

# Minutes of Meeting

**Theme:** India Combating COVID-19

**Meeting time:** 10:00-12:00 Aug 21st 2020, 10:00-12:00 (GMT+8)

**Venue:** Zoom

**Meeting content:**

**Part I: Technical Seminar**

**Host:**

Let's move on to the presentations. First I invite Vikrant to introduce what Indian government has done in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Vikrant:**

Thank you so much for giving me this opportunity. On behalf of Sphere India, I will present on the COVID-19 epidemic. And I think I will do 2 presentations which revolve around the COVID-19 situation, what we will achieve, the basic information of Sphere India and what responsibilities we should assume.

## **1. Introduction of Sphere India.**

Sphere India is a national coalition of humanitarian agencies in India, consisting of more than 72 agencies and 24 sub national platforms. Many of these national and local agencies cooperate and share experience with each other. Apart from these national members, we also form 805 associate members networks with organizations all over the country, and we have 24 state IAGs. In terms of the government, we have partnerships and advocacy. Also we have sector specific networks, like WASH, EFSL promotion, shelter, health, protection and education. So these are the sector networks. In the south Asian region, you know, we cooperate and set up networks with partnerships of other countries like Pakistan, Nepal and so forth. Therefore, we have formed a network called SATHI with every country in the south Asian region. At Asian level, we have COVID-19 disaster response mechanism, national networks and other partnerships. Globally we present Sphere Project, CHS A and other initiatives. With all these together, we indirectly contribute much to the communities. So this is what Sphere India is about.

## **2. COVID-19 Response**

When it comes to our COVID-19 response, I will come to the 'COVID-19 Academy at a Glance' in my next slide. But here is something of what we have done during this epidemic. Just like what I have said in the previous slide, we have set up sector coordination networks covering key 7 social service sectors. Then we worked in coordination of unified response of Sphere India members which includes 280 organizations reaching out 18.95 million people. Also, we coordinated support to IAGs and coordinated the process with 28 states through Group of State IAGs Leaders, and we had meetings with the IAG leaders to learn experience from the states and share the issues and challenges we met. As you can see, the picture on the top of the slide demonstrated the call for action for COVID response, and we had came up with various actions for the COVID response. Also, we coordinated,

collaborated and communicated with some non-governmental organizations for joint actions. Besides, we set up working groups on migrants and urban slums partnering and incubating initiatives for reaching out to migrant workers and urban pools. So this is our COVID-19 response. Then I will introduce the COVID-19 Academy to give more details.

## COVID-19 Response

- ❖ Sector Coordination (Covering key 7 social service sectors)
- ❖ Coordination of Unified Response response of Sphere India members, partners and others (280 organisations pan India) reaching out 18.95 Million people.
- ❖ Coordination Support to IAGs and coordination with 28 states through Group of State IAG leaders
- ❖ Call for action for COVID response
- ❖ Interfaith Humanitarian Alliance
- ❖ Working Group on Migrants and Urban Slums partnering and incubating initiatives for reach out to migrant workers and urban poors.

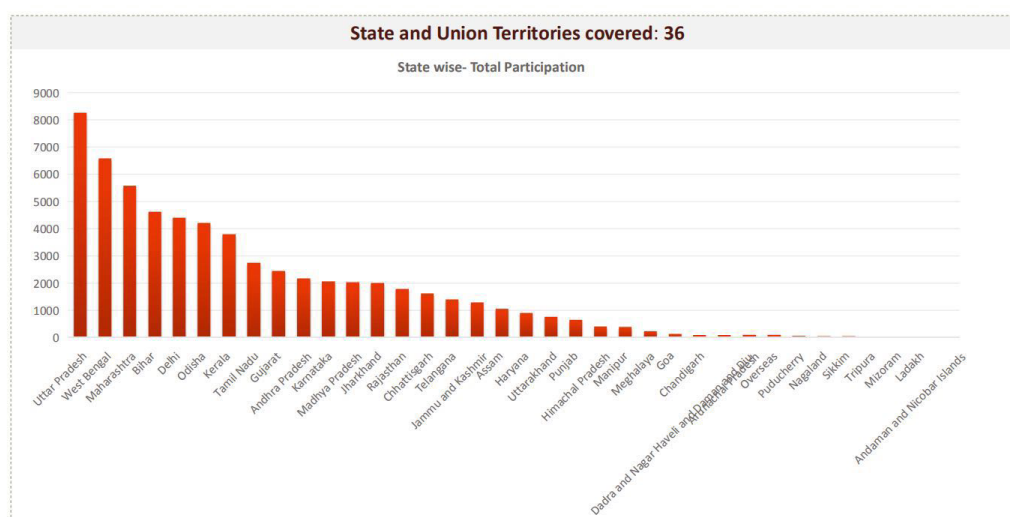


### 3. COVID-19 Academy at a Glance

This academy was a capacity building initiative launched on 10th April, 2020. Its mission is to ennoble frontline volunteers and outreach workers across India to fulfill various roles in COVID-19 preparedness and response to support local government, administration and communities as a collaborative initiative of WHO, UNICEF and HCLF etc. And its themes cover disaster, health, nutrition, hygiene, education, economic recovery, gender, social security, climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Till now, we have 101 sessions in total covering 68 sessions and 33 plenaries. And the total number of participants reach 96,624 while international participants and YouTube viewers reach 10,107 and 20,272 respectively. Mostly the sessions were held in English, however, many of viewers are bilinguals. When it comes to the gender wise participation, 56% are males, 41% are females and 3% are other genders. Besides, there were 1,686 people with disabilities participating in sessions. Specifically, 40% of them are vision-impaired, 25% are hearing-impaired and 35% have other disabilities.

This graph demonstrates 36 states and union territories covered.



Many initiative sessions were launched in collaboration with other organizations. We have collaborated with 178 knowledge partners and 301 expert panelists. We also held 51 sessions with government partnerships. So this is the collaboration we have had.

#### **4. Way Forward - Phase II Plans Aug-Oct**

One common thing is that we need to have more skill-based training sessions in vernacular languages in partnership with state authorities and institutions. Also, the documentation of progress is made on PM's 10 point agenda. Apart from this, we have sector consultations for the 7 core social sectors (WASH, Food and nutrition, Shelter, Health, Protection, Education and Communication) covering: damage and loss analysis due to disasters; multiyear and multi-stakeholder collaborative planning and strategies for better intra and inter sector coordination; Modules development and piloting for each sector; sessions covering floods and other hazard events issues and priorities.

Once again, I want to give my sincere thanks to IACCR and all the participants who have joined from different countries. Thanks for giving me this opportunity.

#### **Host:**

Thank you, Vikrant. Your presentation was fantastic and brilliant. Now we will move on to the next and invite Ms. Aditi Umrao to make her presentation.

#### **Aditi Umrao:**

Uttar Pradesh is the largest State of India in terms of population. Had it been a country in itself, it would have been the 6th largest country so it is a region which we have to act upon. But when it comes to per capita income, Uttar Pradesh has half per capita income than the national average. Therefore, one of the largest population and lowest per capita income make this situation worse than any other disaster.

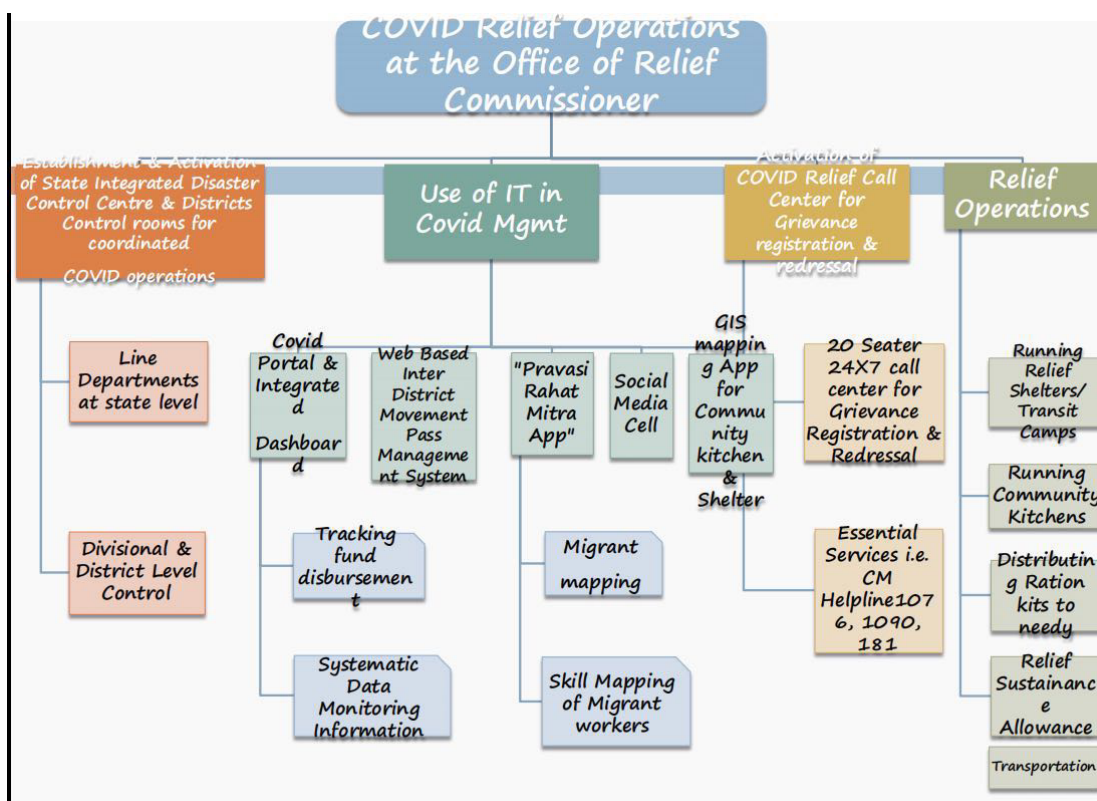
It was on 5th March that the COVID-19 pandemic was first confirmed in Uttar Pradesh. On 14th March, the government announced COVID as a notified disaster. Only when it is notified as a disaster can lots of activities and measures be taken out. And this was for the first time that the Disaster Management Act 2005 was invoked on a pan India basis and this was invoked to address a public health crisis. So you can understand it is the first time when many things took place for the first time.

During the COVID lockdown, economy of the country was severely hit. As we all know, not only in India but the global economy was also seriously hit. Approximately 3.8 million migrant laborers returned to their homes in Uttar Pradesh during lockdown because it is one of the states where lots of people go out in search of work. But during this lockdown, industries, factories or offices were all closed so people started to return to their hometowns. With a lot of people coming in, the risk of infection will soar up, and there will be a lot to be managed. Therefore, one important step is to nominate the nodal department. The nodal department has an incident response system, and all of us who are working in the disaster management must have heard of it. In this incident response system, we have lots of practice taken out during this COVID, and we have found it is also the most effective system responding to

the emergency.

Apart from this, I also want to share other experience with you. When this COVID pandemic started, we understood that the group required lots of agencies of the government to be involved in operations. Therefore, the office of relief commissioner was notified as a nodal department to coordinate this kind of situation. It was a key step in this management of COVID pandemic.

We have spared lots of efforts, and briefly I would like to share the efforts made by the office of relief commissioner. First, the state integrated disaster control center and districts control rooms for coordination have been established. Then in the COVID management, we did very extensively on the use of IT. One important thing was the COVID portal because it linked all the departments of the government who used to work in isolation. And they can find all the information on the integrated dashboard so it is extremely significant in dealing with such large-scale pandemic. Besides, web based district movement pass management system was built up. You know, we have 75 districts, and many people had to move from one to another, which may provoke more emergencies. Therefore, this system greatly made it convenient for people to move around within the state. Also, the system demonstrated a good use of IT: earlier we made it manually which meant that a person need to come to the district office and applied for it every day. However, now with this IT tool, we can do it just with click. Then, a very important thing was the Pravasi Rahat Mitra app which can map all the people coming in from other state and map the skills of migrant workers. Therefore, the data would be shared with all the international, national and state industries, which helped laborers coming in from other state to know more about the employment information. Again, this app is also a good use of IT. Then we also have social media cell. We established this cell to help spread significant messages in case that some people may miss some important information. You know, a large number of people coming back from other state should be in quarantine for 14 days, however, the houses, shelters or food etc. are severely insufficient. Therefore, shelters and community kitchens were established to feed this people, and then the GIS mapping app helped people to find the locations on their mobile phone.





This is a picture of state integrated disaster control center that we established.

## *Best Practices adopted during* "Pravasi Rahat Mitra App" (Mobile App) for migrant & skill mapping:

- Skill Mapping of 3.7 million migrant labourers has been done through this system.
- This data is being used by all major companies available in India.



And this is the Pravasi Rahat Mitra app which I was just talking about.

So these are the initiatives which we have done for COVID situation management. What we found very very important was that acting fast is the key to understanding the situation. And second I think incident response system is key to tackling the disaster because not only the COVID pandemic but almost any disaster need many agencies to response. And the use of IT is also extremely important these days because everyone has a mobile phone which can be linked to many IT tools. Besides, we have spared many efforts on capacity building. For instance, we collaborated with many volunteering organizations, and we have built more than 4,000 community kitchens and shelters. So this is what we have done for COVID-19 management.

**Host:**

Thank you Aditi. It seems that you have done such a brilliant job. Congratulations and salute to you and your team. Then I invite Professor Sheela Misra to make her presentation.

**Sheela Misra:**

Thank you. I am really thankful for the organization for giving me this opportunity to share some of our initiatives with you. Now I would like to share my screen. Just a moment.

My presentation is about the role of higher education in combating COVID-19 pandemic. As we all know, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 11th, 2020. And after that, they started the first lockdown on March 24th. Here is some of the data.

There is one thing that I want to tell all of you: India is a very diversified country with different cultures and people from nationalities, communities and of various ages etc. Therefore, it makes us think about what the local strategy, attitude and behavior should be.

Now let us come to the next slide. WHO said that the Coronavirus is going to stay here, and we are not going to get rid of this virus very soon. Therefore, we need to find out a solution which can go without much damage to the people, the economy and the environment.

### WHO saying that Corona is here to stay?

This is a virus has found a balance between them and us. When the herd immunity comes, it means one case leads to one case. It may lingers on in the community for long period, become the part of other viruses' community. Outbreaks may be in future whenever the susceptible population increases. when new births occur.

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We need to draw some lessons and experience from the history. We can see that during the Spanish Flu of 1918, most of the fatalities happened in the 2nd wave. Therefore, it is very very important that we have to focus on the attitude and behavior of the people and to know that how we need to lift.

This is a prediction made by professor Jayaprakash Muliyil: Two million may die if lockdown is lifted substantially. This number is based on the mortality experiences from the UK and France but the fact is that diversities in gender, ethnicity, age etc. many have impact on the spreading, risk and response.

Therefore, we need to understand the behavior of Coronavirus in our country. We need to figure out how it is spreading, how symptoms of the

disease vary from different groups etc. Unless we understand it very well, the nature of virus will be very difficult for us to make strategies and to plan for the future. For this, we have to make different strategies for different peoples.

So how to handle all these kinds of challenges? Psycho-social issue are very severe. Patients who are suffering from the COVID-19 disease have a high level of post-traumatic stress symptoms, and their families also have different types of issues. Even if the patients come back after being cured, the society still has a different attitude towards them. Moreover, it is also very difficult for them to continue the normal working so these psycho-social

### Psycho-social Issues: Focus @Holistic Well being

Many Studies are coming up showing high level of post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) and depressive symptoms not only in patients but also care givers. Higher Education may train students. Trained Student counselors can play an important role in keeping their families, friends and relatives in good mental health and help them adjust in new normal.

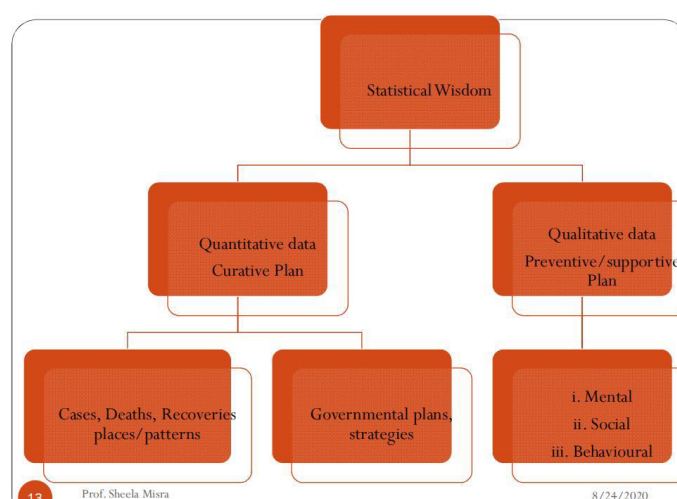
• Frontline workers working in tough and stressful environment for such a long time are now feeling fatigue and also getting infected at higher level, which is another cause of great concern. They and their families are under great stress.

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issues are very challenging.

As we can see, the statistical wisdom can be divided into 2 parts. One is quantitative data and the curative plan which is following the cases, deaths, recoveries and government strategies. The other is qualitative data and preventive plan including mental, social and behavioral dimensions.



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Prof. Sheela Misra

8/24/2020

For this, what we did was working as partners with Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Authority and Inter Agency Groups in the fight against COVID-19 to strengthen the systems and protecting the most vulnerable groups through counseling, awareness, sensitization and bursting the myths about the COVID-19 etc. so that we can understand what strategies each

### Higher Education: MoU among Universities ,Inter Agency Groups and UPSDMA &HWFD(PM Ten Point Agenda)

- working as partners with Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Authority and Inter Agency Groups in the fight against COVID-19 to strengthen the systems and protecting the most vulnerable groups through counseling ,awareness, sensitization and bursting the myths about Covid 19, etc research, predictions .

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place need to have.

With this purpose, we have conducted the awareness, attitudinal and behavioral change studies during COVID-19 and recommended the findings to the government. Also, we have built up the research and academic support system by designing a curriculum on it.



- Fighting Infodemic is causing lots of psycho-social issues which are also taken care by our volunteers and collaborating agencies
- Conducting the awareness, attitudinal and behavioral change studies during covid 19 and recommending the findings them to government.
- Research and academic support system to fight Covid 19 by designing a curriculum on it.

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Here you can see, we have prepared a good team of volunteers across

## Preparing a good team of Volunteers across State

# लविवि छात्रों को आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए तैयार करेगा

### संस्कृति

लखनऊ | कविता संस्कृति

लखनऊ (कविता संस्कृति) लखनऊ में एक विद्यार्थी-संयोजित समिति के तहत एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें विद्यार्थियों को आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए तैयार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।

इस अवसर पर विद्यार्थियों को विभिन्न आपदाओं के निपटारे के तरीके और आवश्यकताओं के बारे में बताया गया।

• राज्य और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के बीच सहयोग

• लखनऊ विद्यार्थी संघ के अध्यक्ष का संबोधन



लखनऊ विद्यार्थी संघ के अध्यक्ष का संबोधन

लखनऊ विद्यार्थी संघ के अध्यक्ष का संबोधन

लखनऊ विद्यार्थी संघ के अध्यक्ष का संबोधन

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the state.

Lots of trainings and workshops have been conducted by us for COVID-19 and other disasters to government officials or volunteer groups.

### Training /Workshops for Covid19 and other disasters to Government officials/ Volunteer Groups



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We have started 100 days of nonstop capacity building sessions since April 1st, 2020. At least 2,000 people from 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh participated in it. Also, Inter Agency Group agencies and local NGO's, Educational Institutions, Local Community, FM Radio to fight Infodemics etc. participated in it.

### 100 days of Nonstop Capacity Building Sessions since April 1'2020

- At least 2000 participants from 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh
- Inter Agency Group agencies and local NGO's
- Educational Institutions
- Local Community
- FM Radio to fight Infodemics
- Media Partnership
- Public& Private Hospitals & Doctors
- Community Kitchen

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We conducted exclusive sensitization webinars for GBV, and people from America, Canada and some Asian countries all participated in the GBV conference.



And the close vigilance and daily reporting by volunteers from community was a great achievement.

## Exclusive Sensitization Webinars for GBV

- Based on evidence from the early months of the COVID-19 ,pandemic it is clear that there will be unequal and disproportionate impact of Covid 19 pandemic on women, girls and weaker groups.
- Maintaining essential sexual and reproductive health services and protect women and girls who are more likely to experience trauma, monetary hardship, illness or disruption because of the crisis. We try to build stronger communities centered on mobilizing the youth and partnering agencies.

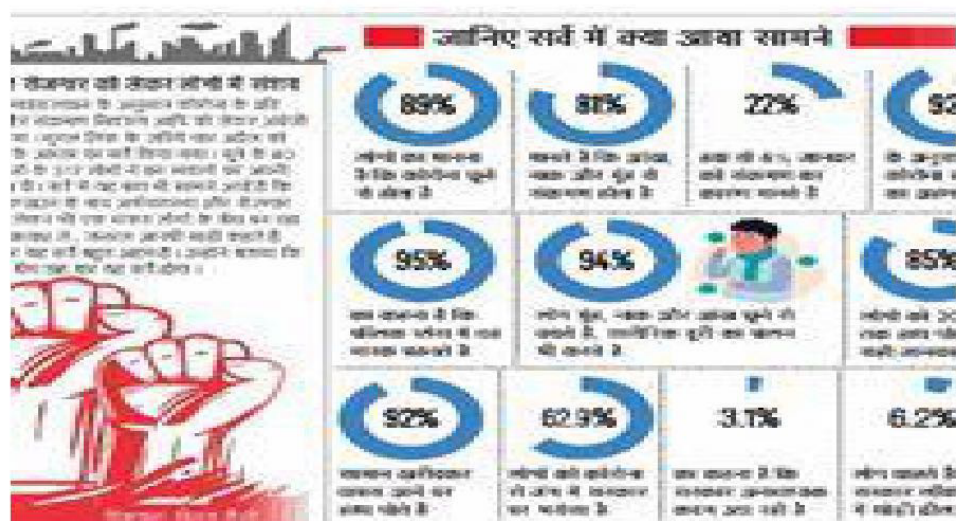
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We carried out some surveys to understand the behavior.

## Surveys to understand Behavior/Attitude



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COVID-19 is a huge challenge, and we are all learning... Let us work in closer collaboration to come back to a better normal soonest. Thank you and take care.

**Sharer: Mr. Wanghaibo**

**Subject: Nonprofit Organization – some experience about China's efforts to battle floods and COVID-19**

**Host:** Now let's welcome Mr. Wang Haibo.

**Mr. Wang:** Okay, thank you for the opportunity to share our experience in the battle of floods and also the previous battle to the COVID-19. We just want to share some organization perspective and how and what we did in some experiences, the lessons we've learned during this process in the past 6 months. And I want to share 4 points.

**Outline:** The first one is the joint effort between the government, agencies and the social organizations. The second part is about the partnership among different social sectors, different organizations. And the third one is how to mobilize local organizations to take ownerships and take initiatives. The last one is how to have a deeper, a deep mobilization to the community, so that everyone will be able to join in the process.

### **1. The Joint Effort**

Okay, the first one is about the joint effort between the government and social sectors. Once after the COVID-19, the government agencies initiate the effort to triumph, we can see all the agencies can work together, both from the government side and from the social sectors side. The government side had more information in China's specific situation, the government has more information overall the infrastructure, and also the majority sources, but the government wasn't able to cover everything in the relief and in the response. And the social sectors are nonprofit-organizations, different agencies, they are able to reach to the deeper level of the communities, and they are able to network with different lower level government. So in the very beginning of all these disasters, government agencies have hosted the platform with everyone who join in to talk about the need and the directions. And then we talk about the variable resources. And with their cooperation, with agencies work together to cover the main needs.

The picture below shows the flood relief, how different organizations and the leaders joint together to discuss the procedures, to discuss the guidelines, and also, you can see the government agencies transfer their offices into a supply storage room. You can see the bottles, the water supplies behind the scene. So this is really a good sign that how the government side and the social sectors side work together.



## 2. The Partnership

The second part is about the effective partnership among different agencies.

With all the meetings, coordination meetings, facilities meetings, the government different social sectors will work together. This was the mobilization in the national level. Different agencies through the current modern technology are able to have the online conference and face-to-face meetings. In the COVID-19 response, about 50 nonprofit organizations worked together on the platform. So, actually, facilitate the platform for 21 cities and counties on our province, which covers about 80 million people in our society. Also not only we were response for the COVID-19 crisis in our province, we were able to provide resources to support the needs, also our province and even all sides of our countries. The picture shows that 3 nonprofit organizations jointly support the water supply to the COVID-19 needs in Nepato, how the water and the devices will be shipped to Nepato for their needs.



And last month, during the floods in Anhui province, more than 70 agencies worked together on the platform to work with about 5 different counties in their flood needs. The effective partnerships among different agencies is very essential to mobilize people and integrate knowledge and also all the financial resources in the response to the disasters. For example, in the last month, the flood relief, the disaster response, the local agency has ability to mobilize local volunteers and some foundations were able to

contribute the financial resources, so we worked together to help this region.

### 3.

#### The Mobilization

And the third experience is that we really need to seek the local ownerships and the local initiatives during the response. The local organizations are the primary task force to take the response, this is a relief package for a family:



Originally, we budgeted about 14 hundred packages for the flood relief. When the local organizations take the initiative, we were able to negotiate with the local and finally cut the cost down. We actually have the budget for 18 hundred instead of 14 for the needs of people. Under this condition, 4 financial foundations, 5 nonprofit organization and 6 government agencies worked together to make this happen.

### 4.

#### Everyone Involved

Lastly, I want to say: this is a battle for everyone who are affected or related to this crisis, so what we have been doing is trying to mobilize everyone, it would involve every person, every area and every business.

For instance, in our effort in the flood relief, the local personal who used to deliver food or packages to the crisis area, they were used their vehicles in the relief supplies, they will mobilize the situation. During the COVID-19, we mobilize the students from the medical school, they will serve to the community; they are not only the victims; they are also being a part of the helping tasks force. In this process, the government agencies promotion and the local NGO grasp the joint effort made this happen.

So these are the experiences we' ve learned from the past 6 months. Thanks for your attention!

**Host:** Thank you, Mr. Wang, thank you for your sharing.

#### Open Discussion Part

##### Discussion by participants

**Q1:** Hello, executive, this is Yash from Japan. Thank you so much for your wonderful presentation, I wonder that what' s the differences between natural disasters response and COVID-19 response? How do you see the differences?

**Answer:** In other disasters, in general, after 2000, we have teams to deal



with mitigation. But still, it is very abstracted. So when COVID-19 began, only the prevention is the big fix.

The second point is that sometimes other disasters didn't get a lot of notice, but this time China's floods are different. We know it's coming, and this gives our strength to deal with the problem.

**Q2:** This time, in India, a lot of migrant workers moved one place to another, and Vietnam moved a great percentage as well. The relief measures, especially to the migrant workers, to maintain the social distance, to improve the combating technology. During this, human demarcation has got more challenges, I would say. The recovery after COVID-19, I hear it is a big challenge because the social sectors can't fully support the financial situation. I think it is good to compare with other disasters to bring meaningful experiences. So when did they respond to COVID-19 step up?

**Answer:** Around late February. An early response, they value the rules on mitigating and managing.

**Sharer: Dr. Ms. Lalita Pradeep (Director, State Institute of Educational Technology, Government of Uttar Pradesh)**

**Subject:** School Education during COVID-19 Era in Uttar Pradesh

**1. Dealing with all aspects of assessment**

It includes teachers' assessment, students' assessment, and all other kinds of assessment. So it is just like a big workshop. And we covered around 5-6 cities the assessment.

**2. The second is "ICD"**

It was about how to relate, how to develop content, how to use free and open software, etc.

**3. The school leadership**

Because of the COVID-19, teachers and other people are starting up this initiative. So we started up the online classes for children. The teaching program including English speaking, math, science and technology, different subjects on different students, it was more flexible compared to the average school teaching program.

**4. Using social media**

Even at the hardest times, we will use WhatsApp and through all media forms to send messages to students. At least 50 groups are responsible for this thing, which can be considered some sort of mechanism. Those groups, from 50 to 200, will communicate with students and parents. We started the cooperation with IACCR at the same time, like this program, learning English.

**5. The major task: the teachers' capacity**

We were trying to reach every teacher, the message, still, via WhatsApp, this device helped a lot. Last year, we started a mission, and this year it became an online task.



**Sharer: Chen Yage (medical officer of IACCR)**  
**Subject: the optional strategy on the current situation of school-reopening**

**Chen Yage:** It is my pleasure to share my opinion with you. So today I'm going to hold a discuss on the current situation of school-reopening, to seek the optional strategy. Some of my information in today might be absorb from other countries.

## **1. Greece**

According to the report of the Greece newspaper on August, the number of the infections in Greece was staying high at August. And the schools have envisioned some optional measures to deal with the problem.

The Greece public has held a meeting to show that 150 new cases of coronavirus have been diagnosed in Greece on Aug 16<sup>th</sup>. For details, please refer to the figure below.

**150 new cases of coronavirus have been diagnosed in Greece on Aug 16th.**

**A total of 7,222 cases have been diagnosed in the country, with a total of 230 deaths.**

**2 possibilities regarding the opening of the school:**

**The 1st scenario — completely normal, i.e. school starts as scheduled with additional protective measures and everyone wears masks;**

**The 2nd scenario — similar to the measures implemented in May and June, with no more than 15 students in each class and classroom.**

## **2. Singapore**

And then for Singapore, Singapore has ready to reopen their classes in

June, and the measure they adopted can be divided into two faces. The first phase will begin at June 2, while the second will start in a few weeks. For details, please refer to the figure below.

**Phase 1:**

Starting June 2, P6, S4 and S5 leavers resumed daily schooling that day.

P.4, P.5, S.1 and S.2 students will return to school in the first and third weeks and continue to study at home in the second and fourth weeks

P.1, P.2, P.3 and S.3 students will continue to study at home during the first and third weeks and return to school during the second and fourth weeks.

The Junior College and Lai Yan Senior Secondary School had to ensure that only half of the students returned to school at any one time during Phase 1, so that all students had enough time to meet their teachers face-to-face.

**Phase 2:**

It is expected that in a few weeks, when the island-wide blockade is further eased, all students will be allowed to return to school on a daily basis.

### 3. UK and Australia

For the UK and Australia, their two studies have been published currently in THE LANCET Child & Adolescence Health, that an effective contact tracing pandemic measures play a critical role in the opening school safety. The study pointed out that the importance of the broader contact of opening schools, and the news of further researches on the level of transmission among students and adolescence populations. For more details on the study, please refer to the figure below:

- The modelling study suggests that if the UK is to reopen schools in September, a high coverage detection-tracking-quarantine strategy must be achieved to avoid a second outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- Another study from Australia simulated the impact of the reopening of schools in the UK in September showed that the UK could avoid a second wave of COVID-19 outbreaks if complemented by a test-trace-isolate programme (TTI) with sufficiently broad coverage. A second study, which collected outbreak data in New South Wales, Australia, from January to April 2020, found that schools and childcare centres had lower levels of virus transmission when control measures were in place.

ARTICLES | ONLINE FIRST  
Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in Australian

The study of Australia that I mentioned, its data is pretty valuable, but it should be noted that this finding should be interpreted in the context of the outbreak in New South Wales.

### 4. China

And for China, most schools are expected to be opened in September. There are several measures to be carried out:

- Precise mapping and monitoring of teachers' and students' health conditions
- Strengthening the management of teachers' and students' return
- Broaden the procurement channels to ensure an effective supply of prevention and control materials
- Universities is likely to follow the strict regulations of lockdown and access-control management
- Implement the temperature detection system, and set up a reasonable isolation area if necessary
- The teaching methods are likely to be online teaching combined with on-campus practising on rotation.

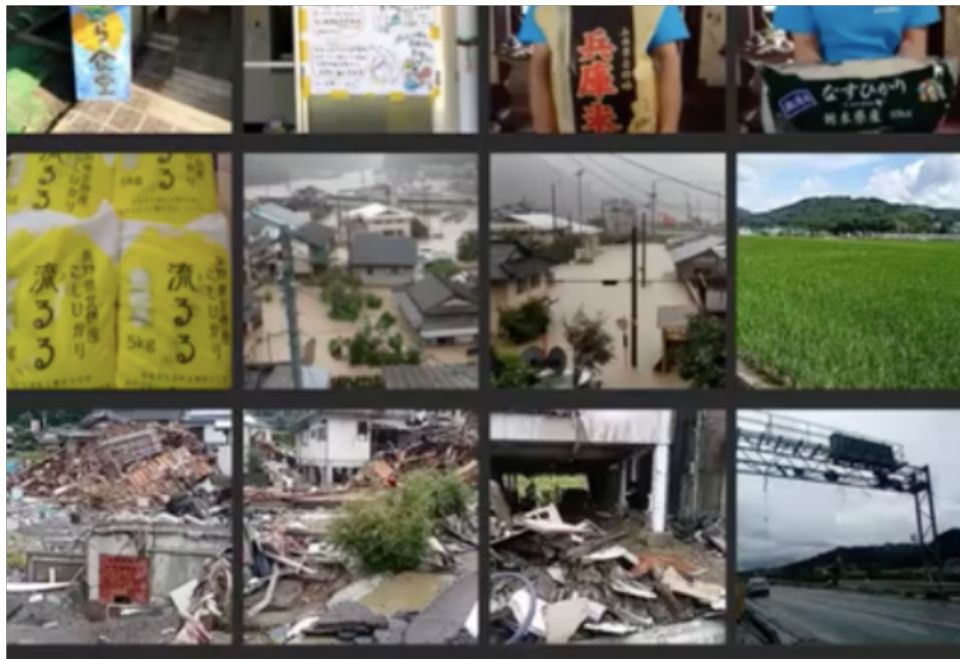
So this is the end of my sharing and thank you for your listening.

Thank you for your sharing,  
Okay, Dr. AKG, do you have anything to share?  
No more questions. Thank you for joining us.

### **Open discussion on the actions and floods** **Discussion by participants**

**Youshi:** as a COVID branch of IACCR, we held over 10 meetings. And last month, we had floods in many places in Japan, and today one of our people will share the basic situation in Japan.

**Jiholita:** Hello, everyone, I'm Jiholita from Japan. Thank you for your time, I will share the situation in Japan. We have heavy rain on July, mainly in Tohoku regions. 150 people died and about 18 thousand houses damaged by flood. Most of the support organizations and frontiers cannot come out to rescue because of the risk of COVID-19. Actually, on facing the COVID-19 fears, some communities including suburbs don't bring people outside, but some other communities aren't that sensitive. And now, most of the supporting activities conducted by NGOs, universities and government. And some of the organizations were established after the natural disasters in these 1/2 years. But now local people and supporting organizations exhausted because human resources are scarce, also some pandemic areas. Now, we cooperate with public organizations. We think it is important to cooperate with various agencies both from inside and outside. For example, the organization has held the online meeting for suburbs, where some lawyers, academic professors and supporting organizations are involved. And maybe I can share some pictures:



(current situation)



(online seminar for outside supporters)

And we solicit donations and contributions for suburbs. Also other movements, flood funding was established to support the situation. Some university students went for the frontier, they also deal with difficult situation because of the COVID-19. So some supporters solicit to support the local people. Actually, we can't find a good fundamental solution yet, and we have to think the long-term strategies. Thank you very much.

**IACCR:** Hello, everyone, I'm still wondering that what IACCR can do to advise all the national organizations, support to fight against this floods in China, and how to rescue all the human in this disaster. I think China has the most volunteers in the world. I have some data here and I just send it into group chat so that everyone can refer to.

**Youshi:** Thank you. So first, we have to think first is need. We COVID branch, so far, we collect the need from each country. And the second is the fund. How to collect the donation and how to use the fund? So please give me some information. The third is we have to have priorities because flood is sweeping India, China and Japan... Many countries have the disasters, we can't support every country, so we decide our priorities.

**IACCR:** Yoshi, I'd like to add one word, we should not only collect the needs but also compare the needs and their resources. I think the point is that we figure what is the gap? Like in China, the government has been leading the rescue actions. However, there must be some gaps that still need us to make up, and the same condition will apply to other countries. Cause IACCR can't meet with all the challenges and our resources are still limited. However, we can figure out what are the logical gap or the emergency gap that we can fill, so maybe that's the thing we should consider.

**Youshi:** Some people are out of support. Like Jiaying mentioned, children and some vulnerable groups. We will put the focus on minority and find out the information gap.