

## The Manchester Briefing on COVID-19

# International lessons for local and national government recovery and renewal

Fourteenth briefing: Week beginning 6<sup>th</sup> July 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** - The contribution of Humanitarian and Conflict response to recovery and renewal from COVID-19

Briefing B: Lessons from across the world

**Briefing C**: Travelling safely: Leaving your country and arriving overseas

**Briefing D**: Useful webinars

**Please register at  
[ams.ac.uk/covidrecovery](https://www.ams.ac.uk/covidrecovery)  
to receive future briefings**

#### Other information

If this is the first briefing you have received and would like to be sent the previous ones, please email [events@manchester.ac.uk](mailto: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](mailto: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 - The contribution of Humanitarian and Conflict response to recovery and renewal from COVID-19

(with support from Ruth Hudson, Communications Assistant at The Humanitarian Conflict Response Institute)

### Introduction

The Humanitarian Conflict Response Institute (HCRI) was founded as a centre of excellence in which academics, practitioners and policy makers could come together to undertake research and develop teaching around various forms of crisis and how to improve response to them. Since its formation in 2008 at the University of Manchester, it has developed into one of the largest and most renowned centres for humanitarian research.

The centre is interdisciplinary, with scholars from different specialist backgrounds collaborating with one another. Many of HCRI's staff are currently involved in research projects examining the effects of coronavirus on different sectors. This research has important consequences for strategizing recovery from COVID-19. Below, we summarize a range of different research projects currently ongoing and how they can inform government recovery plans.

We have grouped these projects together according to their relevance for different aspects of recovery. Categories include: Policy, Governance and Systems; Communities, Vulnerability and Marginalisation, and; Infrastructure and Global Mobility. We also provide the key issue to which this work provides insight (in *italics*).

### Policy, Governance and systems

#### **The role of historical legacies in pandemic policy**

Bertrand Taithe and Antoine Burgard are exploring how common understandings of historical events are used in policy thinking in Europe and America to both comprehend and decide courses of action to govern COVID-19. They look at two main events in particular. Firstly, how previous epidemics such as the Spanish influenza have been used to substantiate worst-case scenario projections about COVID. Second, how the history of global wars and their aftermath has steered policy towards thinking about crises as opportunities to reinvent ourselves individually and collectively. Their work offers insights into a key question: *can history be useful for establishing new policy agendas in a time of crisis, or is it merely used to support and justify pre-existing policy agendas?*

#### **Systems thinking for a recovery and renewal from COVID-19**

Ayham Fattoum and Duncan Shaw propose new ways of organising and managing our systems of emergency governance, recommending policymakers extend the use of technology, widen volunteer engagement and become more flexible in working to adopt a more climate sensitive, sustainable 'new normality' after COVID-19. Their research extends the idea of '**systems thinking**', outlining the form emergency governance might take at public, commercial, and social levels. The objective is to allow policymakers and local resilience forums to renew government systems by addressing the vulnerabilities that COVID-19 has exposed. *This work offers strategic guidance for reassessing how organisations might better collaborate to develop plans for recovery and renewal.*

### **The Political economy of COVID-19 and the birth of a new development agenda**

Mandy Turner and Sobhi Samour (Bard College, Al-Quds University, and Palestine) are analysing the effects of COVID-19 on the viability of neo-liberal economic policy premised on state minimisation, de-regulation and increased private sector provisions. They demonstrate how the pandemic has exposed inadequacies in social protection, privatised health care, insecure employment, affordable housing and global supply chains. At the same time, COVID-19 has shown how governments prioritise arranging social protection measures such as universal incomes during times of crisis. By highlighting these effects and changes, the authors indicate the potential for an alternative development agenda and outline the strategies that local and global governments could pursue to adopt it. This development agenda addresses vulnerabilities that have accumulated in society and seeks to attend to them before they have the chance to cause damage during future viruses and other disaster events.

### **Communities: Vulnerability and Marginalisation**

#### **Understanding LGBTIQ experiences of COVID-19**

Billy Tusker Haworth and Tiago de Paula Muniz are currently exploring how the COVID-19 pandemic has exasperated the marginalisation and inequalities faced by LGBTIQ+ people. Through semi-structured interviews, their research will provide a comparative analysis of marginalisation and coping capacities among a diverse range of people within the LGBTIQ+ communities in the UK and Brazil. The research will have implications for future humanitarian and crisis management policy and practice. *It enables decision-makers to understand the unique vulnerabilities and resilience of gender and sexual minorities, in response to health and other crises.*

#### **Emotional Experience of UK Lockdown and its role in Recovery Strategy**

Nat O'Grady is undertaking research that explores the emotional experience of those aiding response to COVID-19 during lockdown in the UK. He is drawing on interviews with emergency planners, humanitarian workers and volunteers. Their experience has been one characterized, for instance, by frustration with confinement, despair at people of high office breaking the regulations they imposed and anxiety in spaces outside the home. Evidence demonstrates that these collective feelings are informing the direction of policy that will construct what is commonly conceived as the 'new normal' as countries across the world emerge from lockdown. This new normal refers to a way of life that, in some ways might resemble life before the crisis, but that is also adapted to and conditioned by it. His research is showing that the emotions experienced in lockdown have paved the way for the development and consolidation of new rapid production methods (such as those for personal protective equipment) but also renewed emphasis on adjustments to infrastructure to attend to climate change and compassion for those most vulnerable. *The research will allow practitioners to reflect on their own emotional response to the crises they respond to and how this response influences future policy directions.*

#### **Failed by the State, Locked in Abuse: Tackling Violence against Women in a post-COVID era**

Rubina Jasani and Sandhya Sharma (Safety4Sisters, Manchester) are undertaking research into the rise in domestic violence experienced by migrant women during the imposition of lockdown in the UK. They do so through research into the response to COVID-19 by Safety4sisters: a small charity organisation with very little resources who have encountered a huge increase in demand for their services in recent months. Migrant women and women who have less access to public funds are a compromised category as they fear reporting for fear of immigration detention and continue to live in conditions of abuse as many of them are dependent on their

spouses for visa purposes. The research affords insight into the unique experience that migrant women have faced during lockdown including why they fear reporting abuse, and their treatment as immigrants rather than victims, when they do come forward. *The research provides local and national government with guidance on how to create a more comprehensive and inclusionary care package for victims of domestic violence during pandemic lockdown.*

## Infrastructure, Supply Chains and global mobility

### **The role of mobility and vital supplies in COVID-19 Response**

Stephanie Sodero's research explores the rearrangement and delivery of medical supply chains as part of COVID-19 response. According to her research, there has been a shift in which supplies society values the most, from commercial goods to the production of vital medical and personal protective equipment and eventually, a vaccine. Drawing on Canadian media coverage, she will identify measures taken by a resource rich country to meet widespread and sustained medical needs. In turn, she will identify the most important lessons to be learned from this pandemic in order to better deal with resource complications and scarcity that will emerge amidst future disasters caused by ongoing and increasing climate change. *The research allows practitioners to consider best practices and complications with adapting supply chains in times of widespread crisis.*

### **Migration and mobility in the era of COVID-19: Comparative perspectives from Europe and sub-Saharan Africa.**

Tanja Müller & Linda Oucho (African Migration and Development Policy Centre, Nairobi, Kenya) are examining the different ways in which COVID-19 has impacted on migration and mobility, and how government responses to COVID-19 have affected migrants' livelihoods and the wider economy. This is supported by evidence on internal migration in Kenya, and cross-migration between European countries with a specific focus on Germany. The main policy lesson will be that people's mobile livelihoods, be they internal migrants or regular cross-border migrants have been neglected by government response policies to COVID-19 in both the Global North and South. This neglect not only negatively impacts the lives of individuals, but also hampers the effectiveness of COVID-19 recovery strategy by increasing a massive population's exposure to the virus. *The research provides guidance on the unique challenges faced by migrants and how these challenges might be attended to in response and recovery plans for future disasters*

### **Borders and Supply Chains During and After COVID-19**

Jiho Cha examines how the mass closure of borders and travel restrictions has a range of differing effects on the success of COVID-19 response actions. His research explores the cases specifically of South Korea, North Korea and China. He demonstrates how, of course, curtailment of mobility has been effective in containing the virus. But, on the other hand, it seriously threatens government capabilities to both export and import a range of resources that are essential to public health in a time of pandemic. These resources include personal protective equipment and medicine but also volunteer humanitarian workers. Through his research, Jiho outlines the disproportionate impact the virus has on different communities whilst setting out new guidelines for mobility restrictions during pandemics. *This research enables those wishing to develop travel regulations to ensure the continuation of vital supplies and consideration of how supplies can be distributed evenly throughout populations.*

### **Volunteer Refugee healthcare workers during COVID-19: Challenges and Possibilities**

Sophie Roborgh is investigating the issues and difficulties associated with engaging refugee healthcare workers in COVID-19 response efforts taking place in the country where they claim asylum. She evaluates the design and implementation of procedures enacted to facilitate refugee participation in healthcare provision. Furthermore, she explores the issue of whether refugee healthcare workers' potential to contribute is properly appreciated by those coordinating healthcare in their host country in connection with wider issues about the granting of citizenship and leave to remain. *The research provides decision makers with insight into how qualified workers become excluded from healthcare provision, the effects this has on the availability of healthcare resources and how their potential contribution could be realised in future pandemics.*

## 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 vulnerable people such as victims of human trafficking, those suffering from anxiety disorders and those impacted by prolonged illness and recovery as a result of COVID-19. Economic lessons consider economic regeneration by considering the licensing requirements needed for businesses to move their operations into outside spaces. Infrastructure lessons focus on changes to organisations' operations as a result of COVID-19 and consideration of the value of certain activities that may no longer be necessary. Environmental lessons consider localised climate change action to combat the dual threats of climate change and COVID-19. Communications lessons focus on safety when travelling to and from different countries. Governance and legislation includes lessons on evaluating the number of 'avoidable deaths' and their causes during the COVID-19 outbreak, and assessing organisations' plan for responding to COVID-19 outbreaks.

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Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>			
Vulnerable people	<p><b>Consider how COVID-19 may increase risks to victims of human trafficking.</b> The UN reports that measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 are exposing victims of human trafficking to further exploitation and limiting their access to essential services. The restrictions on movements, diversion in law enforcement, and reduced public health and social services is impacting victims of human trafficking before, during and after their ordeal. Children are also at increased risk of exploitation as a result of being forced onto the streets to find food or work; and women are at risk of sexual exploitation. Consider how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect those still at risk from abuse from captors through maintaining dedicated law enforcement departments and social workers for victims of human trafficking. Including the need for adequate PPE for these departments</li> <li>▪ Provide safe housing for victims who have been rescued from captivity but are unable to return home due to travel restrictions</li> <li>▪ Support those experiencing delays in legal proceedings, including regular updates on the status of their case</li> <li>▪ Provide hotlines to emotional, financial, legal and safe housing advice</li> <li>▪ Encourage communication between schools, law enforcement and social workers to identify, and check-up on, children at risk of exploitation</li> <li>▪ Increase attention to tackling online child sexual exploitation. Travel restrictions have spawned an easy way to groom children, gain access to (or create) child sexual abuse material and establish “delivery” services</li> <li>▪ Conduct evaluations into the impact of COVID-19 on resources for victims, law enforcement and justice systems to better understand needs of victims and gaps in provision</li> </ul>	All	<p><a href="https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/05/1063342">https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/05/1063342</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2020/May/covid-19-unodc-warns-of-increased-risks-to-human-trafficking-victims.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2020/May/covid-19-unodc-warns-of-increased-risks-to-human-trafficking-victims.html</a></p>





Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Health and wellbeing	<p><b>Consider the impacts of COVID-19 on anxiety disorders such as agoraphobia.</b> Agoraphobia is an anxiety disorder characterized by symptoms of anxiety in situations where the person perceives their environment to be unsafe with no easy way to escape. People may feel ill, nervous, embarrassed or fearful in public places. With self-isolation and social distancing being a core component of 'living with COVID-19', people may feel trapped or particularly concerned about contamination and infection. Consider the provisions required to support people including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Helplines for those wanting to talk over the phone and support lines via live chat, text or email for those who don't wish to call or are unable to</li> <li>▪ Webinars for the general public such as: how to be kind &amp; compassionate to yourself', and 'dealing with COVID-19 negative thoughts when you already have anxiety'</li> <li>▪ Access to approved therapists able to offer 1:1 support through therapies such as Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) and counselling</li> </ul> <p>Signposting to supportive apps such as Headspace (www.headspace.com) or Calm (www.calm.com)</p>	<p>UK</p> <p>USA</p>	<p><a href="https://www.anxietyuk.org.uk/blog/covid-19-and-anxiety-part2/">https://www.anxietyuk.org.uk/blog/covid-19-and-anxiety-part2/</a></p> <p><a href="https://adaa.org/learn-from-us/from-the-experts/blog-posts/consumer/finding-calm-middle-covid19-storm-agoraphobi-panic-disorder">https://adaa.org/learn-from-us/from-the-experts/blog-posts/consumer/finding-calm-middle-covid19-storm-agoraphobi-panic-disorder</a></p>

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
<b>Economic</b>			
Business regeneration	<p><b>Consider licensing requirements for businesses to move their operations onto the street.</b> To accommodate social distancing rules, businesses such as bars and restaurants are able to use additional outside space. In Manchester city (UK), quick applications for temporary tables and chairs licences have been developed by the local council for those expressing interest in expanding their operations. Business owners are required to upload a scale plan of the proposed licensed area with the application. East Devon District Council (UK) provide the following COVID-19 checklist for businesses before they begin operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undertake a licence health check and a risk assessment to comply with COVID-19 regulations e.g. social distancing guidelines; hygiene information; entry/exit routes; pick up/drop off instructions; service and payment instructions</li> <li>▪ Ensure the Designated Premises is named on the licence (the DPS) and still working at the premises, and update any changes to the premises licence or registered address</li> <li>▪ Ensure relevant amendments are made to the current licence e.g. opening hours, operational conditions, or layout/plan. New areas may not be licensed e.g. the bar area may have changed</li> <li>▪ Follow-up planning consent for building works and ensure compliance. Bars, marquees, structures or fixed furniture outside for more than 28 days may need planning consent</li> <li>▪ Liaise with neighbours and resident associations as noise levels may increase due to outdoor operations so residents may be affected by noise</li> <li>▪ Assess if the premises licence is fit for purpose e.g. modifications to trading hours or working conditions</li> </ul>	UK	<p><a href="https://eastdevon.gov.uk/licensing/alc-ohol-and-entertainment/premises-licences-and-club-premises-certificates/guidance-documents/a-guide-for-reopening-a-licensed-business-during-coronavirus-covid19/">https://eastdevon.gov.uk/licensing/alc-ohol-and-entertainment/premises-licences-and-club-premises-certificates/guidance-documents/a-guide-for-reopening-a-licensed-business-during-coronavirus-covid19/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.manchester.gov.uk/directory-record/381974/temporary-tables-and-chairs-licence/category/355/highways-and-pavements">https://www.manchester.gov.uk/directory-record/381974/temporary-tables-and-chairs-licence/category/355/highways-and-pavements</a></p>

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
<b>Infrastructure</b>			
Organisational activities/ workforce	<p><b>Consider how your organisation has changed during COVID-19 and what activities it should stop doing.</b> Every organisation has been affected by COVID-19 which has had impacts on operations, staff, suppliers, customers or other parts of its activities. Some organisations have temporarily stopped delivering certain activities or have achieved them through other means. This has led organisations to consider the value-added of those activities and evaluate certain activities that may no longer be necessary. To identify activities that can be stopped, consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What activities were changed in response to the effects of COVID-19</li> <li>▪ What has been learned about the actual value those activities were delivering, compared to the expected value</li> <li>▪ How to stop or replace activities that were not delivering the expected value</li> </ul> <p>In addition, consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ How to identify other activities that were not stopped during COVID-19 but that are not delivering the expected value so could be stopped</li> <li>▪ How to measure the saving from stopping the activity</li> <li>▪ What to do with the saved resource from stopping the activity e.g. reduce capacity or redeploy that capacity</li> <li>▪ How other aspects of the organisation should change to support the stopping of activities (e.g. changing physical spaces, policies, processes, priorities, roles)</li> </ul>	UK  USA	Fire and Rescue Service  <a href="https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/organization/our-insights/reimagining-the-office-and-work-life-after-covid-19#">https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/organization/our-insights/reimagining-the-office-and-work-life-after-covid-19#</a>



Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Targeted communication	<p><b>Consider providing information to international travellers on what they should do after entering your country.</b></p> <p>When travellers land in your country they may not have updated information or knowledge about the virus and local expectations for safe behaviours. Even people who are returning home after vacation may have forgotten the COVID-19 safe practices that they lived by before they left your country. <b>See Case Study</b></p>	Germany Netherlands Sweden	
<b>Governance and legislation</b>			
Risk management	<p><b>Consider research into avoidable deaths as a result of COVID-19 and lockdown.</b> The avoidable death framework (ADF) considers avoidable deaths from disasters, including pandemics which are amenable (treatable), preventable, or both. Amenable deaths require timely and effective healthcare. Preventable deaths can be avoided through public health interventions such as epidemiology and surveillance, outreach, screening and health teaching.</p> <p><b>Amenable death research can analyse:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Waiting times and the impacts of delays on those who receive and those who give care e.g. the time interval between onset of symptoms and seeking medical interventions; the time interval between the arrival of the patient and commencing treatment</li> <li>▪ Effectiveness of the health system including outcomes that are affected by the way the system works e.g. the application of COVID-19 treatment protocol. More amenable (treatable) deaths in a given region would indicate a less effective system</li> </ul> <p><b>Preventable death research can analyse:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effectiveness of health interventions e.g. hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette, social distancing, crowd control and lockdown</li> <li>▪ Indirect deaths e.g. hunger, suicide</li> </ul> <p>Consider how amenable and preventable deaths could be further effectively avoided through disaster risk governance which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Risk communication</li> <li>▪ Coordination, collaboration and cooperation between the government and the general public; between governmental departments; and between the government and civil societies/multilateral organisations</li> </ul>	India	<p>Avoidable Deaths Network</p> <p><a href="https://www.avoidable-deaths.net/ongoing-projects/">https://www.avoidable-deaths.net/ongoing-projects/</a></p>

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Emergency planning	<p><b>Consider assessing your organisation’s plan for responding to COVID-19 outbreaks.</b> To plan for local outbreaks of the pandemic, local government in England were required to develop and publicise their Local Outbreak Plan on how they will manage any sporadic surges of the virus in their local area. To structure these outbreak control plans, UK public health authorities identified seven connected themes to cover: care homes and schools; high risk places and communities; methods for local mobile testing units; contact tracing and infection control in complex settings; integrating local and national data; supporting vulnerable people to self-isolate; establishing governance structures. Other countries (e.g. Ireland and New Zealand) have also required the development of outbreak control plans, especially for outbreaks in care homes.</p> <p>Consider how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review how other organisations have planned for outbreaks and learn from the contents of those plans</li> <li>▪ Develop an outbreak control plan for how to manage a spike in COVID-19 case</li> <li>▪ Use others’ plans to confirm the contents of your plans and/or expand those contents</li> <li>▪ How to exercise those plans and how to share the learning from those exercises with other organisations</li> <li>▪ Developing bespoke outbreak control plans for specific sectors e.g. care homes</li> </ul>	UK	<p>Birmingham, UK: <a href="https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/16599/covid_19_local_outbreak_control_plan_birmingham">https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/16599/covid_19_local_outbreak_control_plan_birmingham</a></p> <p>North Yorkshire, UK: <a href="https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/our-outbreak-plan">https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/our-outbreak-plan</a></p>

## Briefing C: Travelling safely: Leaving your country and arriving overseas

As countries begin to open their border to international travel, there is much to consider, not least the information provided to travellers before they leave your country, as they travel, and as they enter your country.

Information provided to travellers before they leave their country is key, so travellers can prepare themselves to travel to an overseas destination with the right supplies and knowing the expected behaviours. This is especially important during COVID-19 where countries have differing regulations regarding social distancing, travel within the country, and fines. Consider providing a government-issued 'safer travel information sheet'<sup>1</sup> and advising travellers to download it before they leave the country. The information sheet could cover:

- Travel advisory for the country they are to visit
- Behaviours and supplies needed for COVID safe travel and at the destination e.g. face masks
- How to travel safely on all legs of the trip (from home to final destination) e.g. not arriving too early at departure points, ticketing, parking
- Expectations for safe travel practices such as social distancing, required face coverings and when/how to wear masks
- Tips for travelling using all types of transport e.g. cars, aircraft, ferries
- Exemptions for people e.g. who does not need to wear a face covering
- Where to find more information, key contacts and their contact information

The travel industry has a central role in advising travellers of travel-related and destination-specific COVID-19 information. The travel industry can provide advice to:<sup>2,3</sup>

- Prepare travellers for practical departure and arrival procedures e.g. temperature sensors, health declaration forms
- Practice COVID-19 behaviours whilst travelling e.g. mask wearing, personal interactions, expectations on children and infirm
- Provide up to date information to travellers on the COVID-19 situation in the arrival country and how to access current information during their stay
- Identify what travellers should do if they suspect they have symptoms during their stay and before they travel home
- Inform travellers of mandatory acts on arrival, such as registering or downloading a mandated track and trace phone app
- Educate travellers on the local expectation for behaving safely in the country and local means of enforcement
- Detail what travellers should do on arrival e.g. quarantine, self-isolation, in the case of a local lockdown
- Where to find more information, key contacts and their contact information

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-safer-travel-guidance-for-passengers#safer-travel-information-sheet>

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.airfrance.co.uk/GB/en/common/page\\_flottante/information/faq-coronavirus.htm](https://www.airfrance.co.uk/GB/en/common/page_flottante/information/faq-coronavirus.htm)

<sup>3</sup> <https://travelupdates.abudhabiairport.ae/home>

- Penalties for non-compliance with local requirements for COVID-19<sup>3</sup>

When travellers land in a different country, or even return to their home country, they may not have updated information or knowledge about COVID-19 transmission, or the local expectations or regulations put in place to encourage safe behaviours. Instead travellers may have COVID-19 practices that do not align with the expectations of the country they are in, so need information to make adjustments so they can live by the county's current protocols and legislation.<sup>4</sup> So that travellers arriving into your country are able to act according to local advice, consider how to update travellers on practices they should follow, covering<sup>5, 6, 7</sup>:

- Major local developments on the virus
- The impact of those developments on new behaviours, expectations, curfews, etc.
- Information on the sorts of services that are available, including holiday-related and travel
- Information on regulations, behaviours, practices and expectations e.g. quarantine, self-isolation, track and trace procedures
- Information on residence permits and visas
- Information on onward travel, transiting through the country and returning home
- Where to find more information, key contacts and their contact information

Appropriate channels should be considered to share this information with travellers e.g. travel providers, travel infrastructure providers, hotels.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/einreiseundaufenthalt/coronavirus>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/tourism-in-the-netherlands>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.krisinformation.se/en/hazards-and-risks/disasters-and-incidents/2020/official-information-on-the-new-coronavirus/visiting-sweden-during-the-covid-19-pandemic>



## Briefing D: Useful webinars

Taken place in the past week	Webinar Title	Link to presentation
26.6.2020	Community-based disaster risk reduction approaches in the context of Covid-19 in Africa	<a href="https://gndr.org/news/events/item/2034-webinar-community-based-disaster-risk-reduction-approaches-in-the-context-of-covid-19-in-africa.html">https://gndr.org/news/events/item/2034-webinar-community-based-disaster-risk-reduction-approaches-in-the-context-of-covid-19-in-africa.html</a>
1.7.2020	The impact of COVID-19 on routes to funding for SMEs	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/168327416542829/videos/570277193658629/?_so_channel_tab&amp;rv=all_videos_card">https://www.facebook.com/168327416542829/videos/570277193658629/?_so_channel_tab&amp;rv=all_videos_card</a>
2.7.2020	Metropolitan Resilience: How metropolitan areas have responded to the Covid19 crisis	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDWt_YBhfBY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDWt_YBhfBY</a>
<b>Coming up</b>		
Date	Webinar Title	Link to registration
16.7.2020	Community and City Resilience and COVID-19: Organizational resilience & the resilience professional and 'new' emergencies	<a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_MwaYy2RYTYiYvP62oRp5-g">https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_MwaYy2RYTYiYvP62oRp5-g</a>
16.7.2020	Pandemics and Climate Change: Colliding Systemic Risks	<a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_xYs7QPRkSFyVG_XxF5ixRQ">https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_xYs7QPRkSFyVG_XxF5ixRQ</a>
17.7.2020	Delivering the private sector pipeline after COVID	<a href="https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8256800568471649291">https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8256800568471649291</a>