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

Actions taken by Ukraine to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as of April 9, 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 organizations guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School/educational institutions:</th>
<th>Workplaces and institutions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ● 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. | ● 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. |
**WHO Guidelines and Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Information Campaign:</th>
<th>Domestic/International Travel:</th>
<th>Testing Framework:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Communicate risk clearly with information on how to protect oneself and others.</td>
<td>● Reduction in Travel to prevent the spread of COVID-19.</td>
<td>● Set up testing centers in large venues or in check points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Simplify messages, encourage sharing of information.</td>
<td>● International travel should not occur unless in an emergency.</td>
<td>● Require travellers to self-quarantine after being tested.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Engage with communities in decision-making and to strengthen engagement for public health measures.</td>
<td>● Recommended to adhere to safety measures while travelling.</td>
<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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<tr>
<td>● Identify local networks and engage communities, businesses, religious leaders, and local influencers.</td>
<td>● Establish effective contingency plans and arrangements for responding a Public Health Emergency.</td>
<td>● To inform WHO policy on the use of immunodiagnostic rapid tests for COVID-19.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Contact Tracing:</th>
<th>Lockdown/Curfew:</th>
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<tr>
<td>● Set up relational databases linking lists of contacts to line lists of cases.</td>
<td>● Implementation of curfew hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Allow for tailored case investigation forms, contact listing forms, and contact follow-up forms to be set up.</td>
<td>● Require citizens to stay in home unless of an emergency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Used for self-checking and self-reporting of signs and symptoms by people through mobile phone apps or SMS technology.</td>
<td>● Monitor locations to abide by the curfew hours.</td>
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</table>

**Testing Framework:**

- Set up testing centers in large venues or in check points.
- Require travellers to self-quarantine after being tested.
- Molecular (e.g. PCR) testing of respiratory tract samples is the recommended method for the identification and laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 cases.
- To inform WHO policy on the use of immunodiagnostic rapid tests for COVID-19.
Methodology and Scoring System

- 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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* Ukraine complied with the International Health Regulations (IHR) but partially complied with the World Health Organization’s guidelines and recommendations on curbing the Coronavirus (COVID-19), through implementing complying policies and actions only in some commitment features. Thus, Ukraine receives a compliance score of 0.
On 11 March 2020, the government announced the normal continuation of public transport, however masks are required.

As of 16 March 2020, all intercity and interregional bus, rail, metros, and air transportation will be suspended until further notice. However, taxis and minibuses are allowed to have up to 10 customers, while trolleybuses, buses, and tram cars are allowed to carry a maximum of 20 people.

As of 26 March 2020, the government announced that all forms of public transport are now closed.

As of 9 March 2021, authorities have tightened restrictions in Kyiv and Lviv, only allowing individuals to leave home for essential purposes.

As of 1 March 2021, authorities have extended lockdown measures until 30 April.

On 24 December 2020, the government has announced that domestic restrictions to COVID-19 will remain in place until further notice.

As of 9 March 2021, all forms of public transport are banned in Kyiv and Lviv.

As of 30 March 2021, passengers in Kyiv and Lviv are now allowed to use public transport but on condition that they provide a valid pass.
### Ukraine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 March 2020</td>
<td>The government of Ukraine announced the reduction of flights to only fly to 10 countries with low COVID-19 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 March 2020</td>
<td>Ukraine announced the banning of entry to foreign nationals at all border crossing points. This is said to last until 30 March. However, Ukrainian nationals are still allowed to return to Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 March 2020</td>
<td>The government of Ukraine announced that all passenger flights will be suspended as all borders will close.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 June 2020</td>
<td>The government has resumed domestic flights around the country and adults over 60 are not required to self-isolate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 August 2020</td>
<td>Ukraine announced a ban of entry to all foreign nationals which is said to last until 28 September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 September 2020</td>
<td>The government of the Ukraine announced lifting the ban on the entry of foreign nationals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 December 2020</td>
<td>Ukraine announced that travellers entering the Ukraine must provide a travellers insurance that has Ukrainian affiliation. Either purchased through a Ukrainian company or through an international company that has ties with Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 January 2021</td>
<td>The government announced that entry restrictions will remain in place until 28 February.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 February 2021</td>
<td>Authorities have extended travel restrictions until the end of April.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 March 2020</td>
<td>The government announced that all workplaces can operate normally, however masks are required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 June 2020</td>
<td>Authorities have began to lift restrictions on workplaces and allow workers to fully operate in workplaces. However, individuals must get COVID-19 tested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 November 2020</td>
<td>The government of Ukraine announced that workplaces must lay-off workers who are not Ukrainian nationals if they decided to return back to their home country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 March 2020</td>
<td>The government of Ukraine has been providing information and essential information on the government website regarding methods and ways to prevent COVID-19. A 24/7 hotline was launched to answer public inquiries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 April 2020</td>
<td>The government announced a social responsibility campaign which requires individuals to stay at home and avoid going out in public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 January 2021</td>
<td>Ukraine has been providing even more crucial information regarding regions with high COVID-19 cases in order for people to avoid those locations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### Educational Institutions
- On 12 March 2020, the government of Ukraine announced the closure of all schools and universities starting today which will last until 3 April.
- As of 3 April 2020, the government has announced an extension to school closure until the end of June.
- As of 18 June 2020, Ukraine has announced that schools will now operate online.
- As of 17 November 2020, the government of Ukraine has reopened all schools and educational institutions.
- As of 7 January 2021, all schools have closed temporarily.
- As of 25 January 2021, Ukraine has announced the reopening of all schools.
- As of 9 March 2021, all forms of in-person education in Kyiv and Lviv continue despite lockdown measures.

#### Domestic/International Travel
- As of 10 March 2020, the government of Ukraine announced the reduction of flights to only fly to 10 countries with low COVID-19 cases.
- As of 14 March 2020, Ukraine announced the banning of entry to foreign nationals at all border crossing points. This is said to last until 30 March. However, Ukrainian nationals are still allowed to return to Ukraine.
- As of 26 March 2020, the government of Ukraine announced that all passenger flights will be suspended as all borders will close.
- As of 5 June 2020, the government has resumed domestic flights around the country and adults over 60 are not required to self-isolate.
- On 15 June 2020, the government has announced the resumption of international flights.
- As of 26 August 2020, Ukraine announced a ban of entry to all foreign nationals which is said to last until 28 September.
- As of 28 September 2020, the government of the Ukraine announced lifting the ban on the entry of foreign nationals.
- As of 10 December 2020, Ukraine announced that travellers entering the Ukraine must provide a travellers insurance that has Ukrainian affiliation. Either purchased through a Ukrainian company or through an international company that has ties with Ukraine.
- As of 29 January 2021, the government announced that entry restrictions will remain in place until 28 February.
- As of 28 February 2021, authorities have extended travel restrictions until the end of April.

#### Workplace and Institutions
- On 16 March 2020, the government announced that all workplaces can operate normally, however masks are required.
- As of 22 June 2020, authorities have began to lift restrictions on workplaces and allow workers to fully operate in workplaces. However, individuals must get COVID-19 tested.
- As of 17 November 2020, the government of Ukraine announced that workplaces must lay-off workers who are not Ukrainian nationals if they decided to return back to their home country.

#### Public Info Campaign
- As of 3 March 2020, the government of Ukraine has been providing information and essential information on the government website regarding methods and ways to prevent COVID-19. A 24/7 hotline was launched to answer public inquiries.
- As of 8 April 2020, the government announced a social responsibility campaign which requires individuals to stay at home and avoid going out in public.
- As of 8 January 2021, Ukraine has been providing even more crucial information regarding regions with high COVID-19 cases in order for people to avoid those locations.
### Ukraine

#### Public Events
- **On 11 March 2020**, the government of Ukraine announced that mass gatherings of more than 200 people are banned. Cinemas and shopping areas are also temporarily closed.
- **As of 16 March 2020**, it was announced that mass events of more than 10 people are prohibited, including religious ceremonies.
- **As of 3 April 2020**, the government announced a ban on visiting all public spaces like public parks, gardens, recreation areas, forests, and coastal areas. Only walking pets is allowed.
- **As of 30 May 2020**, the government announced that parks and recreational areas have reopened.
- **As of 3 June 2020**, the government announced that religious institutions are allowed to reopen.
- **As of 9 March 2021**, all forms of public gatherings have been banned in Kyiv and Lviv until further notice.

#### Testing Framework
- **As of 3 March 2020**, the government of the Ukraine has began the COVID-19 testing process.
- **On 27 April 2020**, Ukraine increased its testing capacity from 5,000 to 10,000 tests per-day.
- **As of 14 May 2020**, Ukraine announced that voluntary testing will be available for individuals who are looking to travel.
- **As of 13 November 2020**, Ukraine performed 46,813 PCR tests per day.
- **As of 1 January 2021**, the government announced a huge investment of 400,000 euros to increase testing procedures.

#### Contact Tracing
- **As of 18 May 2020**, Ukraine adopted a strategy to monitor COVID-19 cases every 24-hours by monitoring and surveillancing individuals. Also, located on the website of the Ministry of Health is an interactive map that will show places of high COVID-19 cases to avoid there.
- **As of 25 June 2020**, UNICEF announced that Ukraine is not performing enough monitoring and surveillance and with that the government of Ukraine announced a plan to increase efforts. Through monitoring more locations and having more individuals on the job is the path Ukraine is taking.
- **As of 13 November 2020**, Ukraine performed 46,813 PCR tests per day.
- **As of 8 April 2021**, Ukraine has conducted a total of 195,596 tests per 1 million people.

#### Vaccine
- **On 23 February 2021**, Ukraine has received its first dosages of AstraZeneca-Oxford vaccine. The government is planning on giving it to health workers first, then the elderly and individuals with diseases, and then the rest of the population.
- **On 26 March 2021**, Ukraine received the first batch of the CoronaVac Chinese vaccine. The vaccine will be distributed to vaccination centers after 10 days, as it will undergo local laboratory checks in Ukraine before distribution.
- **As of 6 April 2021**, the government announced a new deal with Pfizer-BioNTech in which they will provide 10 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine in the upcoming weeks.
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Ukraine

Sources


https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/estonia/livinghit.aspx?Section=1.5+Testing&Type=Section.