven stations next to banks will be reopened between 9:30 am to 3:30 pm. Only those who have to make essential transactions in banks that must travel, and yet, everyone should remain seated and respecting the rules of social distance.

Reference:
https://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/laciudad/noticias/reabren-once-estaciones-de-subte-para-facilitar-el-acceso-los-bancos

**Mandatory use of masks in public transport**

**Kenya**

The Kenyan government mandated the use of masks for public transport by operators and passengers. Health Secretary Mutahi Kagwe called for the masks to continue to be sold at low cost in the market. The production and distribution of masks in public places was also announced.

Reference:

**Reduction in the volume of public transport in circulation**

**Ireland**

In response to the requirement for social distance, the country’s public transport system will have its timetable revised and will be in operation for all transport companies from April 1. Services will be reduced to approximately 80% of the conventional.

Reference:

**Tariff suspension for healthcare professionals**

**Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

The governor of the state, Wilson Witzel, announced that police and health professionals will be exempt from public transport fares as of March 26.

Reference:

**Hungary**

Health professionals are exempt from long-distance public transport fares across the country. Professionals can travel for free on the MÁV and GYSEV railway companies, as well as Volánbusz and other bus companies for long journeys.

Reference:

**Public transport guidelines**
São Paulo

A decree was published with some guidelines for public transport, such as fixing bulletins in garages and bus stops on measures for personal protection; fleet adequacy in relation to demand; dissemination of sound prevention messages in terminals; total cleaning of buses, including air conditioning; availability of gel alcohol; etc.

Reference:
http://legislacao.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/leis/decreto-59283-de-16-de-marco-de-2020

Car-related services are suspended
Ireland

The Minister of Transport, Tourism and Sport, Shane Ross, and the Road Safety Authority (RSA) confirmed that the National Driver’s License Service, National Car Test Service and the Commercial Car Test System are suspended indefinitely from the 27th of March.

Reference:

2. Control of the movement of people

The advancement of isolation and social distance measures has brought new attitudes towards the movement of people. Many governments have taken mild measures and, in the face of disrespect for these measures, such actions have increased. Restrictive stances on the movement of people include immigration measures and also those that affect nationals

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Digital permission for movement of people
Moscow, Russia

As the epicenter of cases of the new coronavirus in the country, the mayor of Moscow, Sergei Sobianin, determined that, from April 13, Muscovites will have to ask the city’s permission to travel, by vehicles or public transport, from their homes to work doctors or second homes. The order can be made online, on the city hall website.

Reference:

Movement restriction divided by gender
Bogota, Colombia

Exits to buy food, medicine and make financial transactions will be restricted by gender. Women on even days, men on odd days and transgender people will circulate according to the gender they identify with.
Application to track people with COVID-19
Australia

The Australian government plans to adopt a mobile application that tracks people who test positive for the new coronavirus, as well as people with whom they come into contact. The application is due to be presented to Australia's national office over the next week as part of a broader strategy to control the pandemic and update the ability to respond to outbreaks.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Contamination prevention
São Tomé and Príncipe

São Tomé and Príncipe is one of the few countries in the world where cases of contamination with COVID-19 have not yet been detected. In order to prevent the emergence of cases, the government has adopted measures such as limiting the number of passengers on public transport and restricting the opening hours of two of the main markets in the center of the capital will close their activities at 6 pm.

Robotic control of movement of people
Tunisia

To make sure that people are respecting the confinement in the capital of Tunisia, the police have adopted the use of robots that circulate in the neighborhoods of Tunis. The instrument is able to detect, ask the reason for the displacement of people and pass the information on to the police, who will give the authorization to continue or to return home.

Confinement and systematic hospitalization to fight coronavirus
Rwanda

In addition to the hygiene measures adopted before the first case was registered, Rwanda had taken containment measures to prevent an increase in coronavirus cases. With more than 100 cases, the government started to adopt other more stringent
measures such as the systematic hospitalization of tested positive cases, with the main objective of ensuring that there are no contaminated people circulating.

Reference:
http://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20200407-coronavirus-comment-le-rwanda-fait-face-%C3%A0-la-pand%C3%A9mie-covid-19

**Transport for health workers**

**Bogota, Colombia**

Eleven new services from the Bogotá Urban Transport System have started to be made available to healthcare professionals and other hospital workers. The routes will have single stops at the nearest hospital or station, operating during the shift times of health centers.

Reference:
https://bogota.gov.co/mi-ciudad/salud/coronavirus/rutas-de-transmilenio-para-medicos

3. **Resumption Actions**

**New measures inserted (6th Edition)**

**Suspension of movement restrictions**

**Finland**

The Finnish government decided on April 14 to lift restrictions on movement in the Uusimaa region, where the capital Helsinki is located. The decision is supported by an assessment by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Finnish Institute of Health and Welfare on the development of the epidemic.

Reference:

**Disease control during national holidays**

**Taiwan**

As a result of the three-day national holiday for the "Tomb Sweep Festival", which causes great movement of people across the country, the government adopted measures to prevent the spread of the disease during this period. For passengers on trains and buses, the use of masks was mandatory, in addition to checking body temperature. Only reserved seats were allowed for travel, avoiding crowds.

Reference:
https://taiwantoday.tw/news.php?unit=2,6,10,15,18&post=174554
https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/w172x2w4j8cr2qw
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*X = action added in the 6th edition  
X = action added in the 5th edition  
X = action mapped in previous editions*
HEALTH

The speed with which the new coronavirus spreads around the world, requires that health measures are implemented quickly and effectively in order to guarantee the safety and health of all people. To this end, several countries are implementing mandatory quarantine as a way to reduce the number of infected people, as well as measures that seek to encourage the medical sector and enable it to be able to serve those in need. This involves making investments so that industries in the health sector can increase their production, as well as using stadiums, gyms and other public places for temporary medical care. Efforts have also been made to treat victims of the virus in several countries.

However, health services need to pay close attention to populations at risk, the capacities of hospitals, the availability of medical care supplies and the risks of infection in hospital environments. In the various mapped actions, great effort can be noted in improving diagnoses for data qualification and correct care, action protocols with sick people, protection for the elderly, technological care solutions and multilevel mobilizations to reinforce care capacity.

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X = number of initiatives by country, added in the 6th edition.

1. **Field Hospitals**

One of the most recent news in the health sector is the setting up of field hospitals. The experience of Italy and China with hospitalizations and deaths resulting from the coronavirus spurred movements from several countries to create these hospitals and this phenomenon has been observed worldwide.

**New measures inserted (6th Edition)**
Quarantine center in sports facility
Mumbai, India

The Mumbai municipal government has decided to turn the dome of India’s national multi-sports club into a facility for those who cannot isolate at home. The establishment has the capacity to allocate 400 to 500 patients in beds spread over the sports courts.

Reference:

Use of stadium as an isolation center
Lagos, Nigeria

Faced with the hospital overload caused by the cases of the new coronavirus, the Nigerian government will build makeshift hospitals. The Onikan stadium in Lagos has been converted to serve as an isolation center for the cases of COVID-19. With its 110-bed capacity, it was built in partnership with a commercial bank to relieve pressure on the Yaba infectious disease center.

Reference:
https://www.bbc.com/afrique/region-52246452

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Train wagons transformed into emergency isolation rooms
India

India has stopped train services due to the pandemic and Indian authorities have turned the cars into emergency isolation rooms for diagnosed patients who cannot return to their homes, transforming the railway lines into “mobile hospitals”.

Reference:

Opening of a new hospital to fight the disease
London, UK

It was built in less than 10 days, a hospital with a capacity of 4 thousand beds, equivalent to 10 conventional hospitals. The hospital was built with the help of the British army and has 500 beds. The inauguration on April 3 was made by video conference by Prince Charles.

Reference:
https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/04/03/hospital-de-campanha-com-4-mil-leitos-e-aberto-em-londres.qhtml

Exclusive hospital for COVID-19
Niterói, Brazil

The city estimated that it would be necessary to create 200 exclusive beds for patients with COVID-19 and that the ideal would be to concentrate as many of them as possible in one place just to prevent the spread of the disease and to concentrate medical expertise. As a result, it was decided to rent a newly finished private hospital that was not in use for a year.

Reference:

Construction of a hospital to fight the new coronavirus
Berlin, Germany

The German government announced the construction of a model hospital that would be somewhere between a conventional hospital and a field hospital in an exhibition space in Berlin, to serve as a backup hospital for when others reach maximum capacity. It will have 500 beds and should be ready within 100 days.

Reference:

Temporary hospitals
Mexico City, Mexico

Mexico City will open seven temporary hospitals in different locations in the capital to treat suspected cases of contamination with the new coronavirus. In total there will be 195 new beds.

Reference:

Shopping center transformed into hospital
Jakarta, Indonesia

With permission from the Jakarta authorities and provision of equipment by the Indonesian government, the country’s largest hospital chain is building a care and treatment center for patients with Coronavirus in a shopping center whose activities were stopped during the pandemic.

Reference:
Exemption from building license requirement for field hospitals
Sweden

The Swedish government is proposing temporary exemptions to allow the construction of field hospitals and temporary buildings, as they understand that their health and medical services are insufficient to meet the demand for care. This proposal was sent to the Council on Legislation.

Reference:

Hotels transformed into hospitals for quarantined patients
Madrid, Spain

Seeking to attend to the large number of infected, some of the hotels closed by the government decree were transformed into care centers and quarantine for patients in a state of recovery from the disease. Contact within the hotels is minimal: there are separate elevators for patients and health professionals, the four daily meals are left on the doors of the rooms, among other measures of distance.

Reference:

Implementation of new beds
São Paulo, Brazil

The City of São Paulo started the assembly, on March 23, of 2 thousand beds of low complexity in the Pacaembu stadium and in Anhembi, which will be used to assist patients diagnosed with the new coronavirus. The measure will count on investments of approximately R$ 35 million from the municipal administration.

Reference:
http://www.capital.sp.gov.br/noticia/prefeitura-inicia-montagem-dos-hospitais-de-campanha-com-dois-mil-leitos

Adaptation of public spaces
Colombia

Military forces prepare field hospitals to respond to an eventual emergency. El Dorado International Airport is able to act as a temporary hotel for people who have been unable to leave the country. The Military Hospital of Bogotá is one of the places where 12 tents are being adapted. This occurs in anticipation of the critical point of the crisis in the country.

Reference:
https://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/servicios/coronavirus-asi-se-preparan-los-hospitales-de-campana-475838
New hospital installation
Madrid, Spain

The Madrid region, the most affected by the new coronavirus in Spain, will install a hospital with 5,500 beds for light patients and an intensive care unit (ICU), with the support of the Army. It will be installed at IFEMA, and aims to "respond to the demand for service that is expected in the coming days", announced the regional government through a message on Twitter.

Reference: https://elpais.com/sociedad/2020-03-21/llegan-los-primeros-pacientes-al-hospital-abierto-en-los-pabellones-de-ifema.html

Field Hospital
Lisboa Portugal

A field hospital is being installed by the City Hall in a university stadium with a capacity of 500 beds. It will be a back-up hospital for less serious patients, but who still need hospital care. The project was developed in partnership with the University of Lisbon, which provided the space, the Armed Forces, which will provide beds and meals, and the Santa Maria Hospital.


Ecuadorian football federation hosts its installation to health authorities
Quito, Ecuador

The Ecuadorian football federation (FEF) has made the health facilities available for use as a hostel.


2. Tests and Exams

The search for more accurate and faster data on virus transmission has also motivated efforts to sophisticate exams and tests, with public-private partnerships, investments in technology and direct public funding.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Positive case screening campaign in nursing homes
France
The Minister of Solidarity and Health, Olivier Veran, announced the implementation of a screening campaign throughout France. Screenings will be carried out with people with disabilities, elderly residents of nursing homes and employees who supervise these elderly people. The idea is to be able to separate positive cases and group them in specific locations to prevent proliferation.

Reference:

Scientists start testing for possible vaccines
Australia

Australian scientists have started laboratory tests of two possible vaccines against the new coronavirus. The vaccines were released for animal testing by the World Health Organization. Australia's national science agency will assess whether vaccines work and are safe for humans. Animal test results may come out in June this year.

Reference:

Mobile vans for testing the new coronavirus
Johannesburg, South Africa

The South African minister of public health, in the program to combat Covid-19, started a mobile testing campaign. It made 60 vans available in the South African capital available to carry out up to 30,000 tests of suspected cases of Covid-19 for people who are unable to go to hospitals. This initiative may be expanded in the future in other cities.

Reference:

Drive-in testing
Koper, Slovenia

A drive-in coronavirus test, located in the municipality of Koper, was implemented in the country. This is a method that, in addition to being faster, because it lasts about 10 minutes, is more economical, in the sense of saving medical equipment in shortages. The person who has symptoms or is suspected of having a coronavirus can contact the community health center and schedule a date for testing.

Reference:

Mass testing
Goiás, Brazil
According to the Secretary of Health of Goiás, the Ministry of Health will send 13,000 tests to detect coronavirus infection. They are rapid tests intended mainly for health professionals and people who have symptoms. Despite this, the measure of social isolation must be maintained.

Reference:

**Drive-through testing**
Belfast, Northern Ireland

With the confirmation of 97 new infected cases in just 24 hours, the country’s Ministry of Infrastructure opened the testing centers for COVID-19. The government believes that the most effective way to contain the spread of the disease is to detect new cases as soon as possible, which will be possible with the increase in the number of tests performed.

Reference:

**Home examinations for the elderly population**
Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh City will provide home health checks for elderly people with or without health insurance. Doctors at private hospitals will receive support from the city’s Covid-19 epidemic prevention fund to fund these tests.

Reference:

**Tests for Coronavirus**
São Paulo, Brazil

Government of the State of São Paulo announced the creation of a test network for Coronavirus in São Paulo. The service will be carried out by a network of 17 laboratories linked to the University of São Paulo (USP). The Municipality of São Paulo will also reinforce the test network in the capital, confirming the acquisition of 100,000 tests for use in the municipal health service stations.

Reference:
https://www.saopaulo.sp.gov.br/ultimas-noticias/sp-anuncia-rede-de-testes-para-coronavirus-com-ate-2-mil-exames-diarios/

**Import of tests to COVID-19**
Colombia
The vice president of Colombia confirmed the first import of 50 thousand COVID-19 PCR RT tests from Korea, with which the result can be obtained in 4 hours. In addition to the National Institute of Health, some universities and departmental laboratories are preparing to support the diagnosis of Coronavirus across the country.

Reference:

Scale Tests
Germany

According to the National Association of Statutory Doctors of Health Insurance in Germany, in the week of March 9, 100,000 Covid-19 tests were performed. The country is using the strategy of scale tests to combat the coronavirus. Early identification of infected cases facilitates the fight against the disease to prevent transmission.

Reference:

Lessons from South Korea
South Korea

To date, the country has tested more than a quarter of a million people for the virus at more than 600 test sites across the country, with the capacity to test up to 20,000 people a day. The results are released, on average, within 6 hours via text message.

Reference:

Tests done in cabins
South Korea

South Korea was praised for its response to COVID-19, which combines widespread testing with innovative strategies, such as public “phone booths” that separate the healthcare professional and the patient and can deliver results in seven minutes. In addition, efforts were made to capture public and private data available to track patients’ whereabouts and routine.

Reference:

Tests done on all people admitted to the San Juan hospital
San Juan, Costa Rica
Hospital San Juan de Dios will test all people who are admitted to the hospital to detect cases of COVID-19.


3. Service Reinforcement Measures

A series of novelties were also mapped in the approach and reinforcement of care, with concerns about the mental health of people in isolation or quarantine, new technologies for the production of medical equipment, international exchange of knowledge and experiences, and partnerships between government and private health.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

New isolation center in Abuja
Abuja, Nigeria

The Nigerian Minister of the Federal Capital Territory, Muhammed Musa Bello, inspected the facilities and equipment of the new newly built isolation center for patients with COVID-19 in Abuja.


Airport turns into dormitory
Tokyo, Japan

The lobby of Tokyo’s Narita International Airport has become a kind of dormitory for people who have to wait for tests for COVID-19. The space, with dozens of cardboard beds, is intended for all those who are unable to wait for the results of tests in one of the hotels made available by the government.

Reference: https://www.noticiasaominuto.com/mundo/1455804/aeroporto-de-toquio-transforma-se-em-dormitorio-com-camas-de-cartao

Use of disinfectant tunnels
Mexico

Tunnels and disinfectant booths were installed on the doors of public buildings such as municipal palaces, prosecutors, hospitals and markets. They can disinfect up to 30 people per minute using a disinfectant nebulizer. The technology is 100% Mexican.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Call for professionals to fight the new coronavirus.

Brazil

Based on Law 13,979 / 2020, several professionals may be called upon to fight the new coronavirus. The call may be made by the states, municipalities and the Federal District to act in the assistance to SUS users, at all levels of care. Among the professionals that can be summoned are: social work, biology, biomedicine, physical education, pharmacy, medicine, veterinary medicine, among others.

Reference:

Use of veterinary anesthetic

France

In order to solve the lack of anesthetics in the country, France authorized the use of veterinary drugs based on propofol in critically ill patients of COVID-19. It has been proven that the medicine does not pose any risk to human health and that it has the same effect. The remedy will facilitate artificial respiration for intubated patients. The decision was issued in the French Official Gazette on April 3.

Reference:

Hiring doctors

Mexico

After recognizing a deficit of specialists in the country’s health system, the President of Mexico, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, announced on Tuesday (7) that his government has hired 3,000 doctors to face the pandemic of the new coronavirus.

Reference:

Transfer of private health providers to the public network

Chile

The Chilean Ministry of Health reported that all private health providers have moved to the public network to fight the virus.

Reference:

Facilitating the import of products to combat the new coronavirus
Brazil

The Foreign Trade Chamber (Camex) reduced the Import Tax on 25 inputs, components and accessories used in the manufacture and operations of respirators, lung ventilators and protective masks to zero percent, until September 30, 2020.

Reference:

Fines for illegal export of medical supplies
Australia

In a measure to control medical supplies within the country, the Australian government will punish people who illegally export essential medical supplies (masks, hand sanitizer, etc.) with fines of up to $ 128,275. There is a growing concern by the government in trying to keep this equipment within the country, for national use.

Reference:

Requirement in the quality of exported inputs
China

To ensure the safety and quality of the exported inputs, Chinese companies that are exporting medical supplies must provide, in additional documentation, evidence that the product meets the quality standards. Customs will only allow products with a license issued by local authorities to leave.

Reference:
https://www.otempo.com.br/cidades/coronavirus-china-passa-a-exigir-mais-qualidade-de-exportadores-de-insumos-1.2320216

3D printing to manufacture respirators and protective equipment
France

French President Emmanuel Macron announced the initiative of small companies in the field of 3D printing to develop respirators and protective equipment. In view of the health emergency, a consortium formed by the four main French industrial groups was created with the objective of manufacturing about 10,000 respirators to equip hospitals overloaded by severe cases of coronavirus.

Reference:

Australian government partnership with the private health sector
Australia

The Australian government has partnered with the private hospital sector to secure more than 30,000 new hospital beds and 105,000 nurses and staff to help fight the pandemic.

Reference:

Allocation of funds for the acquisition of medical equipment
Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

The proceeds from the fulfillment of the penalty of cash benefit, criminal transaction and conditional suspension of the process in criminal actions will be destined for the acquisition of medical materials and equipment, in addition to hygiene and individual protection items.

Reference:
http://www.acritica.net/noticias/judigario-de-ms-destina-mais-de-r-570-mil-no-combate-a-covid-19-2003/443145/

Distribution of medical kit
Mexico City, Mexico

The health system in Mexico City is distributing a COVID-19 Medical Kit, delivery is made by indicating the symptoms of the disease to an SMS system. The measure aims to prevent infections and saturation of health services in the city.

Reference:
https://www.cdmx.gob.mx/portal/articulo/brigadas-de-salud-entregaran-kit-medico-covid-19

Medical support team
Wuhan, China

The Chinese government has summoned 42,000 doctors from different parts of the country to support Wuhan’s patients. The doctors summoned belonged to places where there was not a high number of people infected with the coronavirus. By the end of March, 7,000 doctors were able to return to their cities due to the drastic decrease in new cases of Covid-19 in Wuhan.

Reference:

Creation of emergency and health management committee
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
The Emergency and Health Management Committee was created, formed by agents from the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance whose main functions are the development of policies, strategies and measures to increase the capacity to respond to the pandemic, supervision of the implementation of measures and boosting public-private partnerships to expand the capacity of the health system.


Increase in hospital beds
Santiago, Chile

The Metropolitan Hospital of Santiago decided to increase the number of beds for patients with the virus from 40 to 75 beds.

Reference: https://listindiario.com/la-republica/2020/03/30/611067/homs-informa-aumenta-area-de-aislamiento-para-pacientes-covid-19

Government to regroup 15 billion HUF for health supplies
Hungary

The Hungarian government will group, by decree, more than 15 billion HUF (Hungarian guilder), which is equivalent to about 46 million dollars, for the purchase of health supplies to contain the coronavirus.


Purchases of medicines and protective material
Ivory Coast

For the fight against Covid-19, the Abidjan government made available 28 billion CFA Francs (about 46 million dollars), for purchases of medicines and protective material for the Ministry of Public Health. In addition, the government received national and international assistance to prevent further spread of the virus in the country.


Taiwan: rapid response, mask production and fines
Taiwan

The Taiwanese government financed military personnel to facilitate the production of masks and banned the export of items to strengthen domestic supplies, preventing
rationing. In addition, the government is fining anyone who accumulates medical supplies, spreads erroneous information or disobeys quarantine orders.

Reference:  

4. International Cooperation

In view of the need to join efforts to combat the Covid-19 pandemic, several governments have mobilized to receive patients from other infected countries. In addition, there was the support of immigrant and refugee doctors and the sending of medical supplies and health professionals to the most affected regions.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Shipping containers to help combat COVID-19  
Austria, Greece

Austria sent about 181 containers to Greece to help fight the pandemic. These containers will serve as mobile medical care facilities, as well as a place to allocate migrants and refugees. This move came after a request from the Greek government, which Austria quickly responded to, unlike other countries in the European Union.

Reference:  

Arrival of a group of Chinese doctors in Nigeria  
Nigeria

Aware of the vulnerability of the health system and its high population density, the Nigerian government received a group of Chinese doctors and medical supplies that arrived in the country on April 8, to help fight the new coronavirus pandemic. Nigeria recorded 254 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and six deaths.

Reference:  

Support from Cuban doctors  
Angola

On April 10, Luanda, the Angolan capital, received more than 250 Cuban doctors who will help Angolan authorities to fight the epidemic of the new coronavirus. Doctors will spread throughout the Angolan territory to strengthen, in particular, intensive care and pulmonology services. So far, Angola has registered 19 confirmed cases and two deaths caused by the new coronavirus.
Tunisia sends doctors and nurses to support Italy

Tunisia

A Tunisian medical mission, made up of doctors and nurses, was sent to Italy to help fight the new coronavirus. The mission consists of six volunteer doctors and nurses who are part of the military medical corps and specialists in rehabilitation, anesthesia or biological security.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Support for France in health

Austria

Austria is receiving French patients infected with the coronavirus, being the first country that does not border France to receive its citizens. French patients will be admitted to a health facility in the city of Salzburg.

Reference:

Support from immigrant and refugee doctors

Saxony, Germany

The country has enough equipment for the crisis, but the number of doctors available is still a concern. That is why some local governments, like the one in the Saxony region, are asking for help from migrant and refugee doctors. The region’s Medical Council said unlicensed doctors could also help. In just one day, 300 volunteer doctors were counted.

Reference:

Sending 50 respirators to Spain

Germany

On April 3, Germany sent 50 respirators to Spain to assist in the treatment of COVID-19 patients. The action is part of NATO’s collective effort to combat the pandemic.

Reference:

Sending doctors to Italy
Russia
Following direct orders from Vladimir Putin himself, Russia sent army medical personnel to help fight the new coronavirus in Italy. The Russian aircraft sent eight brigades of military doctors, 100 military specialists in virology and epidemics, vehicles for disinfection and other equipment.

Reference:

5. Psychological Health Care

Psychological health care must also be reinforced in a time of health crisis that has required the application of isolation measures, routine changes and brought many uncertainties. The WHO warned that the risk of contamination and uncertainties can generate or aggravate conditions of pre-existing mental problems, which is why countries have adopted specific health measures in this regard.

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Launch of mental health campaign
New Zealand

A national mental health and wellness campaign, called Getting Through Together, has been launched that shares ways in which New Zealanders can cope with the stress generated by the pandemic COVID-19. This campaign includes tools that can help parents talk to their school children about mental health and well-being.

Reference:

Telephone psychological counseling
Argentina

Due to social isolation, numerous problems, such as depression and anxiety, if left unchecked, can be aggravated and people can relapse in a scenario like this. As determined by the Ministry of Health, the National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners (INSSJP) performs telephone treatment of outpatients.

Reference:

Physical Activity Monitoring and Guidance Platform
France

The French Ministry of Sports, with the support of the National Observatory of Physical Activity and Sedentarism, has developed an online platform for guidance and monitoring
of physical activities for people of all ages. The recommendation is that the activities be carried out at home, observing the French Government’s guidance on seclusion and social isolation.

Reference:

Psychological health care during the pandemic
China

During the most serious phase of the epidemic, the Chinese government, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, launched the “Psychological Guidance Plan for the New Coronavirus Pneumonia Epidemic”, psychological counseling is aimed at patients and their families, families of deceased, vulnerable groups, medical workers, civil police (auxiliary police) and community workers.

Reference:
http://www.jiaodong.net/news/system/2020/04/01/014026993.shtml

Psychological hotlines by local universities
Beijing, China

With the assistance of the Ministry of Education, Beijing universities opened hotlines to strengthen the population’s psychological immunity during the Covid-19 crisis. In addition, in a joint action, the city’s health universities published the document “Guidelines for Prevention and Public Control of New Coronavirus Pneumonia”.

Reference:
http://www.jiaodong.net/news/system/2020/04/01/014026993.shtml

Support to mental health services and to combat domestic violence
Australia

A US$ 1.1 billion package will be made available by the Australian government to increase mental health services, combat domestic violence, home health care and emergency food aid.

Reference:
https://www.pm.gov.au/media/11-billion-support-more-mental-health-medicare-and-domestic-violence-services-0

Ministry of Health gives mental health recommendations for quarantine
Panama

The official profile of the Ministry of Health of Panama on Twitter gave a series of recommendations on mental health during the quarantine.

Reference:
6. Resumption actions

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Blood plasma treatment of cured patients
Italy

The country is developing a treatment that uses the blood plasma of COVID-19 survivors to help patients in hospitals. The company responsible for the studies plans to start collecting plasma from convalescent patients by the end of May, hoping to have a prototype of the treatment by the end of September.

Reference:

Lockdown continues until population screening target is reached
Suva, Fiji

Fiji’s prime minister said that isolation in Suva will be maintained until the population screening target, which involves health assessments and temperature controls, is achieved. Currently, about 30 thousand people have already gone through the screening process, in fever clinics (specialized in evaluating people who may be infected with COVID-19) or in their homes. The target is 150,000 people, before the end of isolation.

Reference:
https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/414335/suva-lockdown-to-continue-until-covid-19-screening-targets-are-met

Airport health screening model
Hong Kong, China

Hong Kong health officials said that screening procedures with tests for the new coronavirus to land in the city should be maintained even after the crisis is over. The permanent availability of masks and sanitary gels and the conduct of social distance on board are still being discussed. According to the International Air Transport Association, this should be the new standard procedure.

Reference:
7. Other Actions

Investments in research for effective treatment, improvement of prevention mechanisms, care protocols and health strengthening measures are also being adopted by governments around the world.

New measures inserted (6th Edition)

Tracking application
France

The French Ministry of Health plans to develop an application that will survey cases of people infected with the new coronavirus. The objective is to track the history of social relationships of these people, in order to identify the transmission chains and mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

Reference:

Previous measures (4th and 5th Edition)

Antibody discovery
China

Since January, scientists have been studying the new coronavirus and the group analyzed antibodies collected from blood samples from eight people who were infected with the disease but who were cured. Thus, 206 antibodies were isolated and some managed to block viral entry. They are not a vaccine, but they can prevent against more contagion. Tests will start to be done on animals and humans soon.

Reference:

Manual of making homemade masks
Brazil

The Ministry of Health has released a manual for making homemade masks for basic protection against infections. The measure aims to protect people who need to move from home to access essential services - such as supermarkets and pharmacies - and do not have the equipment available at home.

Reference:
https://www.saude.gov.br/images/pdf/2020/April/02/Minist--rio-da-Sa--de---Nota-t---cnica-sobre-uso-de-m--scara-caseiras.pdf

Health of pregnant women and children
Paris, France
All maternal and child protection centers in the city remain open, focusing on babies aged 0 to 16 months and pregnant women. To avoid unnecessary travel and contacts between families, they are instructed to call the Women and Children Protection Center in case of any doubts and, if necessary, make an appointment. The city hall provided a specific number for questions about COVID-19.

Reference:
https://www.paris.fr/pages/sante-de-l-enfant-2298

Guidelines for sexual health in isolation
Colombia

The Colombian Ministry of Health has created a page on its official website to provide tips and guidelines for sexual health in the period of isolation and considering the risks of infection through intimate contact, dispelling myths and giving correct guidance.

Reference:

Health professionals test blood plasma to fight COVID-19
United States

The Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) said it is testing the use of blood plasma to treat patients infected with the coronavirus in serious condition. The process consists of using the blood plasma of a person cured of the disease, which has created immunity to it. Health professionals are still evaluating the use of antibodies against the virus.

Reference:

Quick treatment tracking search for COVID-19
Australia

The Australian government will provide US$ 13 million to accelerate research into treatments for the new coronavirus, aimed at supporting the rapid development of safe and effective treatment options for COVID-19.

Reference:

China will begin reporting asymptomatic cases of coronavirus in its daily record
China

Chinese health officials will include asymptomatic cases of the new coronavirus in their official daily count. In addition, the authorities will further enforce screening and
quarantine rules aimed at asymptomatic cases - defined as people who tested positive for the virus without showing any symptoms.

Reference:

Confiscated vodkas will be used as disinfectants
Poland

With a shortage of products to control the Coronavirus, Poland will use 430,000 liters of vodka that were seized for smuggling and would be destroyed. The products will be sprayed and used in public and closed places, such as public transport and hospitals. Two hospitals in the city of Olsztyn have already received 1,500 liters of alcohol.

Reference:
https://www.ipost.com/OMG/To-fight-coronavirus-Poland-will-use-illegal-vodka-621747
http://www.rfi.fr/br/europa/20200321-coronav%C3%ADrus-na-falta-de-%C3%A1lcool-desinfetante-pol%C3%B4nia-vai-usar-vodka-e-fran % C3% A7a-vai-doa-0

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<th>Testing and Examinations</th>
<th>Measures to Reinforce Customer Service</th>
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X = action added in the 6th edition  
XX = action added in the 5th edition  
XXX = action mapped in previous editions
The role of international organizations becomes even more relevant in the current crisis scenario, since, in addition to producing and disseminating reliable information about the profusion of the disease, they are able to mobilize people, entities and governments from around the world for cooperation to develop a common strategy to fight the virus, controlling its spread and minimizing the resulting social, economic and political impacts.

The macro-coordination of efforts, the issuing of newsletters regarding the geographical distribution of the virus, the dissemination of effective treatments, the exchange of experiences, fundraising and the connection of the international scientific community with public policy makers are also examples of the valuable performance of International Organizations in this context.

### Mapped International Organizations

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<tr>
<th>International Organizations</th>
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<tr>
<td>United Nations General Secretariat</td>
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<td>G20</td>
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<td>OHCHR - United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
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<td>UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>IACHR - Inter-American Commission of Human Rights</td>
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<td>FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>IMF - International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>OEA - Organization of American States</td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<td>UNICEF - United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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1. International Organizations

United Nations General Secretariat

“We are facing a global health crisis unlike any in 75 years in the history of United Nations, that is spreading human suffering, infecting the global economy and appending people’s lives. A global recession of record size is almost certain.

The international labor organization has just reported that workers around the world could lose up to three trillion and four billion dollars in income by the end of this year. It is, above all, a human crisis that requires solidarity. Our human family is stressed and the social fabric is being torn apart. People are suffering, sick and frightened, and current responses at the country level will not address the global scale and complexity of the crisis.

It is a moment that demands coordinated, decisive and innovative political actions from the main economies of the world. We must recognize that the poorest and most vulnerable, and especially women, will be the most affected. I welcome the G20’s decision to convene an emergency summit next week to respond to the epic challenges of the covid-19 pandemic and look forward to participating.

My central message is clear: we are in an unprecedented situation and the normal rules no longer apply. We cannot use the usual tools at such unusual times. The creativity of the response must correspond to the unique nature of the crisis and the magnitude of the response must correspond to its scale. Our world faces a common enemy. We are at war with a virus. Covid-19 is killing people, as well as attacking the real economy at its core - trade, supply chains, companies, jobs. Entire countries and cities are blocked. Borders are closing. Companies are struggling to stay open and families are simply struggling to stay alive.

But in managing this crisis, we also have a unique opportunity. If done well, we can direct recovery towards a more sustainable and inclusive path. But poorly coordinated policies run the risk of halting - or even worsening - inequalities that are already unsustainable, reversing development gains and poverty reduction achieved with much effort.

I call on world leaders to come together and offer an urgent and coordinated response to this global crisis. I see three critical areas of action: first, addressing the health emergency. Many countries have exceeded the capacity to treat mild cases even in specialized health facilities, with many unable to respond to the great needs of the
elderly. Even in the richest countries, we see health systems writhing under pressure. The health expenditures must be increased immediately to meet urgent needs and rising demand - expanding testing, strengthening facilities, supporting healthcare professionals and ensuring adequate supplies with full respect for human rights and without stigma.

It has been proven that the virus can be contained. It must be contained. If we let the virus spread like wildfire, especially in the most vulnerable regions of the world, it will kill millions of people. We need to move away immediately from the situation in which each country is adopting its own health strategies towards one that guarantees, with total transparency, a coordinated global response, including helping countries less prepared to face the crisis.

Governments must give the greatest support to the multilateral effort to fight the virus, led by WHO, whose calls must be fully answered. The health catastrophe makes it clear that we are as strong as the weakest health system. Global solidarity is not just a moral imperative, it is in everyone's interest.

Second, we must focus on social impact and economic response and recovery. Unlike the 2008 financial crisis, injecting capital into the financial sector alone is not the answer. This is not a banking crisis - in fact, banks must be part of the solution. And it is not a common shock to supply and demand; it is a shock to society as a whole. The liquidity of the financial system must be guaranteed, and banks must use their resilience to support their customers. But let's not forget that this is, essentially, a human crisis.

More fundamentally, we need to focus on people - low-wage workers, small and medium-sized enterprises, the most vulnerable. This means wage support, insurance, social protection, bankruptcy prevention and job loss. It also means designing fiscal and monetary responses to ensure that the burden does not fall on those who can least afford to pay. Recovery must not come on the back of the poorest - and we cannot create a legion of new poor. We need to put resources directly in people's hands. Several countries are adopting social protection initiatives, such as cash transfers and universal income. We need to take it to the next level to ensure that support reaches those who are totally dependent on the informal economy and in the least responsive countries. Remittances are a lifeline in the developing world, and especially now. Countries have already pledged to reduce remittance rates to 3%, far below current average levels. The crisis requires us to move forward, getting as close to zero as possible.

In addition, G20 leaders took steps to protect their own citizens and economies by waiving interest payments. We must apply this same logic to the most vulnerable countries in our global village and alleviate the debt burden. In all aspects, we need a commitment to ensure adequate financial facilities to support countries in difficulty. The IMF, the World Bank and other international financial institutions play a key role. The private sector's investment is essential in the search for creative investment opportunities and job protection. We must refrain from the temptation to resort to protectionism. It is time to dismantle trade barriers and reestablish supply chains.
Looking at the bigger picture, societal disruptions are having a profound impact. We must address the effects of this crisis on women. The women of the world are disproportionately carrying the burden at home and in the economy in general. Children are also paying a heavy price. Today, more than 800 million children are out of school - many of whom depend on the school to provide their only meal. We need to ensure that all children have access to food and equal access to learning - filling the digital divide and reducing the cost of connectivity.

As people’s lives are disrupted, isolated and upset, we must prevent this pandemic from turning into a mental health crisis, and young people will be at greater risk. The world needs to continue with central support for programs for the most vulnerable, including humanitarian and refugee response plans coordinated by the UN. Humanitarian needs must not be sacrificed.

Third, and finally, we have a responsibility to "recover better". The 2008 financial crisis clearly demonstrated that countries with a robust social protection system suffered less and recovered more quickly from their impact. We need to ensure that lessons are learned and that this crisis is a turning point for preparing for health emergencies and for investing in critical 21st century public services and the effective delivery of global public goods.

We have a framework for action - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change. We must keep our promises to people and the planet. The United Nations - and our global network of country offices will support all governments to ensure that the global economy and the people we serve come out of this crisis stronger. This is the logic of action of the decade to achieve sustainable development goals. More than ever before, we need solidarity, hope and political will to overcome this crisis together.

Thank you."

António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Domestic violence and COVID-19

"The COVID-19 pandemic is causing enormous human suffering and economic devastation worldwide.

I recently called for an immediate global ceasefire so that we can focus on our fight against the pandemic.

I called for an end to the violence everywhere, immediately.

But violence is not limited to the battlefield. For many women and girls, the greatest threat lies precisely in what should be the safest of places: their own homes."
So today I make a new appeal for peace at home - and in homes - around the world. We know that quarantines and confinements are essential to suppress COVID-19. But they can put many women at the mercy of their abusive partners.

In the past few weeks, as economic and social pressures and fear have increased, we have seen a horrible increase in domestic violence on a global level. In some countries, the number of women calling support services has doubled.

In addition, health professionals and the police are overworked and understaffed. Local support groups are either paralyzed or low on funds. Some shelters for victims of domestic violence are closed, others are full.

I call on all governments to make prevention and compensation measures in the event of violence against women an essential part of their national response plans to COVID-19.

This means increasing investment in support services online and in civil society organizations. Ensure that judicial systems continue to bring aggressors to justice. Install emergency alert systems in pharmacies, supermarkets and grocery stores. Consider victim shelters to be an essential service. And create safe ways for women to seek support, without alerting aggressors.

Respect for women’s rights and freedoms is essential in building strong and resilient societies.

Together, we can and must avoid violence everywhere, from war zones to homes, as we work to win COVID-19.”

António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Reference:
https://www.dw.com/pt-br/onu-apela-por-prote%C3%A7%C3%A3o-a-mulheres-durante-isolamento/a-53040483

G20

Extraordinary summit - Declaration on COVID-19

“The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic is a powerful reminder of our interconnectedness and vulnerabilities. The virus respects no borders. The fight against this pandemic requires a global response with a spirit of solidarity, which is transparent, robust, coordinated, large-scale and based on science. We are strongly committed to presenting a united front against this common threat.

We are deeply saddened by the tragic loss of life and the suffering faced by people around the world. Facing the pandemic and its interconnected impacts in the areas of health,
social and economic is our absolute priority. We express our gratitude and support to all frontline health workers as we continue to fight the pandemic.

The G20 is committed to do whatever it takes to overcome the pandemic, along with the World Health Organization (WHO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group (WBG), United Nations (UN), and other international organizations, working within their existing mandates. We are determined to spare no effort, individual or collective, to:

- Protect lives;
- Safeguard people’s jobs and income;
- Restore confidence, preserve financial stability, reactivate growth and recover stronger;
- Minimize disruptions in trade and global supply chains;
- Provide assistance to all countries in need of assistance;
- Coordinate on public health and financial measures.

**Fight against the pandemic**

We commit to take all necessary health measures and seek to ensure adequate financing to contain the pandemic and protect people, especially the most vulnerable. We will share timely and transparent information; exchange epidemiological and clinical data; share materials necessary for research and development; and strengthen health systems globally, including through supporting the full implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations (IHR 2005). We will expand manufacturing capacity to meet the growing needs for medical supplies and ensure that such supplies are made available at affordable prices in a broad and equitable manner, where they are most needed and as quickly as possible. We stress the importance of responsible communication to the public during this global health crisis. We task our Health Ministers to meet as needed to share national best practices and develop a set of G20 urgent actions on jointly combatting the pandemic by their ministerial meeting in April.

We fully support and commit to further strengthen the WHO’s mandate in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines. We acknowledge the necessity of urgent short-term actions to step up the global efforts to fight the COVID-19 crisis. We will quickly work together and with stakeholders to close the financing gap in the WHO Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan. We also commit to voluntarily providing immediate resources to the WHO COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund, the Epidemic Preparedness and Innovation Coalition (CEPI) and GAVI, the Global Alliance for Vaccines. We call upon all countries, international organizations, the private sector, philanthropies, and individuals to contribute to these efforts.

To safeguard the future, we commit to strengthen national, regional, and global capacities to respond to potential infectious disease outbreaks by substantially increasing our epidemic preparedness spending. This will increase the protection of
everyone, especially vulnerable groups that are disproportionately affected by infectious diseases. We further commit to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines, leverage digital technologies, and strengthen scientific international cooperation. We will bolster our coordination, including with the private sector, towards rapid development, manufacturing and distribution of diagnostics, antiviral medicines, and vaccines, adhering to the objectives of efficacy, safety, equity, accessibility, and affordability.

We ask the WHO, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to assess gaps in pandemic preparedness and report results to a joint meeting of Finance and Health Ministers in the coming months, with a view to establish a global initiative on pandemic preparedness and response. This initiative will capitalize on existing programs to align priorities in global preparedness and act as a universal, efficient, sustained funding and coordination platform to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines, diagnostics and treatments.

Safeguarding the Global Economy

We commit to do whatever it takes and to use all available policy tools to minimize the economic and social damage from the pandemic, restore global growth, maintain market stability, and strengthen resilience.

We are currently taking immediate and vigorous measures to support our economies; protect workers, companies - especially micro, small and medium-sized companies - and the sectors most affected; and supporting the vulnerable with adequate social protection. We are injecting more than 4.8 trillion dollars into the global economy, as part of specific economic and fiscal measures and guarantee schemes to combat the social, economic and financial impacts of the pandemic.

We will continue to manage bold and large-scale fiscal support. Collective G20 action will amplify its impact, ensure coherence, and harness synergies. The magnitude and scope of this response will get the global economy back on its feet and set a strong basis for the protection of jobs and the recovery of growth. We request that our finance ministers and central bank governors regularly order themselves to develop an action plan coordinated by the G20 in response to COVID-19 and work closely with international organizations to quickly provide appropriate international financial assistance.

We support the extraordinary measures taken by central banks consistent with their mandates. Central Banks acted to support the flow of credit to families and companies; promote financial stability; and increase liquidity in global markets. We welcome the extension of swap lines that our central banks have undertaken. We also support regulatory and supervisory measures taken to ensure that the financial system continues to support the economy and welcome the coordination of such measures announced by the Financial Stability Council (FSB).

We also welcome the steps taken by the IMF and the WBG to support countries in need using all instruments to the fullest extent as part of a coordinated global response and
ask them to regularly update the G20 on the impacts of the pandemic, their response, and policy recommendations. We will continue to respond to the debt vulnerability risks arising from the pandemic in low-income countries. We also ask the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to monitor the pandemic’s impact on employment.

**Responding to international trade disruptions**

Bearing in mind the needs of our citizens, we will work to ensure the cross-border flow of vital medical supplies, essential agricultural products and other goods and services and will work to resolve disruptions in global supply chains, to support the health and well-being of all people.

We commit to continue working together to facilitate international trade and coordinate responses in ways that avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade. Emergency measures to protect health will be specific, proportionate, transparent and temporary. We task our Trade Ministers to assess the impact of the pandemic on trade.

We reiterate our goal to realize a free, fair, non-discriminatory, transparent, predictable and stable trade and investment environment, and to keep our markets open.

**Enhancing global cooperation**

We will work quickly and decisively with international organizations on the front lines, especially WHO, the IMF, the World Bank and multilateral and regional development banks, to adopt a robust, coherent, coordinated and rapid financial package and to address any gaps in their policy instruments. We stand ready to strengthen the global financial safety nets. We call on all of these organizations to further intensify the coordination of their actions, including with the private sector, to support emerging and developing countries that face shocks arising from COVID-19 in the areas of health, economic and social.

We are deeply concerned about the serious risks faced by all countries, particularly developing and relatively less developed countries, notably in Africa and small island states, where health systems and economies may be less able to cope with the challenge as well. as well as the special risk that refugees and displaced persons face. We will strengthen capacity building and technical assistance, especially to at-risk communities. We are ready to mobilize financing for development and humanitarian assistance.

We task our top officials to coordinate closely in support of the global efforts to counter the pandemic’s impacts, including through proportionate border management measures in accordance with national regulations and to provide assistance where necessary to repatriate citizens.

We value the efforts to safeguard our people’s health through the postponement of major public events, in particular the decision by the International Olympic Committee...
to reschedule the Olympic Games to a date no later than summer 2021. We commend Japan’s determination to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 in their complete form as a symbol of human resilience.

We are ready to react promptly and take any further action that may be necessary. We express our readiness to convene again as the situation requires. Global action, solidarity and international cooperation are more than ever necessary to address this pandemic. We are confident that, working closely together, we will overcome this. We will protect human life, restore global economic stability, and lay out solid foundations for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth”.

Reference:

OHCHR - United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OHCHR drew attention to care for the most unprotected people in the COVID-19 crisis, especially for people with disabilities.

Many of them require personal monitoring for daily activities (such as eating, bathing), which requires physical contact, as opposed to isolation recommendations.

OHCHR then emphasizes that many of these people feel left behind by their own governments, even though most of them are also in the risk group for COVID-19. The organization therefore reaffirms special rights and care directed at this group, such as:

- additional protective measures must be taken to ensure that follow-up does not pose additional risks to the health of the disabled during the crisis;
- people with physical disabilities have the right to reasonable accommodation that allows them to reduce the need for follow-up;
- accompanying persons and/or family members must also be provided with accommodation to guarantee support for the disabled during the period.
- disabled people must be allowed to work from home.
- financial support for both the disabled person and their companion must be guaranteed when in a situation of greater vulnerability and economic difficulty.

Regarding the disabled living in institutions, prisons and psychiatric facilities, the procedure must be to adapt restrictions and health protection means, which must be less invasive. This is because the restriction to contact with relatives and friends leaves them more unprotected in the face of the possibilities of abuse and neglect by these institutions.
Virus prevention campaigns must be accessible to everyone. Moreover, governments must ensure that this information is also available in sign language, easy to understand language and in popular access routes (text messages, relay service and accessible digital technologies).

Disabled people’s organizations should be consulted and involved in the process of developing preventive measures for COVID-19.


COVID-19 and the Human Rights Dimension

The South American office of OHCHR launched a special website on the outbreak of COVID-19 and its impacts on the fundamental rights of all people. According to OHCHR, COVID-19 is a test for individuals, societies, governments and communities. It is the moment of solidarity and cooperation to combat the virus and mitigate the effects of the measures adopted to stop its spread. Respect for human rights in all areas, including economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights, will be fundamental to the success of public health responses to the pandemic.


UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Response Plan

UNHCR seeks a US$ 225 million fund to respond to the outbreak of the coronavirus. This budget will cover the Organization’s additional needs for the next nine months. The Response Plan includes the provision of laboratory equipment essential for testing the virus and medical supplies for treating people, in addition to the installation of hand washing and hygiene stations in camps and settlements.

The organization pointed out was the establishment of air bridges and transportation centers in Africa, Asia and Latin America for the displacement of humanitarian workers and supply to where they will be most needed.


Distribution of hygiene kits
In Brazil, UNHCR is distributing hygiene kits to the most vulnerable populations in Boa Vista and Manaus. The kits consist of bleach, washing powder, toilet paper and other personal and collective hygiene items.

Reference:
https://www.acnur.org/portugues/2020/03/20/coronavirus-no-brasil-o-que-estamos-fazendo-para-proteger-refugiados/

**Information sharing platform**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees created the Help platform in order to provide reliable and useful information on local protection and integration in Brazil. The information is shared in five languages, Portuguese, English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

Reference:
https://help.unhcr.org/brazil/#_ga=2.263320523.675561252.15849667731193555750.1584966773

**Supplies shipping**

UNHCR sent about 4.4 tonnes of essential supplies to Iran, such as masks, gloves and medicines. This action aims to help the country’s health system, which is weakened by the large number of refugees who are served by the same service, which has been further aggravated by the increase in cases of COVID-19 and patients who need to be treated urgently. More equipment is scheduled to ship.

Reference:

**ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

According to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Alicia Bárcena, the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) will have devastating effects on the world economy, certainly more intense and different from those suffered during the period of the global financial crisis 2008-2009. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean will not be oblivious, as they will be impacted in many ways, both on the supply and demand side, whether by disrupting production chains - which will seriously affect world trade - and the loss of income and profits due to rising unemployment and greater difficulties in meeting debt obligations.
She recalled that the region grew at an estimated rate of just 0.1% in 2019 and that the Commission’s latest forecasts, made in December, predicted 1.3% growth for 2020. However, “the projections were revised and fell significantly in the current scenario,” she said. She explained that ECLAC is currently estimating a contraction of -1.8% of the regional gross domestic product, which could lead to an increase in unemployment in the region by ten percentage points. This would take the number of people in poverty in the region to rise from 185 to 220 million, out of a total of 620 million inhabitants; while people in extreme poverty can increase from 67.4 to 90 million.

Reference:

Economic impacts of the Coronavirus

According to ECLAC, the main economic impacts of the health crisis will be: a drop in exports, tourism services and the interruption of global value chains; imports of parts and intermediate goods, especially in the case of auto parts, appliances, electronic and pharmaceutical products; drop in commodity prices; and investor risk aversion.

Reference:

IACHR - Inter-American Commission of Human Rights

The IACHR has established a Coordination and Response Room (SACRO COVID-19) that operates a strategy already initiated by the commission to monitor the human rights impacts of vulnerable populations and groups in the context of the new coronavirus pandemic. The Commission urges states to address the serious situation of persons deprived of their liberty in the region and to adopt urgent measures to guarantee the health and integrity of this population, its citizens and their families, as well as to guarantee dignified and adequate conditions of detention in detention centers of deprivation of liberty in accordance with inter-American human rights standards. The commission urges states to reduce the overcrowding of detention centers as a measure to contain the pandemic.

Reference:
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

In view of the social distance measures implemented around the world, the production and distribution chains of products are being paralyzed or at least slowing down, which will impact the distribution of food around the world, may lead to a decrease in supply and consequent to price increases. FAO emphasizes that the WHO recommendations, especially social isolation, are crucial for combating Covid-19, ensuring the safety and health of citizens. However, in order to lessen the impacts of these measures on food production, distribution and supply chains, it recommends the following measures to States:

- Expansion and improvement of emergency food assistance and social protection programs, in order to reduce the impacts on society, especially on the most vulnerable, while they stay in their homes in order to follow the determination of social distance;
- Support for small farmers so they can increase their productivity and the commercialization of inputs also through digital marketing platforms;
- Keeping food value chains alive by focusing on key logistical bottlenecks;
- Address trade and tax policies to keep global trade going;
- Manage macroeconomic ramifications.

Following these recommendations, it is believed that international cooperation between States will be one of the main factors responsible for mitigating the impacts of the coronavirus health crisis, COVID-19, on food distribution around the world.

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Reference:


FAO is working in collaboration with WHO and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to identify potential animal hosts for this virus and to reduce spillover events for humans. At this time, however, the greatest risk of spreading COVID-19 is through human-to-human transmission.

Monitoring and sharing information

FAO is monitoring and sharing information about the disease situation through its emergency prevention systems and its experts advise on prevention and control measures to support veterinary services.

Coordinating actions with partners

FAO is coordinating animal prevention, preparation and detection activities, in contact with WHO and OIE, using the One Health approach. One Health’s vision is a unifying force to protect human and animal health, reduce the threat of disease and ensure a safe food supply through effective and responsible management of natural resources. FAO activated a group that brings together global, regional and national experts to discuss the situation and ensure coordinated activities and awareness.

Intensification of preparation

The Joint FAO and the Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture are working, through their network of veterinary diagnostic laboratories in 64 countries, to ensure readiness to quickly detect SARS-CoV-2 (the virus) in animals, as well as carrying out a complete surveillance of the circulation of the virus in the environment. This includes providing emergency diagnostic kits and training courses for veterinary specialists and doctors from Africa and Asia. The training will cover scientific knowledge and practical experience using nuclear technologies as part of the outbreak response.

FAO is providing equipment and highlighting experts to support ongoing investigations and agricultural livelihood assessments in their efforts to inform a response to alleviate the effects of the epidemic.

Although COVID-19 is not known as a foodborne disease, the usual good practices in relation to animal management and good food hygiene throughout the food chain are essential for public health and will help in the prevention and control of infectious diseases.
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Recommendations on cooperation during the pandemic

The OECD has produced extensive material on urgent responses that must be taken at the international, national and sub-national levels, in the face of the public health crisis and its subsequent economic shock. The Organization recommends that governments ensure greater international cooperation in their responses to health challenges, that they advance in joint policies and that Central Banks launch bold actions in financial regulation and supervision, seeking to restore confidence in their countries. The platform launched by the OECD provides several good political practices in countries around the world, as well as analytical documents formulated by the Organization on the impacts of coronavirus in cross-cutting areas. In addition, the platform has real-time data on the coronavirus.

OECD perspectives on the global economy

OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría released the latest OECD estimates, showing that the blockade will directly affect sectors that represent up to a third of GDP in major economies. For each month of contention, there will be a loss of 2 percentage points in the annual GDP growth. The tourism sector alone faces a drop in production of up to 70%. Many economies will fall into recession. This is inevitable, as we need to continue fighting the pandemic and, at the same time, increase efforts to restore economic normality as quickly as possible.

“The high costs that public health measures are imposing today are necessary to avoid far more tragic consequences and even worse impacts on our economies tomorrow,” said Gurría, in his G20 summit. “Millions of deaths and collapsing health systems will decimate us financially and as a society, therefore, delaying this epidemic and saving human lives should be the first priority for governments.”

“Our analysis further reinforces the need for clearer actions to absorb the shock, and a more coordinated response from governments to maintain a lifeline for people and a private sector that will emerge in a very fragile state when the health crisis passes . “

Mr. Gurría welcomed the outcome of the G20 Virtual Summit, organized by the Saudi Presidency, and the determination shown by group members to use all resources to
support people and small and medium-sized enterprises. In his statement, Gurría drew on his recent call for a "global Marshall Plan"; to combat the effects of the pandemic. To “inoculate” the economies of current and future shocks, he urged G20 leaders to act immediately, to:

- Recapitalize health and epidemiological systems;
- Mobilize all macroeconomic levers: monetary, fiscal and structural policies;
- Lift existing trade restrictions, especially on much-needed medical supplies;
- Provide support to vulnerable developing and low-income countries;
- Share and implement best practices to support workers and all individuals, employees and the unemployed - especially the most vulnerable;
- Keep companies on the move, especially small and medium-sized companies, with special support packages in the most affected sectors, such as tourism.

Mr. Gurría emphasized that the implications for annual GDP growth will ultimately depend on many factors, including the magnitude and duration of national stops, the extent of reduced demand for goods and services in other parts of the economy and the speed with which which significant fiscal aspects and monetary support come into effect.

Reference:

OAS - Organization of American States

"Friends, colleagues.

Health is an instrumental public order, unlike any other for the right to life.

The preservation of this right is essential to preserve public order.

Today, in the face of the crisis caused by COVID-19, or Coronavirus, it is essential to ensure that our societies exist as such due to the capacity for organization, integration and integration, in order to achieve subsequent levels of development and well-being. This organizational capacity is our main weapon against the virus. Considering that these societies were built on a fundamental respect for the rules towards the objectives of essential respect for human rights, our conditions of access to rights give a sense of respect for public order. It is essential to appeal to our best organizational conditions to continue our work, keeping in mind that social distance is crucial, as well as, in many cases, isolation, and that it matters little.

In this context, it is essential to serve and care for people: this is always the fundamental priority of politics. To defeat the virus, more respirators are needed; more tests are needed; that these tests are carried out more quickly; it is essential that all forms of communication in networks are used by public institutions, to give the greatest certainty when isolating sources of contagion; to support and assist the population, all early
warning systems used for various types of emergencies, whether child abduction or natural disasters, must be supporting the fight against this pandemic.

Emphasis should be placed on the vulnerable population, which needs special support, because their condition makes them weaker to face the situation. Who suffers from inequality: gender inequality and access to economic and social rights. The need to strengthen assistance systems, strengthen the fight against domestic violence and social protection networks of all kinds. The measures of isolation and confinement at home once again bring situations of violence experienced by women in this space to international reflection.

Our fundamental enemies are irresponsibility, cowardice, the lack of a spirit of solidarity. The lack of transparency, at any level, is a fundamental enemy: whoever feels bad and hides it, or who falsifies the health situation in their country.

Each has to keep the house in order, be it the most humble, even the community, the city and the State, each has to assume his duty and responsibility. And stick to it. Each must comply with the rules. Each person must act as if he is infected by the virus and, in this sense, take care of everyone else, his family, his community, his city, his country. Each person has responsibilities to assume in this present pandemic. Each must assume and fulfill his duty.

The world does not require inaction, it requires action, but controlled action that is functional to the collective sense and the needs of everyone’s right to health. We are free people. We are free individuals, so our responsibility comes from ourselves. We are democratic countries, so we need the strength of fully functioning democratic institutions. The coordinating bodies must be strengthened. Good practices and bad practices must be evaluated correctly, with no margin for error. Today we must all work together. We have to transform our priorities, the OAS cannot be the same in these times. We need to modernize our procedures to continue making collective decisions. The technology must be on our side. It is necessary to increase international cooperation and, therefore, we must take our jobs where we are. I assume this new period at the head of the OAS, in complex pandemic times, renewing my commitment to you, each one of you who works for this Organization. I understand the difficulties that Covid presents, personally and in the family, the uncertainties and the members, but we must be strengthened, and with the clarity that this General Secretariat contemplates these needs in each of the decisions that are due to be taken.

Today, more than ever, the Region requires a current OAS, with clarity and the capacity to lead processes and, above all, capable of understanding people’s rights in new contexts and supporting States to guarantee and respect them. What will only be possible with the tenacious work of each person in the Organization. It is essential to continue operating. Our political systems will suffer and our social tissues will suffer, but we cannot leave this situation neither less democratic nor our people with less rights. It is essential that the world continues to function. Food, medicine, technology, more and less must be produced; services must be provided: medical treatment,
security, financial services are all more, not less, necessary; measures must be taken, be they community, national, regional and global. These works cannot be suspended because the people depend on them. Prevention depends on it, taking care of people depends on it. You cannot suspend work indiscriminately, but the necessary suspensions, depending on people’s health, due to the way they are carried out. This leads us to the need to change our ways of producing, working and consuming. They depend on the measures we take, they depend on the courses of action and the cooperation we have.

There is no self-sufficiency, either at the level of countries or at the level of individuals. Public officials must be the first to assume the collective responsibilities they do for the welfare of others, whether in accordance with the rule or in accordance with our duties.

The most vulnerable countries must be the most supported internationally; new conditions for financial support and trade in goods and services should be implemented by the international community.

Thanks to everyone.”

Luis Almagro
OAS Secretary General

Reference:
https://twitter.com/Almagro_OEA2015/status/1242892159839338497?s=20
https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf

Suggestions

The leaders of the organizations that make up the Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG) agreed on Friday, April 3, on the need to coordinate efforts to provide support in the areas of crisis preparedness, mitigation and recovery. In a video conference convened by the Chair of the Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG), the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Director of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) met to discuss coordinated and joint responses to the pandemic of COVID-19. They also agreed that multilateralism and international cooperation are essential today to face the crisis.

PAHO reiterated the need to identify, isolate and care for patients from the beginning, with optimized care for infected patients. It is absolutely relevant to communicate critical information about events and risks to all communities and to combat any misinformation. The organization also stressed that, in the absence of sufficient RT-PCR testing, many countries are using or purchasing other types of laboratory kits, including rapid test kits. In general, these rapid tests can be used to detect COVID-19, but should not be to rule out cases. The severe shortage of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) is putting a greater number of health professionals at risk, especially in countries with more fragile health systems and in those with a large increase in cases.
Another major challenge is the low availability of respiratory equipment to treat critically ill patients and the lack of health professionals in some countries. International travel restrictions are affecting the delivery of drugs to treat COVID-19 and other diseases, laboratory kits, PPE, vaccines and other supplies.

The situation of women was especially considered by the multilateral organizations gathered, as they are most vulnerable to this crisis. Their employment levels have been severely affected because they are the majority of the workforce in the most affected sectors, psychological tensions, stress and violence have multiplied against women due to quarantined health needs at home. Affirmative support measures are needed.

The situation of migrants was also analyzed, as they are among the most vulnerable groups, because they are the first to become unemployed and refuge centers generally do not have an adequate structure to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The development of regional protocols to allow the passage of agricultural products and measures to stimulate intra-regional trade was suggested. Special emphasis is needed on food security in order to avoid scarcity, price increases and cases of social violence.

Specifically, multilateral organizations have recommended the adoption of the following measures:

- Emergency support
- Strengthening health systems
- Mitigation of economic effects
- Flexibility in the use of financial resources
- Support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and protection of employment and income
- Support for populations that are disproportionately affected by the crisis, including women employed in sectors most affected and migrant
- Support to Caribbean countries, which will be doubly affected, as well as to highly indebted low and middle income countries.

Reference:

**IOM - International Organization for Migration**

**Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan**

IOM developed a “Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan” with the objective of contributing to preparedness and responsiveness to COVID-19. The Plan seeks to address the humanitarian and development needs of vulnerable populations, such as migrants and internally displaced persons, impacted by the coronavirus.
Some actions included in the Plan are to support the transnational awareness of communities; data collection and participatory mapping exercises to identify areas and mobility corridors that are at high risk; support to regional, national and local authorities in the development of a response plan to guarantee the continuation of services for those internally displaced; establishment of a review and response fund to support requests for vulnerable migrants, including screening, budgeting, planning and service provision.

Reference:
https://www.iom.int/iom-responds-covid-19

ILO - International Labor Organization

The ILO has announced a series of tips and recommendations to workers regarding the Coronavirus crisis. The measures target both employees and employers.

What can employees do?

- Efficient social dialogue at all levels is essential for quick and effective action.
- Worker organizations can play an important role in participating in decision-making and political responses to the crisis in COVID-19. They can contribute to the prevention and protection of workers by providing reliable information. Workers’ organizations can promote solidarity and non-discrimination against workers and sick people.
- As COVID-19 spreads mainly through respiratory droplets, good hygiene practices in the workplace are essential, for example, regular hand washing, using disinfectant for hands and surface.
- Avoid touching your face, cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing. If you feel bad, isolate yourself and seek medical assistance.
- Encourage responsible behavior, cooperate with response measures and remain calm.

What can employers do?

- Monitor the guidance provided by national and local authorities, including on work arrangements, and communicate critical information to the workforce.
- Assess the potential risks of business interruption.
- Review or develop a business continuity plan that is consistent with guidelines offered by national and local authorities to increase business resilience and support workers and their families.
- Identify and mitigate the risks to workers and other people connected to the workplace resulting from exposure to COVID-19.
- Promote hygiene in the workplace and apply the principles of social distance in the workplace; evaluate the commercial responsibility for the remuneration of workers, particularly in sectors with high exposure to COVID-19 related to work.
• Seek advice and support from employers and business organizations that can channel concerns to the government and define policy measures that are conducive to business resilience and sustainability

Reference:

WTO - World Trade Organization

The General Manager of the WTO, Roberto Azevêdo, pointed out that in the face of this global challenge, it is necessary to establish measures regarding public health and the economy. He indicated that the priority now must be to protect the health and safety of people against COVID-19. On March 16, G7 leaders agreed to support global trade and investment and do whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and improved coordination.

In addition to these measures, the GM also pointed out that maintaining open flows of trade and investment will be essential to protect jobs, prevent the supply chain from breaking and ensure that vital products do not become inaccessible to consumers. When the recovery process begins, trade will play a key role in economic growth, while countries enjoy each other's growth, economies recover faster by acting together, added the Director-General. Finally, he praised the G7 declaration for its emphasis on cooperation to combat the virus, from data sharing and access to medical equipment to efforts to develop treatments and vaccines.

Reference:
https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news20_e/dgra_17mar20_e.htm

Updates on current trade

The WTO has dedicated part of its website to providing up-to-date information on trade, such as relevant notifications from members of the Organization, the impact of the virus on export and import and how WTO activities have been affected. A list has been compiled by the Secretariat, an informal report on the situation and an attempt to provide transparency around trade and related measures in the current context.

Reference:
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/covid19_e.htm
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/covid_measures_e.pdf

WHO - World Health Organization

In view of the dispersion of the coronavirus around the world and the classification of the World Health Organization (WHO) of the situation as a pandemic, it is important that
everyone look for ways to protect themselves. To that end, WHO has released a list of precautions that can be taken to reduce the risk of contamination:

- Wash your hands frequently and use alcohol gel, especially after coughing or sneezing, and in the following specific situations:
  - When taking care of the sick;
  - Before, during and after preparing food;
  - Before eating;
  - After going to the bathroom;
  - When hands are visibly dirty;
  - After dealing with animals or animal waste;
- Keep a distance of one meter between you and someone else who is coughing or sneezing;
- Avoid close contact when coughing, sneezing or having a fever;
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth;
- Practice respiratory hygiene: cover your mouth and nose with a bent elbow or handkerchief when coughing or sneezing. Then throw the handkerchief away as soon as possible;
- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, contact a doctor so that you can be directed to the appropriate place to receive proper medical care;
- If you feel unwell, avoid going out and seeking appropriate medical attention;
- If you are 60 or older and/or have any cardiovascular disease, respiratory condition and diabetes, take precautions to avoid areas or places with people who may be sick;
- If you experience coughing, sneezing, fever and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and report your recent travel history;
- Avoid traveling if you are experiencing any of the symptoms presented above;
- If you choose to use a mask, cover your mouth and nose, and avoid touching the mask;
- Immediately after use, discard the single-use mask and wash your hands after removing it.
- In case of travel to critical locations in the last 14 days, stay at home, especially if you start to feel bad, even if they are mild symptoms like headache and runny nose, until recovery. In case of fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical treatment promptly.
Covid-19: WHO releases guide to mental health care during pandemic

The consequences of the new coronavirus pandemic are causing psychological pressure and stress in much of the affected population. The uncertainties caused by covid-19, the risks of contamination and the obligation of social isolation can aggravate or generate mental problems, according to the WHO. For this reason, WHO recommended special mental health care.

General population:

- Do not refer to people with the disease as “covid-19 cases” or “victims”, “covid-19 families”, “sick people” etc. It is important to separate the person and his or her identity from the virus itself to reduce stigma.

- Reduce reading or contact with news that can cause anxiety or stress. Search for information only from reliable sources. Look for information and updates once or twice a day to avoid “unnecessary bombardment” of information. A constant flood of news about the outbreak can lead anyone to anxiety and stress.

- Support others by helping them in their time of need. Assistance at this time can help who receives the support and who gives the support.

- Create opportunities to expand positive and useful stories and positive images of people in your area who have had covid-19.

- Pay homage and appreciate the work of caregivers and health workers who are supporting those affected by the new coronavirus in your region. Recognize their role in saving lives and keeping everyone safe.

Health workers:

- Take care of you. Try to use methods to deal with the situation such as taking breaks and resting between your work shifts and even taking a moment off the expedient. Also pay attention to your foods to maintain a healthy diet, exercise and stay in touch with family and friends.

- Avoid erroneous ways of dealing with stress such as the use of tobacco, alcohol or other drugs. In the long run, they worsen your physical and mental well-being.

- Stay connected with your loved ones. Virtual contact is a possible way. Look for your colleagues, your supervisors and trusted people for this social support. You may find that your friends are having similar experiences and going through the same as you.

- Find out and get informed about support for people with covid-19 and the resources they need so that they can bridge and contact links, or other means.
This is crucial for those who need psychological or mental health support. The stigma associated with mental problems can cause stress.

Team leaders and supervisors in health posts:

- Keep all personnel safe from chronic stress and poor mental health so that they can do their job better.
- Ensure quality and reliable information for all staff on the team. Rotate personnel from the most stressful to the least stressful areas. Put less experienced employees to work with more experienced ones.
- Those workers who have to go to the communities, must go in pairs.
- Start, encourage and monitor work breaks. Implement flexible tables for staff who are directly affected or have a family member impacted by stress or any trauma.
- If you are in a leadership position at a health facility, make access possible and ensure that employees can use psychosocial and mental support services.
- Manage patients’ mental health and neurological complaints such as delirium, psychosis, severe anxiety and depression, in the areas of emergency or general practice.

Child caregivers:

- Help children to express their fears and anxieties in a positive way. Creative activity, games and drawings can help.
- Keep children close to their parents and family if it is safe for them. Avoid separating them. If a child has to be removed from his or her parents or guardians, ensure that he or she will be cared for by another source such as social workers or equivalent and check the child’s situation regularly. Furthermore, make sure that during the time of separation, contact with parents or guardians is made twice a day by video calls or in another way appropriate to the child’s age.
- Keep family routines whenever possible and create new ones especially with children at home. Think of playful and educational activities to do with them. Whenever possible, encourage children to continue playing and socializing with others, even if only in the family because of the social distance at the moment.
- Talk honestly and age-appropriate to your children about covid-19. Talking about your concerns can help lower children’s anxiety.

Elderly, caregivers and people with health problems:

- Offer emotional support to the elderly through family networks or health workers.
Share simple facts about what is happening with clear information about risk reduction and infections in words understandable to those with barriers to understanding. It may be useful to put the information in writing or in paintings and figures. Involve the family and other support networks in providing news and preventive measures such as hand washing.

Be prepared and informed in advance of how to get help, how to call a taxi, have food delivered at home or ask for medical help. And provide medication for two weeks, if necessary.

Learn simple physical exercises to do at home every day during isolation and quarantine so as not to reduce mobility.

Maintain regular routines and tasks whenever possible and create new ones in a different environment. Among them daily activities, cleaning, singing, paintings and others.

People in isolation:

Stay in touch and maintain your network of friends and acquaintances. Even if isolated, try your best to keep your routine and create new ones. If health officials have recommended physical distance to contain the outbreak, you can maintain digital proximity with e-mails, social networks, phone, teleconferences, etc.

During this period of stress, be aware of your inner feelings and demands. Get involved in healthy activities and relax. Constant exercise, regular sleep and a balanced diet help. Keep everything in perspective.

A constant flood of news about the outbreak can lead anyone to anxiety and stress. Follow reliable news and avoid rumors and "fake news" that will only cause more discomfort and unpleasantness.

Reference:

Update on the COVID-19 strategy

On April 14, 2020, WHO published a document entitled “COVID-19 Strategy Update”, which aims to guide the public health response at national and subnational levels. This is an update of the Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan 1, which was published on February 3, 2020. The document presents practical guidelines for the strategic actions of the government and society, which can be adapted according to national and subnational specificities and capabilities.

The overall strategic objectives are:

- Mobilization of all sectors and communities to ensure that all spheres of government and society take ownership and participate in the response and
prevention of cases through hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette and physical distance at the individual level;

- Control of sporadic cases and implementation of measures to prevent community transmission, quickly locating and isolating all cases, providing them with proper care and tracking, quarantining and supporting all people who have had contact with those infected;
- Suppress community transmission by means of infection control and prevention measures appropriate to the context, measures of physical distance at the population level and appropriate and proportional restrictions on non-essential domestic and international travel;
- Reduce mortality by providing adequate clinical care to people affected by COVID-19, ensuring the continuity of essential social and health services and protecting frontline workers and vulnerable populations;
- Develop safe and effective vaccines and therapies that can be delivered on a scale and are accessible based on needs;

Every country should be implementing a comprehensive set of measures, calibrated to their capacity and context, to slow down transmission and reduce mortality associated with COVID-19, ultimately with the aim of reaching and/or maintaining a steady state of low-level or no transmission. Appropriate strategies at the national level and subnational level must balance measures that address the direct mortality attributable to COVID-19, the indirect mortality caused by the overwhelming of health systems and the interruption of other essential health and social services, and the acute and long-term detrimental effects on health and wellbeing of the socioeconomic consequences of certain response measures. For many countries and subnational authorities and communities, managing a controlled and deliberate transition from a scenario of community transmission to a sustainable, steady state of low-level or no transmission is, at present, the best-case outcome in the short and medium term in the absence of a safe and effective vaccine.

For the relaxation of the social isolation measures adopted in order to mitigate the community transmission of the new coronavirus, the WHO has listed six criteria that must be followed. They are as follows:

1. COVID-19 transmission must be controlled at a level of sporadic cases and groupings of cases, all from contacts or known imports, while the incidence of new cases must be maintained at a level that the health system can manage with care capacity substantial clinical reserve.
2. There must be sufficient health systems and public health capacities to allow the treatment of serious cases as well as the detection and isolation of all cases, regardless of severity and origin:
   a. Detection: suspected cases should be detected quickly after the onset of symptoms;
b. Testing: all suspected cases should have results within 24 hours of identification and sampling, and there should be sufficient capacity to check for virus-free status in recovered patients;

c. Isolation: all confirmed cases must be effectively isolated (in hospitals and/or homes designated for mild and moderate cases, or at home with sufficient support if such homes are not available) immediately and until they are no longer infectious;

d. Quarantine: all close contacts could be traced, quarantined and monitored for 14 days, whether in specialized accommodation or self-quarantine. Monitoring and support can be done through a combination of visits from community volunteers, phone calls or messages;

3. Outbreak risks in highly vulnerable environments should be minimized, which requires that all major drivers and/or amplifiers of the COVID-19 transmission have been identified, with appropriate measures to minimize the risk of new outbreaks and nosocomial transmission (for example, appropriate prevention and infection control, including screening and provision of personal protective equipment in healthcare facilities and residential care facilities).

4. Preventive measures in the workplace should be established to reduce risk, including the appropriate guidelines and capabilities to promote and allow standard measures to prevent COVID-19 in terms of physical distance, hand washing, respiratory etiquette and, potentially, monitoring temperature.

5. Risks of imported cases must be managed through an analysis of the likely origin and routes of imports, and measures must be in place to quickly detect and manage suspected cases among travelers (including the ability to quarantine individuals arriving from areas with community transmission).

6. Communities are fully engaged and understand that the transition entails a major shift, from detecting and treating only serious cases to detecting and isolating all cases, that behavioural prevention measures must be maintained, and that all individuals have key roles in enabling and in some cases implementing new control measures.

Reference:

WTO - World Tourism Organization

The tourism sector, more than any other economic activity with a social impact, is based on interaction between people. The WTO has been cooperating with WHO in order to implement ways to minimize unnecessary impacts on travel and international trade. In addition, it is seeking to emphasize the importance of the sector, especially in the development of economic measures to deal with the crisis.

Reference:
Responses to the effects caused on tourism by COVID-19

The tourism value chain affects all parts of society, making it unique in promoting solidarity, collaboration and concrete action across borders and also positioned to drive forward a future recovery. It must be in a position to drive forward a future recovery again. Considering this, the WTO brought together the Global Crisis Committee, in partnership with the WTO, to deal with the economic sector most affected by COVID-19. The Organization requires political recognition and cooperation between Ministries, involving the public and private sectors and against the background of broader action plans of financial institutions and regional bodies.

In this sense, the organization has launched a set of recommendations that call for urgent support to the sector at a global level. The recommendations are the first outcome of the World Tourism Crisis Committee, made up of the WTO with high-level representatives of tourism and the United Nations system. In total, the new guide provides 23 recommendations divided into three main areas:

- Crisis management and impact mitigation: The main recommendations refer to maintaining employment, supporting self-employed workers, ensuring liquidity, promoting skills development and reviewing taxes, fees and regulations related to travel and tourism. The recommendations take into account the likelihood of an economic recession. Given that tourism employs many people, it will be a sector that will suffer a severe setback, with millions of jobs threatened, especially jobs occupied by women and young people, in addition to marginalized groups.

- Providing stimuli and accelerating recovery: This set of recommendations emphasizes the importance of providing financial stimuli, with favorable tax policies, lifting travel restrictions as soon as the health emergency allows, easing the visa regime, promoting marketing now trusted by consumer, among other measures, to accelerate recovery. The Recommendations also call for tourism to be highlighted in national recovery policies and action plans.

- Prepare for tomorrow: emphasizing tourism’s exceptional capacity to lead growth at the local and national levels, the Recommendations call for more attention to tourism’s contribution to the Sustainable Development Agenda and to strengthening resilience, learning from the lessons of the current crisis. The Recommendations ask governments and private sector actors to develop preparedness plans and use this opportunity to make the transition to the circular economy.

Reference:
Challenge of startups against coronavirus impacts

With the objective of stimulating solutions for tourism through measures of health, economy and destination management, the World Tourism Organization (OMT) and the World Health Organization (WHO) launched the global challenge for startups and entrepreneurs of the Healing tourism Solutions For Turismo Challenge. The mission is to seek solutions to reduce the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic in the sector, through technology and innovative initiatives for sustainable development in a crisis situation.

Reference:
http://www.turismo.gov.br/%C3%BAltimas-not%C3%ADcias/13434-organiza%C3%A7%C3%B5es-mundiais-do-turismo-e-da-sa%C3%A7%C3%BAde-lan%C3%A7am-challenge-of-startups-to-mitigate-impacts-of-coronavirus.html
https://www.unwto.org/healing-solutions-tourism-challenge

UN Women

Recommendations for helping women

UN Women Brazil launched the document "Gender and COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean: gender dimensions in the response", highlighting the specific impacts of the pandemic on women, drawing attention to issues related to financial autonomy, access to services and the increase in domestic violence.

The increased risk of violence against women was highlighted, especially domestic violence due to greater family life. Victims may face additional obstacles to escape violent situations or access protection orders and / or essential services due to factors such as restrictions on quarantined movement.

The Organization emphasizes the importance of including women in all phases of decision-making, ensuring that the immediate needs of women are met. Among the recommendations, the guarantee of access to sexual and reproductive health services, including prenatal and postnatal care, is also included; promoting women’s empowerment and economic recovery; continuity of essential services against domestic violence, but with new ways of providing services in the current context.

Reference:

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

In an interview with the press on April 14, 2020, the director of the Pan American Health Organization (WHO), Carissa F. Etienne, said measures of social detachment are giving our societies a chance to prepare and respond to the pandemic of COVID-19 and that any attempt to transition to more flexible measures should be taken with extreme caution. These transition
decisions should always be informed by disease transmission patterns, COVID-19 tests and the ability to track contacts, availability of hospital beds and other objective criteria.

According to the organization, COVID-19 has not yet reached full force in our region, mainly in Latin America and the Caribbean, but it is expected to intensify in the coming weeks. The increase in hospitalizations and deaths seen in some countries shows us how quickly the situation can change in others. Many countries in the region have implemented measures of social distance across the community that allow health services to operate within their capacity. According to PAHO, this is encouraging, but it must be sustained over a period of time to be effective.

It should be noted that social distance needs to be accompanied by comprehensive support measures to ensure that the most vulnerable can fulfill without serious risks to their livelihoods. These social support measures will require adequate national and local logistical capacity to guarantee the delivery of medicines, tests, food and other supplies to the populations.

The director also recognizes that the implementation of measures to prevent COVID-19, such as social detachment, may seem disturbing. However, if they are not implemented, the risk of prolonging the crisis will be very high. In addition, the precipitous interruption of the recommended social distance may lead to a second wave of COVID-19 cases, which will result in greater long-term socioeconomic uncertainty in the Americas region. Science and solidarity should guide the implementation of the necessary interventions, considering that they must adapt to the specificities of each environment. This is the only way, in PAHO's view, to safely return to normal.

Reference:

UN-Habitat - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UN Habitat has published a file with its main messages to the international community regarding the pandemic. In general, the message addresses:

- The recognition that the pandemic tends to reach the most vulnerable populations, most of whom live in areas of periphery and precarious urbanization. The organization asks for special attention to the characteristics of population density in these regions, which reflect in the urban dynamics and in the public transportation.
- The clarification that authorities in general should support local governments as a priority.
- The recommendation to train communities to recognize signs of infection and for other preventive actions, such as isolation and quarantine.
- Recognition of the strong economic impact that can befall the most vulnerable populations, affecting their food security and housing.
- The recommendation to train communities to recognize signs of infection and other actions to prevent the spread of the virus, such as isolation and quarantine.
The provision of UN-Habitat services for the development of innovative and sustainable strategies for the reorganization of post-crisis urban life.

Reference:
https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/03/covid19_key_messages_eng_1.pdf

UNDP — United Nations Development Programme

WhatsApp, in partnership with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, launched the WhatsApp Coronavirus Information Center. The platform provides a simple guide for health workers, educators, community leaders, organized civil society, local governments and entrepreneurs related to communications via WhatsApp. The center will also provide general tips and reliable sources of information for users of the application. The recommendations will offer a quick guide on how small groups can make the most of WhatsApp functions and UNDP will distribute it to those who coordinate local efforts.

The recommendations will offer a quick guide on how small groups can make the most of WhatsApp functions and UNDP will distribute it to those who coordinate local efforts. In addition, WhatsApp is working in partnership with WHO and UNICEF to promote hotlines to users around the world. These hotlines will provide reliable information that will be listed in the WhatsApp Coronavirus Information Center.

Reference:

UNEP - United Nations Environment Program

UNEP conducted an analysis between the coronavirus and the need to address threats to ecosystems and wildlife, including information that degraded habitats can encourage faster evolutionary processes and disease diversification, because pathogens spread more easily.

Another correlation made by the Organization is between the epidemic and waste management, because this is an essential public service to minimize possible impacts secondary to health and the environment. Effective biomedical waste management requires proper identification, collection, separation, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal, as well as disinfection, protection and training of employees.


Reference:
UNCTAD - UN Conference on Trade and Development

Impacts on trade and development

UNCTAD analyzes the crisis caused by the coronavirus, requiring in addition to macroeconomic measures, a series of corrective policies and institutional reforms that will reduce the chances of an economic collapse. However, governments must give a clear signal that public debt concerns are secondary to public health issues, and that inequalities must be a central part of the policy response in both the short and long term.

An analysis was made of the impact of the coronavirus on the IDE. The decreasing curve will be from -5% to -15%, if compared with the forecasts for the years 2020 and 2021. The impact will be concentrated in the countries hardest hit by the disease, with negative demand shocks. The economic impact of supply chain disruptions will affect investment prospects in all countries. The industries most affected will be automotive (-44%), airlines (-42%) and the energy and basic inputs industries (-13%).

Reference:

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Recommendations for governments

Due to the current scenario, UNESCO disseminates daily information about the coronavirus, stating that it is present to support Member States. The Organization recognizes that taking immediate containment measures, while causing social isolation for millions of students, was a positive action. UNESCO’s suggestion is to rethink education and expand distance learning, making the educational system more resilient, open and innovative. In addition, it calls for the attention of the entire international community to vulnerable students who depend on school services for their nutrition and security, in such a way that this group is properly supported.

With regard to the cultural sector, the recommendation is that government officials consider the inclusion of economic protection for artists and everyone who works in the
medium, because artistic, literary, cinematographic expressions, etc. are havens and comfort right now.

Digital platforms are available to everyone during the period of social isolation, such as the World Digital Library, Culture Portal, Culture Speaks and Knowledge Management Tools in the Cultural Sector.

Reference:
https://en.unesco.org/fieldoffice/santiago/articles/unesco-is-present

Coalition to ensure that learning never stops: #LearningNever Stops

In order to respond quickly and adequately to the educational crisis caused by COVID-19, which has left more than 1.5 billion students out of class, UNESCO has formed a coalition that unites multilateral partners, such as the ILO, UNHCR, WHO, FAO, Asian Development Bank; the private sector, such as Microsoft, GSMA, Google, Facebook, Zoom; philanthropic and non-profit organizations such as Khan Academy, Dubai Cares, Sesame Street, etc.; as well as media companies like BBC World Service. The objective is to develop and provide digital tools, education management solutions and mobilize resources so that countries can guarantee quality distance education to students.

Reference:

International Task Force on Teachers for Education 2030

The International Task Force on Teachers for Education 2030, a global network of more than 90 countries and 50 international and regional organizations, including the UN and which has the secretariat hosted by UNESCO, has opened a Call for Teacher Action to ensure that teachers are protected, supported and recognized during the crisis. The Task Force calls on governments, education providers and funders - public and private - and all relevant partners to seek to preserve teachers’ jobs and salaries; prioritize the health, safety and well-being of teachers and students; inclusion of teachers in the development of responses to education within the COVID-19 scenario; provide adequate professional support, as well as training for teachers; ensure that equity is at the heart of the education response. By following these points it will be possible to ensure that students receive quality classes and that no children or teachers are left behind. It opened a Call to Action for Teachers to ensure that the class is protected, supported and recognized during the crisis. The Task Force calls on governments, education providers and funders - public and private - and all relevant partners to seek to preserve teachers’ jobs and salaries; prioritize the health, safety and well-being of teachers and students; inclusion of teachers in the development of responses to education within the COVID-19 scenario; provide adequate professional support, as well as training for teachers; ensure that equity is at the heart of the education response. By following these points it will be
possible to ensure that students receive quality classes and that no children or teachers are left behind.

Reference:

Workgroup

Given that half of the world’s students are out of class, UNESCO has created a working group to provide advice and technical assistance to governments that are offering distance education. In addition, the organization is holding periodic virtual meetings with education ministers from around the world to share experience and identify what are the most urgent needs.

Reference:

European Union

Coming out of the crisis through environmental principles

The newly created European Alliance for a Green Recovery believes that the fight against climate change should be the main focus of the European Union to get out of the economic crisis caused by COVID-19. It is believed that the necessary transition towards the development of a more sustainable economy and life with the capacity to quickly create jobs and improve the quality of life for European citizens.

Reference:

UNICEF - United Nations Children’s Fund

UNICEF has made recommendations to keep students, teachers and staff safe at school and to reduce the spread of the disease. They are as follows:

- Students, teachers and staff who are sick or with symptoms should not go to school;
- Schools should reinforce regular hand washing with clean water and soap, use of alcohol gel or disinfectants, and, at a minimum, daily cleaning and disinfection of school environments and surfaces.
- Schools must have water supply, sanitation facilities and appropriate places for waste disposal and must follow cleaning and decontamination procedures;
Schools should promote social distance (expression used to define certain actions taken to reduce the spread of very contagious diseases, which include limiting meetings and crowds of people).

In the case of absences, sick leave or temporary closure of the school, support continued access to quality education, which may include:

- Distance learning tools;
- Reading activities and exercises for home studies;
- Transmission of radio, television or media programs with academic content;
- Daily or weekly monitoring of students, by designated teachers;
- Review or development of accelerated learning strategies;

Reference:

2. Funds and Development Agencies

World Bank

World Bank response to COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean

On April 2, the World Bank launched the first batch of specific projects for Latin America and the Caribbean, approved by the institution’s Board of Directors. Support for the region at this time is US $ 95 million for four countries (Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay and Haiti). An additional $ 170 million was disbursed after adjusting for ongoing operations in several countries. These projects will allow countries to minimize loss of life, strengthen health systems and disease surveillance, mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic, and work with partners and the private sector to address supply chain issues and deliveries.

Additional responses include: release of Deferred Disbursement Credit (CAT DDOs) for the Dominican Republic and Panama; restructuring of the existing health project in Bolivia. CAT DDO is a type of conditional loan, which requires a previously determined trigger (for example, disaster reaching a certain area, with a certain population) to be disbursed.

Reference:

Financing of health systems, and micro, medium and small companies
The World Bank and IFC approved a US$ 14 billion accelerated financing package to assist companies and countries in the effort to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19. The World Bank package aims to strengthen countries’ national health systems and IFC aims to finance micro, small and medium-sized companies so that they can continue to pay their bills and continue to operate and to companies in the health sector or who are connected to that sector.


Measures to protect the tourism sector

In order to mitigate the negative effects of the new coronavirus on tourism, the World Bank has published several suggested actions for governments and private companies. Among the actions, are the generation of alternative revenues, the reduction of the loss of revenues (renouncing the markdown charge and encouraging customers to postpone instead of canceling), the reduction of the tax burden and the supply of liquidity (extending credit lines or working capital).


Managing the impacts of COVID-19 on educational systems

Although closing schools is a logical solution to reinforce social distance in communities, prolonged closing tends to have a disproportionately negative impact on the most vulnerable students. The World Bank proposes the creation of plans, which may include the introduction of exam protocols in schools, the implementation of hygiene practice campaigns, the imposition of school closures, the provision of distance learning and the use of closed schools for emergency purposes. As the emergency phase dissipates, communities can move into “recovery” mode, with governments implementing policies and measures to make up for lost time.


Incentives for financial recovery

According to the organization, when the health crisis is resolved, many families will have their savings exhausted and/or large debts, making it necessary to save more and
consume less. Likewise, companies and financial institutions will need to rebuild their balance sheets and be less able to invest. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that aggregate demand will remain depressed for a long period after the end of the pandemic.

This will be the moment of a stimulus aimed at financial and economic recovery. Government actions will be critical to ensuring a quick return to a healthy economic situation, which, depending on the context, may include tax cuts and reforms, cash transfers and subsidies and higher investments in specific sectors or projects. Thus, there is a strong case for a large component of public spending in a stimulus package.

These actions will have lasting effects on the economic system. Even if investments have the same benefits in the short term, some options will be better for promoting long-term sustainable growth and poverty reduction. Thinking about the future, therefore, the urgent focus on short-term needs should not ignore opportunities to achieve other long-term goals (and avoid making long-term goals even more challenging).

**Long-term opportunities**

The World Bank emphasizes the need to decarbonize the world economy and the long-term benefits of doing so. The choices to be made on stimulus packages will affect the ability to achieve this goal, creating risks, but also opportunities. For example, the tax reform component of stimulus packages can create new tax rates on fuel, energy or carbon and different incentives to reduce carbon emissions. The recent drop in global oil prices offers an opportunity to review the subsidies currently in place in many countries and redirect these resources towards more efficient ways of reducing poverty or boosting growth, as the fossil fuel transition progresses.

A wide range of investments can increase short-term job creation and income and generate long-term sustainability and growth benefits. Examples include energy efficiency for existing buildings; renewable energy production; preservation or restoration of natural areas that provide ecosystem services and resilience to floods, droughts and hurricanes; the remediation of polluted land; investments in water treatment and sanitation; or sustainable transportation infrastructure, ranging from cycle paths to metro systems.

Although the stimulus may only be needed in the future, now is the time to identify the best possible package, developing projects and policies that support them. For those who focus on the threat of what climate change poses to hard-won development gains around the world, this crisis has a sense of foreboding. If we are strategic in the way we project policy responses, we can achieve short and long-term results that benefit national and global interests. Planning for this, however, must begin immediately. If we get it right, the response to COVID-19 can not only minimize the pain and suffering now, but it can also create the foundation for a greener, safer and more prosperous future.

**Reference:**
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank

Economic consequences of the new coronavirus

The BID is assessing the economic consequences of the epidemic in its member countries and contemplating alternatives to offer resources that help them to mitigate the medium and long-term effects. Under the technical leadership of the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization, the BID will continue to coordinate actions with its member countries and other multilateral institutions to ensure an adequate response to the epidemic.

Impact panel of the new coronavirus

The IDB has created a panel that monitors the impact of the new coronavirus in Latin America and the Caribbean in real time. According to the institution, the rapidly developing crisis caused by the pandemic of COVID-19 represents a historic challenge for the world and for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition to the health risks it poses, the pandemic can reduce income and eliminate jobs for millions of people. Although it is difficult to predict what the impact will be in the medium and long term, it is necessary that each region develop quick and innovative solutions to overcome the effects of this virus in the social, economic and fiscal spheres.

In addition to financial support, IDB member countries also have the knowledge and technical advice that is provided by the Bank to help design and implement effective public policies. For this reason, with the support of the Board of Directors and several experts, the IDB created the "Coronavirus impact panel: the effects of social distance measures”.

Reference:

IMF - International Monetary Fund

“I am grateful to the Saudi presidency for calling this extraordinary summit - so that we can align ourselves as a global community to protect people’s lives and protect the world economy. We forecast a contraction in global production in 2020 and a recovery in 2021. The depth of the contraction and the speed of recovery depend on the speed of containment of the pandemic and on how strong and coordinated our monetary and fiscal policy actions are.

You, G20 leaders, have already taken extraordinary steps to save lives and protect your economies.

Tax support targeted at vulnerable families and large and small businesses is particularly critical, so that they can stay afloat and get back to work quickly. Otherwise, it will take years to overcome the effects of bankruptcies and widespread layoffs.
This support will accelerate the eventual recovery and put us in a better position to face challenges such as excessive debt and interruption of trade flows.

It is essential to recognize the importance of supporting emerging markets and developing economies to overcome the weight of the crisis and help restore growth. They are particularly affected by a combination of a health crisis, a sudden stop in the world economy, capital flight to safety and - for some - a sharp drop in commodity prices. These countries are the main focus of our attention. We have a considerable financial capacity of US$ 1 trillion to defend them, working closely with the World Bank and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The challenge, however, is enormous:

An exceptionally large number of countries simultaneously require emergency funding from the IMF.

Emerging markets are drastically affected by high capital outflows and severe shortages of foreign exchange liquidity

Many low-income countries enter this crisis under a high debt burden.

We must act on an equal footing with the magnitude of the challenge. For us at the IMF, this means working with you to make our responses to crises even stronger. For that, we ask for your support to:

Doubling our emergency financing capacity.

Increase global liquidity through a considerable allocation of SDRs (special drawing right), as we did successfully during the 2009 global crisis and expanding the use of swap facilities in the Fund.

Support the actions of official bilateral creditors to alleviate the debt burden of our poorest members during periods of global crisis.

We will overcome this crisis together. Together, we will prepare the ground for a faster and stronger recovery. “

Kristalina Georgieva  
Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund

Reference:  

Emergency financing to countries

The IMF discloses ways that it can help countries deal with the economic effects of the coronavirus. Among the measures, the existence of emergency financing to serve the health area, the debt relief of the poorest and most vulnerable countries, the expansion of existing programs, the creation of new financing agreements and the development of capabilities aimed at developing technical assistance and training activities.

Reference:  
Debt relief for the poorest countries

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank issued a declaration to the G20 countries, urging official bilateral creditors to suspend debt payments from IDA countries that request tolerance. This will help these countries to face the challenges imposed by the coronavirus outbreak, as well as guarantee time for an assessment of the impacts of the crisis.

Reference:

Economic policy tracker

On March 24, 2020, the International Monetary Fund created an economic policy tracker that summarizes the main economic responses (fiscal, monetary/macro-financial and exchange rate/balance of payments) that governments are adopting to limit human impact and of the COVID-19 pandemic. The tracker includes the G-20 economies and the European Union / Euro Area.

Reference:

Saving lives versus saving the economy: a false dilemma

IMF Administrative Director Kristalina Georgieva and WHO Secretary General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, published an article about the difficult choice between saving lives or saving jobs. In fact, it is a false dilemma in that controlling the spread of the virus is a prerequisite for saving economies.

This is what brings the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) together - WHO exists to protect people’s health and is the one who should dictate priorities in this area; the IMF exists to protect the health of the world economy, advise on economic priorities and provide loans.

The leaders of these organizations call on government officials, especially in emerging countries, to recognize that protecting public health and helping people get back to work are inseparable goals.

The evolution of the health crisis and the fate of the global economy are inextricably linked. Fighting the pandemic is a necessary condition for economic recovery. For this reason, WHO and the IMF are working together and with other international organizations to help countries meet their most basic needs.

Reference:
https://www.imf.org/pt/News/Articles/2020/04/03/vs-some-say-there-is-a-trade-off-save-lives-or-save-jobs-this-is-a-false-dilemma
NBD - The New BRICS Development Bank

Emergency Assistance Program

The NBD Board of Directors approves a loan of RMB 7 billion (about $986 billion) from the emergency assistance program for China to fight the COVID-19 epidemic. It is the NBD's first emergency assistance project in response to an epidemic in its member countries and also the Bank's largest loan to date. This budget will finance urgent and unexpected public health expenditures.

Reference:

International City Networks

AL-LAS and Metropolis

The Euro-Latin American Alliance networks of cooperation between cities and Metropolis created the “Cities For Global Health” platform, which, until the close of this edition of the Reference Repository of Good International Practices, has 332 initiatives from 79 cities in 29 countries. Since the virus spreads regardless of administrative boundaries, territorial scales or climatic conditions, affecting millions of individuals simultaneously in different ways, it leads us to overcome management barriers as well. In metropolitan spaces, the collaboration of cities and central peripheries and the incorporation of metropolitan governance can make a huge difference to ensure that the quality of life is no longer threatened in fragile scenarios and that no one is left behind.

Collaboration between administrations at different levels is essential to deal with this crisis. Seeking to promote collective responses and facilitate decision makers’ access to first-hand experiences on how urban areas around the world can cope with similar situations, local and regional governments of all sizes around the world are invited to share on the platform:

- Initiatives (plans, strategies, policies) designed specifically as a reaction to the outbreak of COVID-19;
- Initiatives designed to address other health emergencies, such as health crises or epidemics.

Reference:
https://www.citiesforglobalhealth.org/
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability -, through an exclusive page of subjects on local actions to combat COVID-19, has been working to collect information and resources that can be used for the network as a whole and also for its member cities. Thus, in order to inspire the work of local governments, the network has available several resources related to the new coronavirus, such as the following regional initiatives:

- Compilation of a list of events and conferences affected by the pandemic and which are relevant to the network. The work has been updated regularly based on the most recent information available and provides information on cancellations, postponements and the use of online methods. Access here.
- Development of webinars for the series of webinars on stories of city resilience and with the presence of several leaders and officers involved in this theme. The initiative addresses topics such as disaster responses, aid distribution, vulnerable populations, governance and jurisdictional skills in the context of the new coronavirus crisis. Access the first webinar here.
- Construction of regional articles that compile ideas and initial adjustments that network members are adapting in the area of health and sustainability and how the pandemic has affected this work. Access the articles here and here.
- Use of the hashtag #RadarICLEI_Covid19 in publications made by ICLEI South America on its social networks. The publications address national and international references to inform, inspire and support the actions of local government officials.
- Development of a resource page by ICLEI Africa collecting a variety of personalized information for African cities and local governments. Access here.

Reference:
EXPEDIENT

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