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Gifu Prefecture COVID-19 Response Headquarters

Emergency Measures to be Taken Against the “Second Wave State of Emergency”

1. “Second Wave State of Emergency”

- **Arrival of “Second Wave”**
 - Sudden increase in “proportion of positive results in PCR tests”
- **Large number of infections in eating & drinking establishments involving alcohol in “Aichi Prefecture, particularly Nagoya”**
 - Approximately 60% of infections of people in Gifu Prefecture originated in Aichi Prefecture
 - Of those infections originating in Aichi Prefecture, more than 70% occurred in downtown clubs or eating & drinking establishments involving alcohol etc
- **Large increase in the number of infected “young people” and repeated occurrence of “school clusters”**
- **Increase in spread of infection to foreign residents and infections spread through families**
 - Increase in infections at places used by large numbers of foreign residents
 - Increase in infections spread through families/relatives
- **Concerns about spread of infection from young people to the elderly**
 - Sudden pressure on medical facilities if the infection increases amongst the elderly (risk of large increase in cases with severe symptoms)
- **Increase in movements of people going forward**
 - Main “summer holiday” period

2. Emergency Measures (Initiatives taken as “All Gifu”)

(1) To all Prefectural Residents:

- **Avoid eating & drinking involving alcohol in Aichi Prefecture, particularly Nagoya**
- **Thorough measures during school summer holidays and o-bon holiday period**
 - Everyday management of health condition by school children with health check-cards
 - Checking of school children’s infection prevention measures by guardians
 - Strict adherence to their own infection control measures and reporting of any

- concerns with one's own physical condition by teaching staff
- Self-restraint from karaoke and parties etc in enclosed spaces or with large groups of people, particularly by university students
- Carefulness about travelling to & from areas with large numbers of infections (particularly Aichi Prefecture) or making trips between prefectures
- Careful handling of trips home during the o-bon holiday period taking into account one's own physical condition and the state of infections in the destination area
- Mutual checking of infection control measures amongst family members, particularly taking care to avoid spread of infection to elderly persons
- **Thorough implementation of basic infection control measures**
 - "Maintenance of distance between people", "wearing of masks", "hand-washing"
 - Avoidance of the "Three Cs" ("Closed Spaces", "Crowded Places", "Close-contact Settings")
 - Avoidance of gathering for meals in large groups and avoidance of intense physical activity in closed and crowded places such as gyms
 - Daily self-checking of health and avoidance of trips outside if health irregularities found
 - Use of Gifu Prefecture "QR Code Infection Alert System" and Japanese Government's "Contact-Confirming Application (COCOA)"
- **Thorough observance of Behaviour Guidelines**
 - Publication of business names and in-person inspections of business facilities where infections occur if those facilities have not been thoroughly implementing infection prevention measures
 - Demands for business closure and instructions for the business sector in business facilities where clusters occur as set out in the Special Measures Against New-type Influenza and Other Novel Infections Law
 - Thorough display of "Measures Against COVID-19 in Effect" stickers and recommending use of business facilities displaying them (on Prefectural website, in magazines and on other websites)

(2) Handling of Foreign Residents:

- **Thorough epidemiological surveys and information provision**
 - Securing of multilingual private interpretation volunteers and interview surveys of infected foreign residents and those who they have been in close-contact with, as well as calls for cooperation with infection prevention
- **Thorough implementation of infection control measures**

- Thorough notification in communities and places where foreign residents gather such as churches about wearing masks, refraining from large parties and sanitizing one's hands
- Production of multi-lingual pamphlets to raise awareness, and dissemination to companies employing foreigners through organizations managing technical interns etc
- Strengthening of public information provision through social media and other platforms (taking care to avoid creating prejudice or discrimination against foreign residents)