The Manchester Briefing on COVID-19

International lessons for local and national government recovery and renewal

Fifth briefing: Week beginning 4th May 2020

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What is 'The Manchester Briefing on COVID-19'?
The Manchester Briefing on COVID-19 is aimed at those who plan and implement recovery from COVID-19, including government emergency planners and resilience officers.

Each week we bring together international lessons and examples which may prompt your thinking on the recovery from COVID-19, as well as other information from a range of sources and a focus on one key topic. The lessons are taken from websites (e.g. UN, WHO), documents (e.g. from researchers and governments), webinars (e.g. those facilitated by WEF, GCRN), and other things we find.

We aim to report what others have done without making any judgement on the effectiveness of the approaches, or recommending any specific approach.

This week
We have provided four briefings:
Briefing A: A framework for recovery and the focus so far
Briefing B. Lessons you may find helpful from across the world
Briefing C: Case Study - Phases for ending lockdown – the approach used in Spain
**Briefing D: Useful webinars**

Other information
Please register at ambs.ac.uk/covidrecovery if you would like to receive future briefings. If this is the first briefing you have received and would like to be sent the previous ones, please email events@manchester.ac.uk.

If you would be willing to contribute your knowledge to the briefing (via a 30-minute interview) please contact Duncan.Shaw@manchester.ac.uk

We also produce a blog series which you can access here along with other news about our team and our work.

Briefing A: A framework for recovery and the focus so far

We have developed a framework for recovery, drawing on the UK Government's National Recovery Guidance, that comprises six key categories – two of which enable and underpin the other four (see Figure).
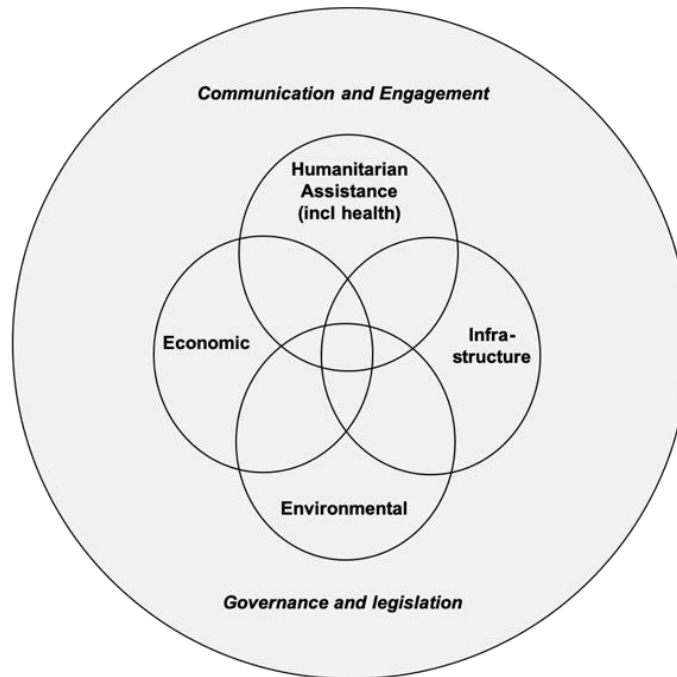
Each week in the Manchester Briefing, under these categories, we pull together international lessons from interviews with experts, government and organisations' documents, webinars and seminars, and blogs to provide key considerations for enabling national and international recovery from COVID-19.

> *Here we provide some of the data we have collected so far on recovery lessons from all over the world, to provide a more detailed look at some of the practical enablers of recovery that we foresee will need to be addressed for each of these six categories.*
>
> *The examples we present are not exclusive – there will be many others we have not yet included - but they serve to show the scope of recovery that we are identifying and the partnerships that will be needed.*

We have proposed that recovery involves working in partnership for recovery and renewal of people, place and processes, with recognition of the power dynamics involved (see the 4th Manchester briefing for more details). Working in partnership can facilitate impact assessments that use a common language to determine the scale and timeframes for short and long-term recovery, and the establishment of common ground and common purpose to achieve common action.

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Humanitarian Assistance

At its core humanitarian assistance focuses on alleviating suffering and maintaining the dignity of those affected by emergencies. Often, those most at risk from the impacts are from vulnerable groups which require specific protections and related public services.

Public protection

Recovery must therefore consider maintaining vulnerable people's access to vital health, social and protection networks as decreased access to services exacerbates the risks faced by vulnerable people

Examples to consider:
- Violent crimes against women, including domestic abuse have risen during the COVID-19 pandemic[1].
- Health workers, the majority of whom are women, may be at risk of violence in their own homes and are at increased risk of violence at work[2].
- Children may also be at risk of increased violence in the home or of risking violence

Community resilience

Community resilience is the sustained ability of an empowered community to harness local resources and expertise to help themselves and their communities to respond, recover and adapt in the face of adversity[3]. This requires ongoing participatory approaches after the response phase through local organisations.

Examples to consider:
- Harnessing the power of volunteers by pairing them with established voluntary organisations is critical in helping communities navigate COVID-19 and its social and economic impacts[4].
- Volunteers and voluntary organisations know their communities and those who are particularly vulnerable which increases community engagement and participation for a more resilient recovery.

Mental health

All emergencies have profound impacts on the mental health of individuals and health care providers. This can include increased levels of anxiety and depression, dependency on drug or alcohol and post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD). COVID-19 has had a wide-reaching impact on mental health from people of all ages: children who are not at school, shielded and isolated people including the elderly, young people who have not been able to complete their exams, those facing financial trouble, as well as those staff working in health and social care. This requires consideration of immediate priorities and longer-term strategies for mental health.

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[1] WHO. COVID-19 and violence against women: What the health sector/system can do

[2] https://theconversation.com/healthcare-workers-are-still-coming-under-attack-during-the-coronavirus-pandemic-136573

[3] HM Government (2019). Community Resilience Development Framework

[4] http://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org/news/2020/04/03/building-community-resilience-in-the-face-of-covid-19/

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Examples to consider[5]:
- The risk of PTSD for those working in healthcare settings a result of dealing with deaths of patients and colleagues.
- Improvement of monitoring and reporting of the rates of anxiety, depression, self-harm, suicide, and other mental health issues.
- Longer-term strategies must consider the backdrop of increased prevalence of mental health issues in the UK (and other countries) and the impacts of this on services in recent years in some groups.

Economic

Business regeneration

Nearly all businesses have been impacted as a result of COVID-19 and restrictions placed on workers. Impacts of lockdown measures and business closures have had major spill over effects on supply chains, particularly those that rely on international suppliers and manufacturers. The hospitality sector has also been heavily impacted and workers hit hard, in part due to precarious and low paid jobs[6]. It is expected that each additional month of the crisis costs 2.5-3% of global GDP[7]. With lockdown timeframes uncertain, and many people working from home or unable to work at all, regenerating businesses is vital.

Examples to consider:
- Support to industries that could begin work quickly and safely to boost the economy. In particular, construction projects and environmental and greening projects such as building cycle infrastructure[8]
- Financial support for SMEs which can make up around 80% of businesses[9] but are experiencing severe cash flow issues as a result of small margins, resulting in increased bankruptcies.
- The development of regular business task forces that involve businesses and local government to raise concerns for local business to coproduce appropriate recovery measures. This may align with redeployment initiatives, resource centres for the unemployed[10] and upskilling and reskilling programmes[11]

Infrastructure

Resumption of services

Infrastructure accounts for a range of vital services whose disruption endangers the quality of life to which the UK has become accustomed. The catalogue of services involved may include information communication technologies, cyber security, transportation, and education. Resuming these services requires an understanding that these infrastructural components do not exist in silos but are deeply interconnected and frequently interdependent.

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[5] https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lanpsy/PIIS2215-0366(20)30168-1.pdf

[6] https://www.theguardian.com/society/2020/apr/27/london-coronavirus-sacked-hospitality-workers-sleeping-rough

[7] https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3557504

[8] Risk Manager Australia

[9] Global Development Expert China

[10] CRO USA

[11] https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/05/the-future-of-work-is-here-5-ways-to-reset-labour-markets-after-coronavirus-recovery/

> *Examples to consider*:
> - The impact of school closures and the high social and economic costs associated with this[12].
> - The impact of cascading failures for instance, the need to ensure adequate levels of healthcare has disrupted working life and the economy. In turn, this has interrupted the provision of healthcare and almost temporarily ceased the provision of public transport for many people[13].[14]
> - Organisations might consider setting up cross-sector forums involving category 1 and 2 responders and representatives from different infrastructural services to establish properly informed decisions about how to recover different components of infrastructure.

Environment

Environments will play a major role in the effects of continued social distancing on people and how to ease facilitation of continued social distancing. It will also be important in preventing resurgence of the virus and thus preventing a return to lockdown measures. Environments will also determine our success in attending to future emergencies associated with climate change including fires and flooding but also pandemics. It is by considering how these different environments intersect that we can understand their effects on people and how environments might be enrolled into renewal and recovery strategies.

> *Examples to consider:*
> - Transformation of space especially in urban centres to accommodate social distancing. This can include pedestrianisation of major roads and shopping districts[15]
> - Opportunities to accelerate green policy initiatives such as planting trees and investing in cycle lane infrastructure[16].
> - Community engagement to increase carbon neutral commuting. This might include encouraging the development of community groups organising carbon neutral commuting and encouraging working from home[17]
> - In the long term, modifying the criteria for building approval, stipulating that new developments do not impact negatively on public space and actively create new green spaces including adjacent pocket parks or green roofs[18].

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[12] https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse/consequences

[13] This could be easily implemented through existing coordination structures, such as Local Resilience Forums in the UK (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/62277/The_role_of_Local_Resilience_Forums-_A_reference_document_v2_July_2013.pdf)

[14] On cascading failure see for instance Little, R.G. 2010. "Managing the Risk of Cascading Failure in Complex Urban Infrastructures." In: Disrupted Cities. When Infrastructure Fails, ed. S. Graham, 27-40. London: Routledge

[15] CRO Netherlands; CRO Italy; Resilience expert, USA

[16] CRO Australia; Municipal social protection, Portugal

[17] CRO, Milan

[18] CRO, Rotterdam

Communications

Communication concerns the ways that authorities can interact with the public to inform and encourage the adoption of actions and routines that will mitigate the effects of the virus. Communication will be enacted through a range of different media including public billboards and digital screens, direct mass text messaging, alerts on apps, social media and, crucially for the most vulnerable, face to face conversations. Communication should not be simply viewed as something distributed to communities, but instead, thought of as an interactive exchange, involving community participation where possible. During emergencies, there are different challenges for communication strategies to encounter and circumnavigate; tackling misinformation and 'fake news' is integral to successful public health campaigns.

Examples to consider:
- Messages transmitted via communication need to be clear and simple, to adapt as the situation as it develops and be consistent across the range of media used and agencies involved[19].
- Factors to consider when crafting communication strategies include language spoken and literacy levels, access to communicative devices and resources and geo-demographic profiles of areas[20]
- Authorities might consider partnering with local organisations including faith groups, charities and councillors to co-produce communication strategies. Individual fact-checking of information should also be encouraged[21].

Governance and legislation

Preparations for the next emergency

While a global pandemic had been at the top of many countries' risk registers, the impacts of COVID-19 took the world by surprise[22]. It is therefore of paramount importance that future risk scenario planning is undertaken to address possible cascading impacts of managing another emergency alongside COVID-19. This may be a health emergency or disaster such as a flood, earthquake or forest fire. Globally, disaster trends have been on the rise with increasing negative economic and social impacts[23]

Examples to consider:
- Develop disaster-plus-COVID-19 scenarios that use exercises and training that equip responders to deal with cascading disasters. This includes consideration of mass evacuation and the safety of individuals, especially the vulnerable, and the additional pressures this puts on health services and voluntary sectors.
- Consider making use of regular rapid impact assessments that can inform evolving governance during recovery, and incorporate the views of multiple stakeholders[24].

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[19] Risk Manager Australia

[20] Digital transformation specialist India

[21] UNDRR South Pacific Region

[22] Emergency planner UK

[23] https://www.emdat.be/

[24] CRO USA

Briefing B. Lessons you may find helpful from across the world

We provide the lessons under six categories, with sub-categories for ease of reference. We have selected lessons that are of specific interest to the recovery process although many also relate to the response phase, and the likely overlap between response and recovery.

This week our lessons on humanitarian assistance focus on volunteering and vulnerable people. Economic lessons include those for the voluntary sector. Infrastructure lessons include those on re-opening infrastructure (linked to the 'ending lockdown' lessons in the 'governance and legislation' section). Environmental lessons include some on health systems and urban infrastructure. Communications lessons focus on general areas. The governance and legislation section includes lessons on risk assessment relevant to future plans.

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Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Humanitarian Assistance			
Health and Wellbeing	**Examine changes in the well-being of the nation during COVID-19.** Researchers have initiated the study "COVID-19 National Resilience Cohort" in Iceland. The nationwide project aims to gather information on the effects of Covid-19 on quality of life and on health and well-being. The study will: ▪ Aim to plan even better future responses to the effects of such events ▪ Be limited to all individuals who are 18 and older, residing in Iceland, with electronic/Bank IDs ▪ Require participates to answer a web-based questionnaire on: mental and physical health; exposure to COVID-19 related factors within the family; change in lifestyle; and social interactions ▪ Follow participants in subsequent study waves (one year later) and link to nationwide health registers ▪ Recruit study participants in April/May 2020 via social media awareness campaigns as well as invite participants of previous studies to join The website for the study is: lidanicovid.is	Iceland	National Commission of the Icelandic Police, Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management Status Report on 24-4-20:
Vulnerable people	**Consider how to congratulate children for their compliance and forbearing with lockdown restrictions.** While most of the messages on COVID-19 have been directed at adults, children have been significantly affected by COVID-19 too. Children have been taken away from their friends, cannot see grandparents, are prevented from attending school, not have gardens to play in, and the clubs they attend have been disrupted. This should be acknowledged and children should be thanked for their patience. This can help support children in their understanding of evolving recovery measures such as exit strategies from lockdown and phased school return.	Iceland	National Commission of the Icelandic Police, Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management 16.04.2020

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Vulnerable People	**Consider the potential for increasing rates of homelessness and how this can be tracked and managed.** There has been a surge in homelessness as many businesses remain closed. In London, people working in service industries have been particularly affected. This often includes those working in bars, restaurants and hotels. Consider: ▪ How day centres offering support to the homeless can safely reopen again e.g. considering staffing requirements, PPE and how to accommodate service users ▪ Whether additional sites in community halls could be opened to assist with distancing guidelines, or sites with parking space could be used to manage queues ▪ The impact of closed cafes and soup kitchens on homeless people's access to food, including how volunteers could be utilised to effectively provide food ▪ How to keep homeless people connected: Many outreach organisations require a telephone number to call when accommodation or services are available. Closed cafes and public facilities mean there is nowhere to charge phones. With volunteers and charities, consider if some facilities could be opened to provide charge points, or outreach teams can be provided with wireless chargers. People could charge their phones at supervised charging stations ▪ How information about homeless people can be gathered. Many of those on the streets do not have access to benefits. Through soup kitchens or charge points, information about homeless individuals could be recorded and provided to local authorities ▪ Educating employers about safeguarding their precarious workers. Many newly homeless people worked in hospitality or through agencies and immediately lost their job. Employers could provide workers they cannot employ with government and charity-led information about who to contact, the benefits systems, and other welfare information.	UK	https://www.theguardian.com/ society/2020/apr/27/london-coronavirus-sacked-hospitality-workers-sleeping-rough

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Economic			
Business Regeneration	Consider how small and medium enterprises (SMEs) can be financially supported to help recovery. In China, where SMEs make up 80% of Chinese businesses, the following measures were adopted to encourage recovery: ▪ SMEs were exempt from social security contributions, tax payments, and social insurance schemes for up to 5 months. Social insurance schemes include pension payments and employment injury payments ▪ Government provided procurement opportunities ▪ Utility fees and rent from the state were waived ▪ Help was provided to migrant workers as SMEs often rely on their labour. Government organised door-to-door transportation from workers' homes to their work, and job matching and job searching tools were developed to help those out of work find employment in struggling businesses.	China	Global Development Expert
Business Regeneration	Consider the effectiveness of financial support to SMEs. Consider: ▪ **The cash flow of SMEs and their profit margin**. In Sweden, SMEs can generally manage their cash flow at this time for around 6 weeks and only have margins of 2-3% to rely on which makes them extremely vulnerable ▪ **The eligibility of SMEs for government loans**. Many struggling businesses are unable to apply for government loans, and while it is possible to borrow, and postpone payment on value-added tax (VAT), known in some countries as a goods and services tax, interest needs to be paid which can be unaffordable resulting n businesses preferring to file for bankruptcy ▪ **The wider negative impacts of increased bankruptcies** e.g. consumers and companies becoming more conscious about lending and spending which can stifle the economy further	Sweden	Security Expert

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Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Infrastructure			
Health systems	**Consider that an epidemic or pandemic is likely to occur in the future and that extra healthcare resources should be available to ramp-up when needed.** This response can include having the flexibility to create new capacity in the health system perhaps by creating new 'field' hospitals or by creating more space in existing hospitals. For example, in the UK, capacity in the health system is being created by moving patients that are not at risk into hotels and similar facilities to free up health services for at-risk patients. Hotels in Dorset UK, with support from the local council, have offered rooms to "free up urgent bed space in the NHS by taking low risk patients and carers and being part of the solution... 230 hotels prepared to reopen their door". Developing a roster of hotels and similar spaces that can be used in case of resurgence would support emergency planning.	Russia UK	Ministry of Emergency Situations https://www.dorsetecho.co.uk/news/18357377.coronavirus-rembrandt-hotel-weymouth-become-discharge-hospital/
Protection of key workers	**Consider how to protect key workers from violence.** There have been a range of incident types against key workers so: ▪ Ensure deliberate coughing and spitting is addressed in official policy such as the UK Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act ▪ Patrol areas in which key workers work to provide protection from assault and mugging as a result of workers' association with COVID-19 response, and assumptions that some workers have access to medicine and food ▪ Release official statements from law enforcers to the public to bring attacks on key workers to light. Use the opportunity to fact-check claims which may appear on social media such as the one claiming that an Italian doctor had been charged with killing over 3,000 COVID-19 patients ▪ Actively investigate hoax messages purportedly from official Government sources that could put key workers at risk	UK, Australia, New Zealand	https://theconversation.com/healthcare-workers-are-still-coming-under-attack-during-the-coronavirus-pandemic-136573

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Cyber Security	**Consider measures to protect the public from phishing scams related to COVID-19.** Scammers impersonate government agencies providing information on COVID-19 through text messages and emails 'phishing' for your information. These contain malicious links and attachments designed to steal your personal and financial information. Provide examples of what to look for on a dedicate website such as: Scamwatch (https://www.scamwatch.gov.au/types-of-scams/current-covid-19-coronavirus-scams). Communicate tips to the public such as: ▪ Do not click on hyperlinks in text/social media messages or emails, even if it appears to come from a trusted source ▪ Go directly to the website through your browser. For example, to reach the MyGov website type 'my.gov.au' into your browser yourself ▪ Never respond to unsolicited messages and calls that ask for personal or financial details, even if they claim to be a from a reputable organisation or government authority — just press delete or hang up	Australia	https://factcheck.afp.com/hoax-text-message-circulated-online-about-australias-coronavirus-contact-tracing-app https://www.scamwatch.gov.au/types-of-scams/current-covid-19-coronavirus-scams
Environmental			
Urban Planning	**Consider how use of public space will need to be transformed, especially in urban centres or historic towns**. In the UK, parts of the city of York is made up of very narrow lanes in which social distancing would not be possible. The following measures, which could be applied to other locations with similar city designs are considered: ▪ Develop a pedestrian one-way-system with road markings, cones or barriers to mitigate people having to pass closely to one another. Consider markings that are temporary to preserve areas of historic interest ▪ Install hand sanitiser dispensers on streets, recognising that these may be alcohol based ▪ Initiate measures to keep pedestrians moving such as restricting photography	UK	https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/apr/28/one-way-shambles-how-york-is-trying-to-keep-its-narrow-streets-safe

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Green Infrastructure	**Consider how to retain the positive environmental impacts associated with less commuting and working from home**. This includes considering: ▪ Investment opportunities that align with pre-existing policy initiatives e.g. investment in cycling infrastructure and extending bike hire agreements ▪ Community engagement to increase carbon neutral commuting e.g. encouraging the development of community groups organising carbon neutral commute Partnership opportunities to facilitate working from home e.g. collaborating with local businesses to arrange work from home days	Netherlands	CRO
Communications			
General communications	**Consider the usefulness of graphics/images in conveying messages.** Consider: ▪ Images are a useful tool for educating and reassuring children about COVID-19 and how they can stay safe ▪ Images are a useful tool to convey messages, or practices i.e. effective hand washing, those who speak another language and for those who are not able to read ▪ Images are a useful tool to provide information to people with disabilities to communicate ideas and practices in an accessible format	India	Digital transformation specialist
Tackling misinformation	**Organisations should consider steps to reduce or mitigate the effects of disinformation concerning COVID-19** circulating through social media, encrypted messaging services, online discussion boards and face to face interaction. To achieve this, organisations might consider: ▪ Identifying fake news and actively debunking it on own social media accounts and public display boards ▪ Closely monitor automated systems for errors. In Australia the CovidSafe App alarmed and confused users with a message telling them that they had contracted coronavirus when trying to upload their information, despite not being tested. Additionally, in Ukraine, residents attacked busses with evacuees from China after a hoax email falsely attributed to the Ministry of Health suggested some carried the virus ▪ Supporting the public to think critically about, question and fact-check information they receive ▪ Working with community leaders to circulate useful, accurate information ▪ Monitoring and evaluating the impact of their own communication strategy, possibly working with partners such as universities to undertake social media analytics	Asia Australia Ukraine	UNDRR https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8258387/Panic-Australians-told-coronavirus-new-government-app.html https://theconversation.com/healthcare-workers-are-still-coming-under-attack-during-the-coronavirus-pandemic-136573

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Governance and legislation			
Legislation	**Consider compensation to registered volunteers.** Workers' compensation benefits may be required for registered volunteers that are injured while participating in authorized disaster-related activities. This can include injury sustained during pre-approved training, and covers activities undertaken in the response or recovery phases of a disaster or emergency. It does not include the day-to-day emergency response activities typically associated with, for example, law enforcement, fire services or emergency medical services. This may need to be supported by appropriate legislation.	USA	Disaster Certification Programme Guidelines
Risk assessments for future disasters	**Consider establishing risk assessments that calculate the effects an additional emergency might have on resources** already strained by COVID-19. ▪ This could include using GIS mapping to consider allocation of resources and areas most likely to be worst affected. For example, the sorts of mitigations needed to minimise transmission of the virus during evacuation and sheltering. ▪ Analyse existing strategies to develop disaster-plus-COVID-19 scenarios. Thinking of Hurricane Katrina as an example, 20,000 people took refuge in the Superdrome stadium. Disasters like this force people to gather in close proximity in higher numbers than recommended by health authorities for countering the COVID-19 outbreak ▪ Consider also that vulnerable people are particularly affected by disasters and infectious diseases and may already be disadvantaged through COVID-19.	All- UNDRR	UNDRR Combating the dual challenges of climate-related disasters and COVID-19

Briefing C: Case Study - Phases for ending lockdown – the approach used in Spain

In Spain phases have been identified with regards to ending lockdown - although in some cases no defined timeframes have been applied[1]. At present the intention is for full re-opening to happen by the end of June. The markers for each change of phase will depend on:

- The strategic capacity of Spain's health system, including primary care, the situation in hospitals and the number of intensive care unit (ICU) beds available.
- The epidemiological situation, including testing, the infection rate and other indicators.
- The collective compliance with protection measures in the workplace, businesses and public transport.
- The evaluation of mobility and socioeconomic data.

The four phases are also being implemented at a different pace in different regions (Spain has 50 provinces)[2] according to "the epidemiological evolution" of each province.

Phase 0
- Citizens can go outside for exercise
- Small businesses will be able to open if they can offer appointments, such as hardware stores or restaurants that offer food to take away.
- You will also be able to book appointments at the hairdresser. Staff in such establishments will have to wear protective equipment, such as masks and gloves.

Phase 1
- Journeys to second residences will be allowed providing that they are in the same region
- The government recommends the use of masks on public transport, where it is not always possible to maintain a distance of two meters with other travellers.
- Social contact between people in the same city who are not considered to be at risk (i.e. the elderly and people with underlying conditions) will be possible.
- Travel in a car with people you live with under the conditions of Phase 1 is permitted.
- Sidewalk cafés will be able to open, albeit at 30% of their usual capacity. This means that you will be able to have a drink with friends on a terrace, but not visit your family members in another region.
- You will also be able to meet with friends or family in their homes if they are in the same region, but the details of how many people can meet and the conditions are yet to be determined.
- Hotels will also be able to reopen, but there will be no common areas available to guests, such as the buffet.

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[1] https://english.elpais.com/society/2020-04-29/spains-deescalation-measures-what-we-know-so-far.html
[2] https://www.thelocal.es/20200505/qa-when-will-my-province-in-spain-move-to-phase-1

Phase 2

- Citizens will be able to enter the inside of bars and restaurants, with a limit of 30% of capacity. Cinemas, theatres and auditoriums will also reopen with a similar limit on capacity, as well as monuments and exhibition centres.
- Cultural events such as concerts will be possible, albeit with a third of their usual capacity. At outdoor events, up to 400 people will be allowed, provided they are seated.
- Visits to people in homes with disabilities will be allowed, but not to seniors.
- Schools will offer classes for the children under the age of six if their parents require it to be able to go to work, while students will also be able to complete their university entrance exams. Schools in Spain will not reopen fully until September.

Phase 3

- Relaxation of mobility restrictions, albeit with a continued recommendation to wear masks outside of the home, and above all, on public transport.
- Bars will be able to open with a limit of 50% of capacity.
- Shoppers will be able to enter establishments, but there will be a limit on capacity and they will have to observe social distancing of two meters.
- Some regions could get to this stage before others, meaning that travel between them will only be possible if they are both in the same situation.
- There has, as yet, been no confirmation of when national flights and non-essential train journeys will be possible once more.

Briefing D: Useful webinars

Taken place in the past week	Webinar Title	Link to presentation
5.5.2020	Social protection financing in the wake of COVID-19 and beyond	https://socialprotection.org/discover/publications/webinar-presentation-social-protection-financing-wake-covid-19-and-beyond
5.5.2020	Addressing Disaster Risk Reduction of multiple hazards during the COVID 19 crisis in Africa	https://www.preventionweb.net/events/view/71565?id=71565
07.5.2020	Webinar 6: COVID-19: Opportunities for Resilient Recovery	https://www.undrr.org/event/webinar-covid-19-opportunities-resilient-recovery
7.5.2020	9th session of Cities in the Frontline: Cities for a Resilient Recovery	https://bit.ly/3f67ttc
Coming up		
Date	**Webinar Title**	**Link to registration**
12.5.2020	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the Coronavirus Crisis – Challenges and Responses: maintaining essential health services while responding to COVID-19	https://socialprotection.org/universal-health-coverage-uhc-and-coronavirus-crisis-%E2%80%93-challenges-and-responses-maintaining
12.5.2020	The Big Rethink: 'The How, What, Where of Work'.	https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/5815881871167/WN_Cq5x4oyrTwO56GBVizymKw
19.5.2020	The Big Rethink: 'Decarbonizing the Hard Way'	https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/3515886042156/WN_FPI4SLxAQWG9lIRUK7CCzw
26.5.2020	The Big Rethink: 'Lessons For Greenfield Megaprojects'	https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/6015886049337/WN_ffwIX4EMQwKV1FaSbTtaEg

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