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

Actions taken by Mali to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as of February 5, 2021.

Omar S. Abdellatif, Ali Behbehani
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.
### WHO Guidelines and Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Information Campaign:</th>
<th>Domestic/International Travel:</th>
<th>Testing Framework:</th>
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</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>
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<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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<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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<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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Set up relational databases linking lists of contacts to line lists of cases.</td>
<td>● Implementation of curfew hours.</td>
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<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>
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>
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<th>Scoring Guidelines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>-1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>+1</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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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>Mali</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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* Mali 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, Mali receives a compliance score of 0.
### Mali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lockdown/Curfew</th>
<th>Educational Institutions</th>
<th>Domestic/International Travel</th>
<th>Public Transportation</th>
<th>Workplace and Institutions</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>On 26 March 2020, the President of the Republic of Mali declared a state of emergency and implemented a curfew from 21:00-05:00 daily.</td>
<td>On 18 March 2020, President Keita closed schools until further notice. On 11 May 2020, Mali announced that schools will open on 1 June.</td>
<td>On 12 March 2020, the government of Mali announced a 14-day quarantine for individuals coming in. On 18 March 2020, Mali suspended flights from affected countries.</td>
<td>As of March 2020, the government of Mali announced that public transport will remain operating. However, the use of masks and practicing safe social distancing is required.</td>
<td>As of March 2020, the government of Mali addressed that workplaces must have people wearing masks and practice safe social distancing. The government of Mali hasn't introduced any other restrictions.</td>
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<td>On 11 May 2020, the government of Mali announced that the nationwide curfew will be lifted but face masks will remain a requirement.</td>
<td>On 11 May 2020, Mali announced that schools will open on 1 June.</td>
<td>On 25 March 2020, announced that borders will be shut.</td>
<td>As of 10 June 2020, vehicle occupancy has been restricted to promote social distancing.</td>
<td>As of 10 June 2020, work schedule for all government offices has been reduced to run from 07:30 to 14:00 daily.</td>
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<td>On 19 August 2020, Mali announced the reimplementation of a nationwide curfew around 21:00 to 05:00 daily.</td>
<td>As of 1 June 2020, the government of Mali has been warning students to not return back to school due to COVID-19 in addition to the numerous amounts of kidnapping and terrorist attacks in the country.</td>
<td>On 11 May 2020, the government announced that country's borders will remain closed.</td>
<td>As of 10 June 2020, vehicle occupancy has been restricted to promote social distancing.</td>
<td>As of 10 June 2020, work schedule for all government offices has been reduced to run from 07:30 to 14:00 daily.</td>
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<td>On 21 August 2020, the government of Mali announced the easing of the nationwide curfew with restriction of masks still in place.</td>
<td>As of 19 December 2020, the government announced that a national state public emergency will remain in place until 18 June 2021.</td>
<td>As of 24 July 2020, the government of Mali announced the reopening of land and air borders.</td>
<td>As of 10 June 2020, vehicle occupancy has been restricted to promote social distancing.</td>
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<td>On 6 September 2020, the government of Mali announced the removal of the nationwide curfew.</td>
<td>As of 19 December 2020, the government announced that schools will remain closed until 10 January.</td>
<td>On 19 August 2020, Mali announced the closure of land and air borders.</td>
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<td>As of 19 December 2020, the government announced that a national state public emergency will remain in place until 26 June 2021. All non-essential businesses, bars, restaurants, and entertainment venues are to remain closed until January 10th 2021.</td>
<td>As of 10 January 2021, the government announced that schools will remain closed until further notice.</td>
<td>On 21 August 2020, the government of Mali composed of Military Juntas announced that borders will reopen within a week.</td>
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<td>On 10 January 2021, all lockdown restrictions were extended until a further notice.</td>
<td>As of 26 January 2021, the government announced the reopening of schools.</td>
<td>As of 28 August 2020, the government has announced the reopening of the international and domestic airports and resumption of flights.</td>
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<td>As of 8 December 2020, the government of Mali announced enhanced screening and quarantine measures for travellers entering Mali. All arrivals must present a negative PCR test certificate issued less than 72 hours before arrival.</td>
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### Mali

**Public Events**
- As of 3 March 2020, the government of Mali began contact tracing operations by monitoring patients who have had COVID-19 and who are still experiencing those symptoms.
- As of 16 April 2020, Mali with the help of the United States is using the 114 trained Malian epidemiologists to help improve contact tracing and containing the virus.
- As of 28 May 2020, the government of Mali announced that contact tracing is becoming harder and harder as there is a lack of medical supplies available to use.

**Contact Tracing**
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**Public Info Campaign**
- As of 13 March 2020, the MOH launched in cooperation with the IOM and UNICEF training community “relays” at internal displacement sites to raise awareness on COVID-19 and combat misinformation.
- As of 5 February 2021, Mali has conducted a total of 6,732 tests per 1 million people.

**Testing Framework**
- As of March 2020, the government of Mali has conducted multiple tests through public testing centers and laboratories, however limited testing capacity was reported.
- As of 5 February 2021, Mali has conducted a total of 6,732 tests per 1 million people.

**Vaccine**
- As of 23 January 2021, the government of Mali announced the usage of the AstraZeneca-Oxford vaccine. The vaccine is said to arrive in March 2021. The government plans on vaccinating the people of Mali in this order of: medical staff, elderly individuals, people with comorbidities and the rest of the population.

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- On 18 March 2020, President Keita banned large public gatherings.
- On 29 March 2020, Mali conducted its general elections, despite COVID-19 fears.
- As of 10 June 2020, the government of Mali has banned sporting events, festivals, gatherings larger than 50 people, bars, and nightclubs.
- As of 8 December 2020, the government has announced the mandatory use of face masks in public.
- As of 19 December 2020, the government of Mali announced that public venues like discos, bars, restaurants and cultural events, will remain closed until 4 January. Public gatherings of more than 50 people will remain in place until 10 January.
- As of 4 January 2021, the government announced that all forms of public venues, festivals and cultural events will remain banned until 10 January.
- As of 10 January 2021, the government decided to keep the previous restrictions in place until a further notice.
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Mali

Sources


