Critical Analysis of Global Responses to COVID-19

: The Importance of Citizen’s Autonomy and International Collaboration

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ARIC appreciates the medical staff, street bureaucrats, and citizens who never give up to COVID-19 but demonstrate the power of our community.

https://sites.google.com/view/snuaric/home
Brief overview of the Korean Status of COVID-19

ARIC COVID-19 Web Site:
https://sites.google.com/view/snuaric/
Many talk about the second wave but,

The first-wave of COVID-19 is not over yet. Even worse, it is not clear whether we have passed the peak of the first wave.
01. Quality of Data, only an Issue to LDC?

COVID-19 opens up the data-driven pandemic response at the global level but the quality of data is questionable.
02. Serious of what?

✓ Aggravation of infection, not the # of deaths

Around 250,000 infections and 4,500 deaths per day.
03. Serious of what to whom?

- High Income Country: more infections, less deaths
03. Serious of what to whom?

✓ Lower middle income countries
High income countries show better resilience arriving at the peak within shorter time (79 days) than lower (106 days) and upper middle (114 days) income countries.
03. Serious of what to whom?

Economy of Europe and developed countries are heavily hit by COVID-19.

↔ Asia is relatively better.

Real GDP growth in the April, 2020

Source: IMF, https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD
04. Case Fatality Rate in Asia lower than Europe

✓ Europe shows higher fatality rate than Asia.
→ Many European countries are above 5% case fatality rate.
05. Infrastructure, Government capacity, Democracy?

✓ Democracy is negatively related to the number of confirmed cases and deaths.
06. Cases: South Korea

[Status]

✓ Confirmed cases: 21,588
   (76th out of 215 countries in the world / Worldometer on Sep 9)
✓ Death: 344
✓ Test: 40,945K per one million pop

Successfully controlled first and second wave
06. Cases: South Korea

✓ Success factors

① Innovation of the private sector
  ▪ Test kits
  ▪ Infection tracking system

② Agile and transparent information sharing of gov’t with citizens

③ Comprehensive test

④ Efficient tracking system
07. Cases: Cambodia

[Status]

✓ Confirmed cases: 274  
  (184\textsuperscript{th} out of 215 countries in the world / Worldometer on Sep 9)
✓ Death: zero
✓ Test: 6.2K per one million pop
07. Cases: Cambodia

Figure 5. Timeline of NPIs with EPI curve combined with NPI implementation and lifting dates.

- 27 Jan: First case of COVID-19 diagnosed in Cambodia
- 16 March: Education facilities closed nationwide
- 22 March: Cambodian migrants called to self-quarantine
- 27 March: Travel restrictions issued
- 3 April: Ministry of interior limits mass gatherings
- 9-16 April: Travel restriction between districts and province
- 7 April: Prime Minister cancels the Khmer New Year celebrations scheduled for next week
- 17 April onwards: Factory workers returning from provincial travel are quarantined
- 20 May: Ban on nationals of six countries lifted
- 11 June: New border measures implemented
07. Cases: Cambodia

✓ **Success factors**

① Open but rigid travel control
   ▪ Requirement of purchasing health insurance boucher
   ▪ Deposit $2,000 for test, potential medical treatment, etc
   ▪ 14-day quarantines
   ▪ **Effective caring of returned migrant workers**

② Strong leadership and coordination by PM and Ministry of Health

③ ‘Rapid Response Teams’ with more than 3,000 members, multi-sources of surveillances deep into the community level

④ Effective risk communication and community engagement

⑤ International solidarity and cooperation
08. Cases: Viet Nam

[Status]

✓ Confirmed cases: 1,049
   (162th out of 215 countries in the world / Worldometer on Sep 9)
✓ Death: 35
✓ Test: 18,691 per one million pop

Sporadic outbreaks but quick control
08. Cases: Viet Nam

✓ Success factors

① Quick test kit development (Feb 7, Hanoi Univ. of S &T)

② Strengthened hospital procedures to prevent infection in health care settings

③ Solidarity, creativity and the engagement of citizens
   → Initiated a call for ASEAN cooperation in combating COVID-19 (April 9)
   → Hand-washing song, “Ghencovy”
   → ‘Rice ATMs’ provide free rice to people
   → ‘Zero VNDong supermarkets’ give away up to five items for free to people
Even before the government’s announcement of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} stage social distancing policy, people voluntarily reduced their mobility.
10. Different Stages of Mobility Recovery

Lockdown policy significantly affects the mobility decreases in Asia.

→ How about the European countries?
Free fall of mobility but the quick recovery to normal life compared to Asian countries.
11. Fragmented International Cooperation

Export restrictions on medical supplies and international travel ban

12. Call for International Cooperation

Do not forget that COVID-19 is a global problem

- Sporadic resurgence of COVID-19 outbreaks in different countries → Persistent risk: Scaling up of medical capacity for treatment and testing

- Global value chain and economic risk → food shortage, unemployment, poverty, etc

- Domestic political instability → regional and global conflicts
Conclusions

① COVID-19 is on-going and even aggravating

② The response of the developed countries especially in controlling the fatality is getting more effective than developing countries

③ Developed countries arrive at peak earlier than the developing countries

④ Some developing countries allow us to draw lessons for good responses → The rich and the poor countries should work together to solve the problem together

⑤ Government is not the only solution. In fact, many cases suggest that the citizens’ voluntary compliance is essential.

⑥ Mobility trend suggests that the recovery to normal life is not easy
Thank you!