The Manchester Briefing on COVID-19

International lessons for local and national government response and recovery

Third briefing: Week beginning 20th April 2020

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What is 'The Manchester Briefing on COVID-19'?

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

Each week we aim to bring together international lessons and examples which may prompt your thinking on response to, and 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 three briefings:
Briefing A: Focus of the week – Blogs about COVID-19
Briefing B. Lessons you may find helpful from across the world
Briefing C: 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 two, 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: Focus of the week – Blogs about COVID-19

Each week we will bring you a brief focused summary on a relevant topic. This week we have developed a list of organisations and sources writing blogs on COVID-19 from a range of perspectives and countries.

What are blogs and webinars, and why are they important?
Blogs are written and posted on websites which maintain an ongoing chronicle, enabling up to date information to be made available quickly. Webinars are online conferences and chats that can be open to the public or through invitation. Recordings of webinars are often published after the event with a transcription of the discussion also acting as a chronological account of the information discussed. Blogs often provide individual perspectives and opinions as well as links to other information and are well established as an important mechanisms for quickly getting commentary on issues into the public domain and enabling further discussion, dissemination and action.

The sources listed here
Inevitably, COVID-19 is giving rise to a proliferation of blogs and webinars on a wide range of aspects, from a wide variety of commentators, including experts in their fields and reputable organisations. We have identified some key trusted sources below, relevant to response and recovery across systems internationally and nationally, and hope you find them useful. In future briefings we will highlight for you any blogs and webinars that might be of specific note.

We have also started our own blog series and would be happy to discuss with you if you would like to contribute to this. Our most recent blog concerns the development of apps to fight COVID. We are currently developing a webinar series.

INTERNATIONAL SOURCES
1. The World Bank publishes a blog series on the impacts of COVID-19 with topics ranging from economics to the environment. For example:
Planning for the economic recovery from COVID-19: A sustainability checklist for policymakers Governments should include the following factors in their stimulus packages: immediate needs, local institutional capacity, market conditions, borrowing headroom, and the legacy of past infrastructure investment decisions. Sustainability should be factored in, in its broadest sense, by using longer term criteria, and focusing on decarbonisation, long lasting resilience and adaptive capacity, the impact of physical, natural and human capital. A sustainability checklist is provided that raises questions that governments should consider to assess and choose projects.
2. The International Emergency Management Society publishes a regular newsletter bringing together lessons from across the world. For example:
Reflections on the COVID-19 pandemic Emergency managers from 10 countries: China, South Korea, Canada, the Philippines, Northern Cyprus, Kashmir, Croatia, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy, Ukraine, Thailand and the USA reflect on their situation and experiences. Each section provides information on the present situation, the actions taken and the results of these, and recommendations to others.

3. The <u>International Association of Emergency Managers</u> provides COVID-19 specific information, including webinars and links to information from a wide range of countries. For example:
Lessons and Observations from Front Resilience Professionals Panellists in these webinars focus on lessons and observations from the frontline from resilience professionals, what local partners are doing now to collaborate for recovery, and how they will put resilience planning into practice. Considerations for short-long term resilient recovery and keeping the "resilience dividends" as we balance many cascading effects are discussed.
4. The International Society for Quality in Health Care (<u>ISQUA</u>) has a <u>series of blogs and webinar transcripts</u> on health system response and recovery. For example:
Health System Recovery Lessons from the 2014 Ebola Outbreak in West Africa This draws on lessons learnt from the West African Ebola outbreak in 2014 which adversely impacted the already fragile health systems in the three-affected countries of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Key learning addressed the need to strengthen infection, prevention and control immediately through a community engagement and people-centred approach to health service delivery. This played a critical role in early recovery and the development of resilient health systems.
5. COVID-19: sharing learning and evidence for health policy and systems. <u>An ongoing</u> collection of articles, blogs, social and multimedia content exploring evidence and learning on and for health policy and systems responses to COVID-19 (Coronavirus). For example:
Leading in a crisis: committing to clear crisis communications What to do: focus on clear messages, credibility and care. Research suggests leaders would do well to abide by a few basic principles: - **Crafting the message carefully:** this requires careful alignment between the intent, content, rhetoric and staging, scripting and sequencing of crisis communication efforts. - **Integrate policy, operations and communications:** Ensure robust discussion between policy strategists, frontline response leaders and communications experts in your crisis management teams. - **Employ trusted sources:** Informal leaders and community allies may prove helpful in the crisis communication effort. Consider who are most likely to have the ear and the respect of target groups and recruit them to partake in a targeted effort. - **Avoid too many talking heads**: A crisis can only have so many formal leaders speaking on behalf of the response operation. Mixed messages emitted by too many talking heads cause confusion. - **Be present, show you care and listen:** Distraught, disappointed and fearful people look for signals in every aspect of their leaders' public performances.
6. <u>The Conversation</u> is an online platform where academics can publish their perspectives. It has global editions across the world. It therefore covers a wide range of COVID-19 topics. For example:
Coronavirus: urban parks can be a lifeline – if we respect lockdown rules Many city and urban dwellers have little access to outside space and provincial parks, gardens and local shared green spaces are vital for every day health. Local government, park managers and charities such as the National Trust have made choices to close access to parks to support social distancing aims and prevent gatherings and congregations. The public needs increased education to allow access to public parks and green spaces to ensure that access to outdoor space for all, for exercise, solitude, fresh air and health.

7. Discover Society publishes articles about the social science aspects of this public health crisis and its local and global expressions, written for a general audience and has a section focused on COVID-19. For example:

A better future only comes from recognising COVID-19 is a planetary health emergency
To mitigate the spread of COVID-19, governments have forced far-reaching changes to our early 21st century lives. Many of the things people value and enjoy doing – shopping, tourism, watching sport, even having drinks with friends – have been all but suspended. In their place have come new patterns of life, a dramatic drop in air pollution, traffic levels, noise, and reports of a revival of wildlife. This has led some to contemplate that, out of the current loss of lives and livelihoods, this emergency could be the catalyst of positive future change**.** However, the pathway to making a better, fairer world that some can now sense in this current crisis, must involve global cooperation to mitigate the effects of habitat and biodiversity loss. When the postponed UN Conferences on Biodiversity and on Climate Change re-convene in 2021, this must be high up on their agenda. From this crisis then comes an opportunity to address the planetary emergency like never before.

UK SOURCES

1. The Emergency Planning College is part of the Cabinet Office Civil Contingencies Secretariat, and the leading home of resilience learning and development in the UK

Using ISO22301: 2019 During the COVID-19 Crisis
This blog looks at adapting existing international standards to provide useful frameworks for management of Covid-19 response and recovery. In particular the blog addresses key elements to examine the health of systems through the lens of business continuity including:
- Understanding the organisation
- Leadership and commitment
- Documented information
- Business Impact Analysis
- Warning and communication
- Recovery

2. The UK Government Cabinet Office publish blogs including some on the systems thinking approach and how it may be useful in COVID-19. For example:

Applying systems thinking at times of crisis
Outlines the five systems in the Viable System model as an approach to support crisis management. Implementation, coordination, control, intelligence and policy. The blog also suggests Viable System Diagnosis (VSD) as a method to apply viable systems models, which enables to rigorous building and analysis by posing a series of questions.

Various groups within the University of Manchester produces blogs (including ourselves).

3. Policy at Manchester.   For example:

Profiting from pandemics: COVID-19, changing routines and cyber crimes
Changes in working routines during the crisis creates new crime opportunities. Residential burglaries are expected to decrease but crime on empty business premises and shops may increase. Domestic violence is expected to increase. Cyber security incidents, online fraud, scams and phishing activities are expected to increase.
Organisations should consider developing increased training and awareness programmes specific to internet exposure risks for employees working at home and provide equipment and software where possible. Short term measures for data back-up and for sickness cover need to be established for critical business systems and their passwords.

Governments should consider increased identification and disavow attempts to target business and individuals and engage with insurance firms to manage impact on their operations whilst protecting consumer rights. Support for domestic violence victims will require ongoing prioritisation.
4.   The Global Development Institute   For example:
Dealing with Covid-19 in the towns and cities of the global South In slums and informal settings in the global south 2-5 people can live in 1 shack and share a single tap and latrine with as many as 10 other families. High density accommodation with little sanitation makes it likely that the virus will spread rapidly. Most of the 1bn people who live in such settlements have little to no savings and nearly all work in the informal economy making it extremely difficult for these workers to isolate and maintain access to food. In addition, occupational risks are high and there is little access to affordable health services. Governments should consider increased monitoring of conditions of informal settlements, identify high risk locations and occupations. In addition, they should consider establishing and strengthening effective partners, provide reliable information sources and develop networks of community leaders and support.
5.   The Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (HCRI) For example:
Inequality and COVID-19: what might a new social contract in the post-Corona world look like? Some ideas that have been around for a while have resurfaced as concrete policy solutions, like a universal basic income to be implemented in Spain, the first European country to do so even if concrete details remain vague at this stage. The idea that people need a certain feeling of safety from life's precariousness is a useful starting point when envisaging a post-Corona-time – and arguably here the Global North could learn a thing or two from social protection schemes in some countries of the Global South, but also from other ways of facing the challenges COVID-19 poses in towns and cities across the Global South. The key here is established local networks and initiatives linking up with local and national authorities and perhaps beyond –. Ultimately what is needed, in the UK as much as anywhere in the world, from Wuhan to Harare, is a new social contract, a social contract that has the potential to reduce inequality instead of increasing it, as thus far COVID-19 is in danger of doing.
6.   Alliance Manchester Business School   For example:
Climate change in the time of corona The response to coronavirus demonstrates that bold measures can be taken despite negative economic impact. This bold decision making could also apply to policy decisions in the action to redress climate change. However, the opportunity to rethink our economies could be lost and climate change could be 'parked' again as an issue to be dealt with later. While new routines may stick, this crisis has demonstrated that business travel can be reduced, online meetings and teaching can be effective and new infrastructure has been developed.

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 mental health and volunteering. Economic lessons consider how to support for individuals. 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 urban planning. Communications lessons focus on consistency and coverage of communications. The increasing number of lessons we are identifying on ending lockdown and recovery planning are in the 'governance and legislation' section.

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Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Humanitarian Assistance			
Health and wellbeing	**Consider conducting a survey of the well-being of the public during COVID-19**. The aim of the survey can be to evaluate well-being and quality of life to assess the possible long-term impacts on health. Consider: - An online survey on well-being completed now and repeated in a year's time. - Identification of any previous surveys conducted on wellbeing and comparison of the findings. The findings can inform policy development, project prioritisation, and evaluate health-based equality/inequality.	Iceland	Status Report: National Commission pf the Icelandic Police, Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management 15.04.2020
Health and Wellbeing	**Consider the mental health of all people and the possible new demands this has on the health service.** Training in psychosocial first aid can help here to increase the network of people who can provide psychosocial support. This can facilitate the population's recovery. This acknowledges that some will need help at a professional level.	UK	County Council
Health and Wellbeing	**Consider psychological support for staff working or being drafted in to work at the frontline.** Material for those supporting frontline workers has been developed using the latest evidence and drawing on expertise from across the world. One-page resources are available on issues including: readiness, team dynamics, decision making, leadership, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), resilience. This resource is continually being added to.	UK	Dr Nathan Smith https://www.supportt heworkers.org/ Podcasts: https://covid19.aischa nnel.com/support-hcps
Volunteers	**Consider increasing the capacity of telephone helplines** including those who advise on/support financial issues, relationships, bereavement and mental health. Helplines in Iceland have seen a tripling in the number of callers and report that calls are becoming longer and more difficult.	Iceland	Director of Health Status Report: National Commission pf the Icelandic Police, Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management 16.04.2020
Volunteers	S**ee Case Study 1: Consider targeted volunteer recruitment maps. Insights from the UK.**	UK	https://www.vas.org.u k/what-we- do/covid19/

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Volunteers	**Consider how to retain the motivation of volunteers who have not been tasked.** In the UK, the NHS Volunteer Responder scheme had 750,000 registrations but many have not received any task. Untasked volunteers could become disillusioned, lowering motivation and encouraging them to opt out of the scheme. It may undermine their wellbeing as they question their contribution to the crisis response. It may lead to reputational challenges for the tasking organisation, and stop volunteers from registering for future initiatives. If there is spare capacity of volunteers, careful thought is needed to: (1) Communicate with, and address the motivation of, volunteers who have not been tasked (2) Identify a wider range of tasks that volunteers may be able to support (3) Identify a wider range of beneficiaries who need support (e.g. public services)	UK	Duncan Shaw, University of Manchester
Vulnerable people	**Consider how stigma can develop after a person has been released from COVID-19 quarantine or treatment.** It is critical that governments and civil society proactively combat stigma and discrimination through regular and transparent communication on the transmission of the virus and other aspects of the pandemic, cautioning against laying blame or accusations against any group of people.	Asia-Pacific	UNDRR https://www.undrr.org/publication/undrr-asia-pacific-covid-19-brief-leave-no-one-behind-covid-19-prevention-response-and
Vulnerable people	**Identify those most vulnerable and gauge how vulnerability might be increased by another emergency**. This includes elderly, those with pre-existing health conditions, migrants and homeless. Consult with organisations representing these groups to develop understanding of how they might be affected by complex emergencies and what measures could be taken. (UN -75 People's consultations established for this). For example, in the UK some LRFs are considering how to evacuate during lockdowns or social distancing.	All - UNDRR	UNDRR Combating the dual challenges of climate-related disasters and COVID-19
Community engagement	**Consider establishing specific Community Representation Groups for recovery** that represent the community's views on what recovery should involve. These groups should feed views and concerns into the government's Recovery Group. It is important to consider participant fatigue when collecting community data about recovery needs.	USA	CRO
Community engagement	**Consider the strength of communities in their broadest sense from small groups of friends to the more formal community groups.** Also consider Faith Communities of all faiths who carry so much knowledge of their community and the skills to help. These organisations are embedded in the community and can help facilitate recovery through support and shared information.	UK	County Council

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Economic			
Local economies	**Consider local economic strategies that account for seasonal impacts and other fluctuations to businesses.** This may include farming and fishing sectors, tourism, conferences or industries affected by weather conditions i.e. the slowing down of construction in harsh weather. Fluctuations that were traditionally short-term may now have long-term challenges. Preparation should be made to manage change in expenses and revenues beyond the season.	Canada	Emergency Planner
Personal finance	**Consider tax alleviations and financial support to help people recover financially**. Canada has considered the following: • Financial support offered to employees working from home • Considerations related to parking/mileage reimbursements • Reporting of taxable benefits and related tax withholding obligations • Considerations related to temporary relocations	Canada	Deloitte https://www2.deloitte.com/ca/en/pages/finance/articles/covid-19-orchestrating-recovery-of-organizations-supply-chains.html
Infrastructure			
Reopening infrastructure	**Consider opening schools first as children are at very low risk and the economic and education costs of school closure are high.** Also consider that experts within education have stated that social distancing within schools will not be possible at primary or secondary level.	UK	https://institute.global/policy/sustainable-exit-strategy-managing-uncertainty-minimising-harm
Reopening infrastructure	**Consider not using tents as temporary hospital ward solutions** as tents do not provide long-term solution to surges in patients and are no suitable for longer periods of disease in winter. Instead develop "shadow "or auxiliary hospital wards as a spatial reserve for disasters and pandemics. Auxiliary wards would build resilience into the healthcare system for pandemics.	Germany	Fire Department/Civil Contingency
Cyber security	**Consider training all staff about the risks of each technology application they use.** Software and cyber experts can only do so much. Informed workers remain the best line of defence, and can ensure the resilience and safety of technical systems for recovery.	All - UNDRR	https://www.undrr.org/publication/cybersecurity-and-its-cascading-effect-societal-systems

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ICT infrastructure	**Consider how information systems can help process delivery, avoid delivery bottlenecks to provide timely and relevant information.** In Korea, The Cellular Broadcasting Service enables government agencies to transmit text messages to cell phones through mobile telecom carriers in Korea. This service is particularly useful during an emergency but also builds resilience into the system for the future. Metropolitan and local governments in Korea are equipped with a system that can send messages to their residents without having to receive approval from the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS). This allows them to make their own locally relevant decisions.	Korea	The Government of the Republic of Korea Flattening the curve on COVID-19: How Korea responded to a pandemic using ICT
Supply chain management	**Consider documenting local information on how value chains are affected** and where the biggest bottlenecks are, and respond by changing your focus 'as you go'. Use data and feedback loops now to get a market-level perspective that is targeted and can support forecasting for recovery.	West Africa	Ebola-era Lessons for the Private Sector https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/news_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/news+and+events/news/insights/lessons-ps-ebola-1
Supply chain management	**Review just-in-time (JIT) manufacturing models** and carefully consider inventory levels at every step in the supply chain. Modern supply chain and preferred supplier practices have struggled to ensure reliable and durable supply of masks and ventilators at the scale needed in this pandemic. When a (global) pandemic strikes this can remove the supplier and therefore the products from the market. Develop supply chain resilience through the use of several strategic suppliers rather than seeking exclusive supply from single manufacturers at low price points	UK Germany	County Council NHS Emergency Planner Fire Department/Civil Contingency
Environmental			
Green agenda	**Consider investment into clean energy that considers sustainability to support the 'green agenda'** and to continue reduction seen in Co2 emissions as a result of COVID-19.	The Caribbean	http://newenergyevents.com/coronavirus-the-caribbean-is-the-first-domino-to-fall-but-there-is-hope/
Green Agenda	**Consider how reductions in pollution can be nurtured.** Delhi, Mumbai and Calcutta have seen reduction in Nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Sulphur oxides (SOx). Bird species are recovering and animals are reclaiming roads and beaches. Rainfall patterns also appear to be changing. Consider the impact on the environment when production and supply chains recover.	India	Government of India

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Green agenda	**See Case Study 2: Consider the impacts on the environment and people's safety when reopening green spaces. Insights from Canada.**	Canada	Emergency Planner
Urban Planning	**Consider how to manage cities as "people magnets" in light of recovery and a new normal.** This can include: • Don't forget the basics. Urban design should facilitate certain behaviours and feelings, and shape a built environment that creates value (economic, social, environmental, health, individual, safety) • Consider redefining what we mean by Place+Making. Ultimately, places are a socially constructed phenomena so can the definition of place be broadened i.e. virtual spaces (Milan brought museums and art galleries online, working from home). Consider how urban spaces can perpetuate inequities i.e. accessibility, affordability, and how basic needs can be met. Learn from inequalities that arise to tackle social issues such as loneliness, discrimination etc	All	https://newcities.org/the-big-picture-open-letter-to-citymakers-10-key-implications-of-the-covid-19/
Communications			
General communications	**Consider the production of simple documents in multiple languages to provide a one-stop-shop for all information** rather than different pieces of reference information in different places. This will support recovery as people will know exactly where to get information that is in line with the developing situation relating to Covid-19.	USA	Office of the Governor, California
General Communications	**Consider how to work with all sectors at multiple levels to ensure that statements and information given to the public are consistent, while recognising some regional differences in content.** Consider a communication strategy that clearly lays out: - What will be said - To whom will it be said - Who will say it Consider what existing relationships the news outlets have with organisations and the public and how the media can become a welcomed partner in communications strategies.	Canada	Emergency Planner
Governance and legislation			
Ending lockdown	**Consider the phased return of businesses i.e. what should open first, and what should open last,** and the PPE requirements of business recovery. Commuting patterns should be considered.	USA	CRO OECD: https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=126_126769-yen45847kf&title=Coronavirus-COVID-19-Cities-Policy-Responses

Recovery: Categories of impact	Actions	Country/ Region	Source
Ending lockdown	**Consider WHO advice on six conditions for ending a covid-19 lockdown.** Lockdown as to be replaced by something and must ensure there is a well-informed and committed populations that will adapt and adhere to changes to lockdown policy. WHO suggests: ▪ Disease transmission is under control ▪ Health systems are able to "detect, test, isolate and treat every case and trace every contact" ▪ Hot spot risks are minimized in vulnerable places, such as nursing homes ▪ Schools, workplaces and other essential places have established preventive measures ▪ The risk of importing new cases "can be managed" ▪ Communities are fully educated, engaged and empowered to live under a new normal	All- WHO	https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2020/04/15/834021103/who-sets-6-conditions-for-ending-a-coronavirus-lockdown?t=1586977119480&t=1587388608171
Ending lockdown	**Consider a twin-track strategy of containment and shielding** to prevent deaths and stop the number of cases accelerating as suppression measures are eased. The benefits of these measures are: 1. Containment measures allow us to reduce suppression measures without the spread of the virus accelerating. Masks, testing, tracing all help achieve containment. 2. Shielding the vulnerable allows us to reduce the death toll of the virus even if the spread of the virus does accelerate. Older people and people with relevant health conditions would be protected European countries are starting to ease, but containment and shielding capacity appears limited, risking acceleration of the virus. East Asia has advanced containment capacity and anticipate better testing and tracing capacity and widespread use of masks.	Europe East Asia	https://institute.global/policy/sustainable-exit-strategy-managing-uncertainty-minimising-harm
Planning for recovery	**Consider disseminating free standards that provide frameworks for recovery** such as ISO 22301 'Business continuity management systems' from The British Standards Institution (BSI). Guidance such as this addresses 'financial, legal, regulatory, environmental, reputational and emotional consequences arising from a risk or actual incident, and the consequences of activities associated with organizational recovery'. It also acknowledges the importance of flexible and scalable recovery in times of uncertainty.	UK	https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/topics/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/risk-management-and-business-continuity/
Planning for recovery	**Consider making use of regular rapid impact assessments** that can inform evolving governance during recovery, and incorporate the views of multiple stakeholders.	USA	CRO

These two case studies provide more detail about lessons on the green agenda and on volunteering.

The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, UK

Case Study 1: Consider targeted volunteer recruitment maps. Insights from the UK.

Managing the quick and safe connection of volunteers to local communities and local services is a key issues in supporting response and recovery. In Sheffield, UK the development of targeted volunteer recruitment maps[1] which flag up community hubs, describe roles and responsibilities in community hubs in the city and the local authority have proven to be central in building credible connections[2].

The results of these efforts can be developed into a community action plan that encourages a city-wide approach to sharing resources, connecting communities and successfully utilising the voluntary sector.

This highlights the importance of the voluntary sector and the role volunteerism has played in response and the role it can play in recovery. This provides opportunities to bring the volunteering agenda into the fore for future emergencies to support resilience.

[1] The Sheffield COVID Support map is made by Martin Fox - Sheffield Data for Good in collaboration with Voluntary Action Sheffield and in conversation with Louis Koseda - Foodhall.

[2] https://www.vas.org.uk/what-we-do/covid19/

Case Study 2: Consider the impacts on the environment and people's safety when reopening green spaces. Insights from Canada.

It is important to consider the impacts on both the environment and people's health and safety when restrictions on movements to national parks, beaches and beauty spots are lifted during recovery.

The issue is twofold. Firstly, there are health and safety risks associated with lifting restrictions on access to outdoor spaces. An influx of visitors to national parks and beaches could result in a rise in emergency situations such a person being pulled out to sea or lost on mountains. Consideration should be given to the possible increased need for, and pressure on, mountain rescue and coast guard services. This draws attention to the need for visitor management, inclusive of carparks at nature sites where social distancing is difficult. Secondly, many countries are seeing wildlife flourishing, whether this is the return of birds or animals, or the rewilding of green spaces. Lifting restrictions could place extreme pressures on the environment due to the influx of human visitors and may lead to the destruction of habitats. Consideration should be given to working closely with conservation experts and educators to inform governments and the public about how to protect and enjoy these spaces, and to encourage ownership of the conservation process.

Briefing C: Useful webinars

We provide summaries of key webinars from the past week and highlight those happening in the coming week that might be useful

Taken place in the past week	Webinar Title	Link to presentation
15.4.2020	HealthTech Social: How suppliers are making a difference to health and social care in the current pandemic	https://www.orcha.co.uk/news/coronavirus-webinar-schedule/
15.4.2020	Cities in the Time of COVID-19: How can we build community wealth as our economies recover	https://www.canurb.org/new-blog-1/2020/4/15/how-can-we-build-community-wealth-as-our-economies-recover
16.4.2020	Combating the Dual Challenges of Climate-related Disasters and COVID-19	https://www.undrr.org/event/webinar-combating-dual-challenges-climate-related-disasters-and-covid-19
16.4.2020	Urban informality: Inclusive approaches for tackling COVID-19 in informal settlements	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDsijjL9J8w&feature=youtu.be https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDsijjL9J8w&feature=youtu.be
22.4.2020	Access and Humanitarian Protection: Lessons from restricted operational contexts and their application to the COVID-19 operational environment	https://phap.org/PHAP/Events/OEV2020/OEV200422.aspx
23.4.2020	7th Coronavirus Speaker Series Learning from Singapore	https://medium.com/@resilientcitiesnetwork/coronavirus-speaker-series-sharing-knowledge-to-respond-with-resilience-5a8787a1eef5
23.4.2020	People with disabilities in light of COVID-19	https://undrr.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_BL7ADKl2TciUSONgL--oQA
Coming up		
Date	**Webinar Title**	**Link to registration**
24.4.2020	The urban resilience talk show, with Arnoud Molenaar, chief resilience officer of Rotterdam	https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_WrR7ukY8QdmsRP-EFG65Og
06.5.2020	Europe and Central Asia Member State Dialogue: Sharing Experiences and Strategies for a Transition to Resilience	https://www.undrr.org/event/europe-and-central-asia-member-state-dialogue-sharing-experiences-and-strategies-transition