Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Actions taken by Jordan to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as of February 7, 2021.

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Our Organization

The UN Compliance Research Group is a global organization which specializes in monitoring the work of the United Nations (UN). Through our professional team of academics, scholars, researchers and students we aim to serve as the world’s leading independent source of information on members’ compliance to UN resolutions and guidelines. Our scope of activity is broad, including assessing the compliance of member states to UN resolutions and plan of actions, adherence to judgments of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and commitments made at UN pledging conferences. We’re proud to present the international community and global governments with our native research findings on states’ annual compliance with the commitments of the UN and its affiliated agencies. Our goal as world citizens is to foster a global change towards a sustainable future; one which starts with ensuring that the words of delegates are transformed into action and that UN initiatives don’t remain ink on paper. Hence, we offer policy analysis and provide advice on fostering accountability and transparency in UN governance as well as tracing the connection between the UN policy-makers and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Yet, we aim to adopt a neutral path and do not engage in advocacy for issues or actions taken by the UN or member states. Acting as such, for the sake of transparency. The UN Compliance Research Group dedicates all its effort to inform the public and scholars about the issues and agenda of the UN and its affiliated agencies.
The International Health Regulations (2005) are legally binding on 196 States Parties, including all WHO Member States. The IHR aims to keep the world informed about public health risks, through committing all signatories to cooperate together in combating any future “illness or medical condition, irrespective of origin or source, that presents or could present significant harm to humans.” Under IHR, countries agreed to strengthen their public health capacities and notify the WHO of any such illness in their populations. The WHO would be the centralized body for all countries facing a health threat, with the power to declare a “public health emergency of international concern,” issue recommendations, and work with countries to tackle a crisis.

Although, with the sudden and rapid spread of COVID-19 in the world, many countries varied in implementing the WHO guidelines and health recommendations. While some countries followed the WHO guidelines, others imposed travel restrictions against the WHO’s recommendations. Some refused to share their data with the organization. Others banned the export of medical equipment, even in the face of global shortages. The UN Compliance Research group will focus during the current cycle on analyzing the compliance of the WHO member states to the organization’s guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic.
### School/educational institutions:

- Decision makers should consider the following if they decide to open or close schools: Current understanding about COVID-19 transmission and severity in children, Local situation and epidemiology of COVID-19 where the school(s) are located, School setting and ability to maintain COVID-19 prevention and control measures.
- Recommended to promote: Hygiene and environmental cleaning to limit exposure, Screening and management of sick students, teachers and other school staff, Communication with parents and students, Physical distancing at school, Tele-schooling and distance learning.

### Workplaces and institutions:

- Partial closure of workplaces as of early March.
- Hand hygiene: Regular and thorough handwashing, Hand hygiene stations.
- Respiratory hygiene: Promote respiratory etiquette, Develop a policy on wearing a mask or a face covering.
- Physical distancing: less people, implementing shifts.
- Reduce and manage work-related travels.
- Regular environmental cleaning and disinfection.
- Risk communication, training, and education: Provide posters, videos, and electronic message boards.
- Management of people with COVID-19 or their contacts: introduce thermal screening.
- Take more measures when it comes to jobs at medium and high risk.

### Public events:

- Restriction to host gatherings or events that exceed a large number of individuals. ex) sport games, religious functions, restaurants, etc.
- Planning phase: Liaison with all relevant stakeholders, Development of a preparedness and response plan, Assessment of capacities and resources.
- Operational phase: Modifications of the event, Risk communication, Surveillance of participants, aimed at detecting and managing individuals developing symptoms during the event.
- Post-event phase: Liaison between event organizers and health authorities.

### Public Transport:

- Reduce crowding, limit access to, or close public spaces, restaurants, sporting events, 24 sports clubs, entertainment venues, places of worship, 25 or venues with limited ventilation.
- Encourage physical distancing in public places and transportation.
- Reduce mixing between individuals and households.
- Communicate to recommend wearing masks in public.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO Guidelines and Recommendations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Information Campaign:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>● Communicate risk clearly with information on how to protect oneself and others.</td>
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<td>● Simplify messages, encourage sharing of information.</td>
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<td>● Engage with communities in decision-making and to strengthen engagement for public health measures.</td>
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<td>● Identify local networks and engage communities, businesses, religious leaders, and local influencers.</td>
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<td><strong>Domestic/International Travel:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>● Reduction in travel to prevent the spread of COVID-19.</td>
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<td>● International travel should not occur unless in an emergency.</td>
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<td>● Recommended to adhere to safety measures while travelling.</td>
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<td>● Establish effective contingency plans and arrangements for responding to a Public Health Emergency.</td>
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<td><strong>Testing Framework:</strong></td>
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<td>● Set up testing centers in large venues or in checkpoints.</td>
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<td>● Require travellers to self-quarantine after being tested.</td>
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<td>● Molecular (e.g., PCR) testing of respiratory tract samples is the recommended method for the identification and laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 cases.</td>
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<td>● To inform WHO policy on the use of immunodiagnostic rapid tests for COVID-19.</td>
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<td><strong>Contact Tracing:</strong></td>
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<td>● Set up relational databases linking lists of contacts to line lists of cases.</td>
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<td>● Allow for tailored case investigation forms, contact listing forms, and contact follow-up forms to be set up.</td>
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<td>● Used for self-checking and self-reporting of signs and symptoms by people through mobile phone apps or SMS technology.</td>
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<td><strong>Lockdown/Curfew:</strong></td>
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<td>● Implementation of curfew hours.</td>
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<td>● Require citizens to stay in home unless of an emergency.</td>
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<td>● Monitor locations to abide by the curfew hours.</td>
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This report draws on the methodology developed by the G8 Research Group, which has been monitoring G7/8 compliance since 1996 (the International Organisations Research Institute at the Higher School of Economics (IORI HSE) joined this multi-year project in 2005, and Bond University participated in 2014). The use of this methodology builds cross-institutional and cross-member consistency and also allows compatibility with compliance assessments of other institutions. The methodology uses a scale from −1 to +1, where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, −1 indicates a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the stated instruments or goal of the commitment, and 0 indicates partial compliance or work in progress, such as initiatives that have been launched but are not yet near completion and whose full results can therefore not be assessed. Each member assessed receives a score of −1, 0 or +1 for each commitment. For convenience, the scores in the tables have been converted to percentages, where −1 equals 0 percent and +1 equals 100 percent.
### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>State does not comply with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), nor does it comply with any of the World Health Organization's guidelines and recommendations to curb the spread of the Coronavirus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>State complies with the IHR and partially complies with the WHO recommendations on combating the Coronavirus, through implementing policies and actions which adhere to at least two commitments of the WHO guidelines on curbing the pandemic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>State fully complies with the IHR and the WHO guidelines on combating the Coronavirus, through implementing policies and actions which adhere to all nine areas of the WHO guidelines on curbing the pandemic.</td>
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Assessment

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
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* The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan complied with the International Health Regulations (IHR) and fully complied with the World Health Organization’s guidelines and recommendations on curbing the Coronavirus (COVID-19), through implementing complying policies and actions in all nine commitment features. Thus, Jordan receives a compliance score of +1.
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Jordan

Lockdown/ Curfew

❖ On 17 March 2020, the Jordanian government announced the immediate closure of all restaurants and cafes in the kingdom.
❖ On 19 March 2020, the Jordanian Armed Forces placed all Jordanian provinces under lockdown until a further notice. Amman was sealed from all sides, banning all entry and exits.
❖ On 20 March 2020, Jordan’s government imposed a nationwide 24-hour curfew, prohibiting all non-essential movement starting 07:00 on March 21st.
❖ On 23 March 2020, Jordan announced the extension of the national curfew. All public places, malls, touristic sites, shops including grocery stores and supermarkets were closed. The Armed Forces carried out delivery of essential goods such as groceries and medicine to people homes.
❖ As of 25 March 2020, residents were allowed to leave their homes on foot only between 10:00 - 18:00, in order to allow citizens to purchase essential goods. Use of vehicles was prohibited.
❖ On 3 April 2020, a nationwide 24 hours curfew was implemented for one day.
❖ On 4 April 2020, the daily partial curfew (18:00 - 10:00) resumed. The Ministry of Interior announced the use of surveillance cameras and drones to monitor compliance with the curfew.
❖ On 10 April 2020, Jordan imposed a 48 hours nationwide full curfew during the weekend.
❖ On 12 April 2020, the partial curfew (18:00-10:00) resumed.
❖ On 19 April 2020, entry and exit to the City of Aqaba was prohibited and the city was isolated from the rest of the country. While some businesses in Aqaba were allowed to reopen and residents were permitted to use private vehicles outside curfew times.
❖ On 28 April 2020, curfew timings were changed to 18:00-08:00 daily. Residents of Amman were allowed to use their vehicles outside curfew timings. Some businesses such as barbershops and dry cleans were allowed to reopen.
❖ On 29 April 2020, residents in Ajloun, Jerash and Madaba aged above 16 and under 60 were allowed to re-use their vehicles during no curfew hours.
❖ On 6 May 2020, restrictions on some economic activities were lifted. Restaurants were allowed to open for delivery only. Use of vehicles was permitted in all provinces. A partial daily 18-00-08:00 curfew continues. While a 24 hours curfew is implemented on every friday.
❖ On 12 May 2020, the partial national curfew timings were changed 19:00-08:00.
❖ On 22 May 2020, Jordan imposed a full national curfew for the 3 days of Eid Al Fitr. All movement was strictly prohibited day round.
❖ On 24 May 2020, the 24 hours curfew was replaced by the daily partial curfew 19:00 -08:00.
❖ On 6 June 2020, partial curfew was shortened to 00:00-06:00 daily. Restaurants, cafes, bars, gyms, houses of worship and hotels were allowed to reopen.
❖ On 17 August 2020, the curfew in the city of Ar-Ramtha was tightened to start at 20:00 daily. Individuals were prohibited from exit or entering the city.
❖ On 24 August 2020, the national curfew was tightened to start at 23:00 in all provinces. The City of Sahab has been placed under lockdown and isolated from the rest of the Kingdom. Movement in the city is restricted between 20:00-06:00 daily. While shops, parks, institutions and mosques were closed day round, due to a surge in cases.
❖ On 28 August 2020, a 24 hours curfew has been imposed in Amman and Zarqa for one day.
On 5 September 2020, a 24 hours curfew has been imposed in Amman and Zarqa for one day.

On 14 September 2020, Jordan announced the re-closure of markets, restaurants, cafes and mosques until October 1st 2020.

On 2 October 2020, a full 24 hours curfew was imposed on Al Qasr town in Al Karak province until the 9th of October 2020. Leaving home was strictly prohibited.

On 5 October 2020, a full 24 hours curfew was imposed on Ain Al Basha in Balqa province until the 12th of October 2020.

On 7 October 2020, a partial lockdown was enforced on hot zones in Amman, Jerash and Mafraq until October 15th 2020.

On 22 October 2020, the Jordanian government announced that the weekly 24 hours curfew on Fridays will remain in force until December 31st 2020.

On 15 November 2020, partial curfew timings were tightened to run from 22:00-06:00 daily.

On 2 January 2021, the daily night curfew timings were changed to run from 01:00-06:00.

On 15 January 2021, the weekly 24 hours curfew on Fridays was lifted.

On 2 February 2020, Jordan started screening all arrivals by sea, land and air for COVID-19. Arrivals with a record of traveling to regions with a high outbreak, or those showing symptoms were immediately sent for a 14 day quarantine in Amman’s Al Bashir hospital.

On 23 February 2020, Jordan banned the entry of Chinese, Iranian and South Korean citizens. Jordanians in the following countries were allowed to return, with the requirement of undergoing a 14 days mandatory quarantine upon arrival.

On 2 March 2020, non-jordanians arriving from China, Iran, South Korea and Italy were denied entry. Holders of Italian passports were also denied entry regardless of the country of departure.

On 10 March 2020, Jordan announced the closure of its borders with the Palestinian territories, Israel and Iraq. Sea routes between Aqaba and Egypt were terminated.

On 16 March 2020, Jordan banned arrivals from Germany, France, Spain, Lebanon and Syria from entry. It was announced that all arrivals to Jordan will undergo a mandatory quarantine at hotels in the dead sea area and Amman for an unknown time period.

On 17 March 2020, all Jordanian airports and land borders were closed until a further notice. Cargo was exempt.

On 18 March 2020, Domestic travel between different provinces was strictly prohibited.

On 27 April 2020, the closure of airports and borders was extended until 11 May 2020.

On 6 June 2020, domestic road travel between provinces was permitted.

On 17 June 2020, domestic flights between Amman and Aqaba resumed.

On 26 July 2020, the Jordanian authorities announced the resumption of international commercial flights on 5 August 2020.

On 4 August 2020, the resumption of international flights was postponed until a further notice.

On 12 August 2020, Jordan shut down its borders with Syria due to a surge in cases.

On 8 September 2020, Jordan reopened its airports for international commercial flights.

On 27 September 2020, Jordan reopened its land borders with Syria.

On 29 October 2020, Jordan reopened its land borders with Saudi Arabia, the Palestinian West Bank and Israel.

On 21 December 2020, Jordan suspended all flights to the UK due to new COVID-19 strain.
On 17 March 2020, the Jordanian Prime Minister Omar Al Razzaz announced the closure of all schools, universities and educational institutions.

On 6 May 2020, the closure of schools and universities was further extended.

On 6 June 2020, nurseries were allowed to reopen.

On 27 June 2020, special needs educational centers and international exams were allowed to resume.

On 1 September 2020, the academic year 2020/2021 started in Jordan, were student returned back to in-person schooling.

On 2 September 2020, Jordan detected multiple positive cases in various schools around the country. Schools were a positive case has been detected, were ordered to shut and immediately move to online learning.

On 14 September 2020, Jordan announced the closure of schools for in-person instruction for 14 days. Online schooling resumed.

On 1 October 2020, the MOE announced that remote learning in schools and universities will remain until the end of the academic term.

On 7 February 2021, students began a gradual return to schools across Jordan, with social distancing measures.

On 14 March 2020, all prayers at mosques were suspended nationwide. Churches were also closed. All public gatherings were canceled by the government.

On 14 April 2020, Jordan announced that all gatherings of more than 10 people remains prohibited.

On 15 April 2020, the Jordanian government announced that all religious gathering will remain prohibited during the holy month of Ramadan, including group prayers.

On 6 June 2020, sport events were allowed to resume.

On 14 August 2020, gatherings of up to 20 people were permitted.

On 17 September 2020, the Jordanian Prime Minister issued a ban on all funerals, yet gatherings at burials were permitted with under 20 participants.

On 10 November 2020, Jordan held the parliamentary elections despite the COVID-19 pandemic.
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### Jordan

#### Public Info Campaign
- **On 5 March 2020**, the Jordanina Minister of Health Saad Jaber announced the launch of a free hotline (111) to receive all inquiries and reports regarding COVID-19.
- **On 6 March 2020**, the Jordanain government established an agreement with Facebook to display advertisements directing users from inside Jordan to the Ministry of Health’s COVID-19 dedicated website, in addition to raising public awareness on symptoms and ways of prevention.
- **On 21 March 2020**, the Ministry of Culture and in cooperation with various Jordanian celebrities, actors and influencers launched a campaign to raise awareness on COVID-19 through all forms of social media.
- **On 8 January 2021**, the MOH launched an awareness campaign on the importance of the COVID-19 vaccine, urging the public to register for vaccination.

#### Testing Framework
- **On 6 April 2020**, the Ministry of Health announced the start of random testing for COVID-19 across the Kingdom. Tests were conducted in markets, grocery stores and residential areas.
- **On 11 May 2020**, field medical teams have conducted more than 1,000 random test in different parts of Ma’an province.
- **On 11 June 2020**, Jordan was conducting a total of 6,000 COVID-19 tests per day.
- **On 13 June 2020**, the Jordanian Minister of Information, Amjad Al-Adayleh announced that Jordan was conducting 9,000 COVID-19 test daily.
- **On 16 June 2020**, the Ministry of Health launched a campaign to conduct random tests to employees in both public and private sector.

#### Contact Tracing
- **As of 18 March 2020**, all positive cases were asked for a list with the names of people they were in contact with. Contacts were then traced and tested by medical teams.
- **On 26 March 2020**, the Ministry of Health announced deploying 10 medical teams to trace contacts of positive cases in weddings at the province of Irbid.
- **On 14 April 2020**, the Ministry of Health announced it has deployed a total of 100 epidemiological investigation teams to conduct contact tracing in all provinces. 40 teams were stationed in Amman.
- **On 21 May 2020**, the Ministry of Health launched the app “Aman” to track the exposure of citizens to COVID-19. The app alerts users if they were in contact with a positive case.
- **On 12 August 2020**, contact tracing teams were deployed at King Hussein Cancer Center after two nurses were tested positive.

#### Vaccination
- **On 13 January 2021**, Jordan launched its national COVID-19 vaccination campaign using 3800 tonnes of Sinopharm and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines. The Minister of Health Nathir Obeidat announced that 68,000 would get vaccinated in the first phase of the campaign. The MOH has allocated 29 vaccination centers across the Kingdom, with a daily capacity of 5,000 individual.
- **On 15 January 2021**, Jordan became among the first countries in the world to begin vaccinating UNregistered refugees and other asylum seekers residing in its land.
- **On 6 February 2021**, the MOH announced increasing vaccination centers to 85 centers across the Kingdom.
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Sources