

Recovery Tactical Coordinating Group

Date Circulated: 11 August 2020

Lincolnshire's Resilience Forum

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

FORESIGHT AND INTELLIGENCE**Executive Summary**

Key highlights in this week's report are;

- [People and Social](#) section highlights the number of positive COVID 19 cases in Lincolnshire and Districts to date. Guidance has been published detailing holidays in areas with local coronavirus restrictions.
- A map of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Lincolnshire showing areas that may be eligible for increased grant funding.
- Continued concerns over [schools](#) fully reopening in just under a month with insight into Lincolnshire County Council school transport.
- [Business and Economy](#) section highlights that England's counties are potentially more vulnerable to the economic impact of Coronavirus compared to major cities.
- Key economic projections from the Bank of England and also the National Institute of Economic & Social Research (NIESR) show that we are expecting a fall in Gross Domestic Product of between 9-10% in 2020 as a result of COVID.
- [Local/National Monitoring](#) indicates those areas of concern, across England, with restrictions still in place for North West, West Yorkshire and Leicester and the watch list of local authority areas with higher than average incidences of coronavirus.
- Latest [global trends](#) and international media update.

Please provide feedback via the Recovery leads if local agency information is available to support or whether additional sector clarification would aid decision making.

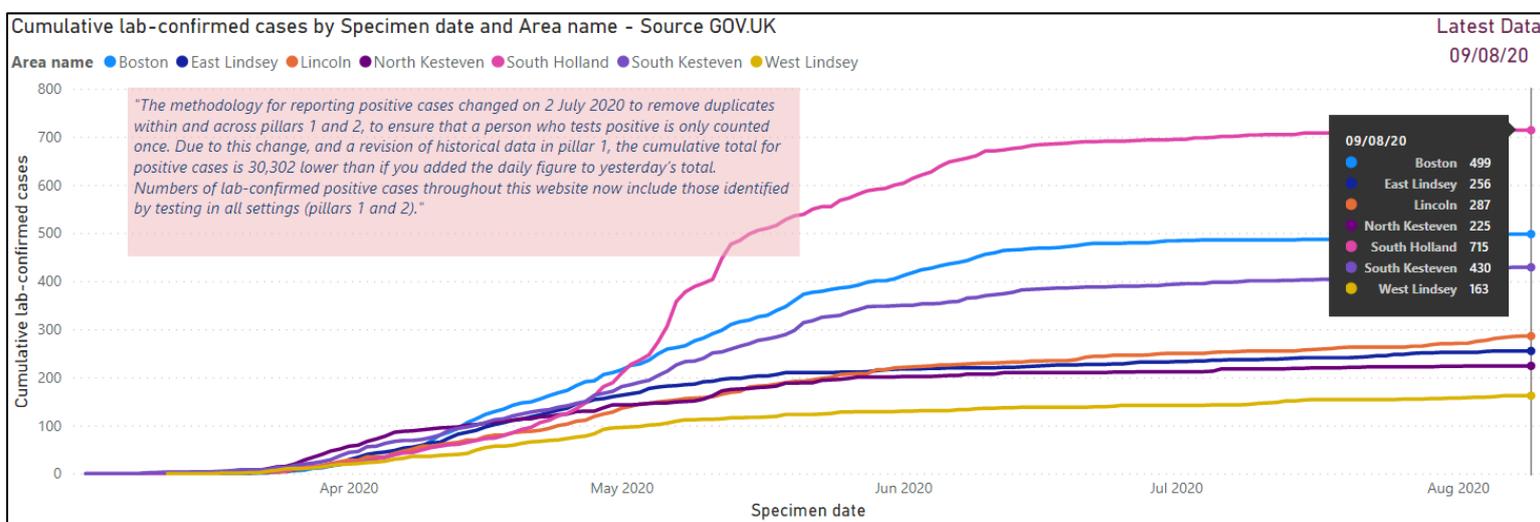
Main Report

People and Social

1. Figures on total number of cases identified through Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 are published daily for all positive cases identified by 5pm on the previous day. As of Monday 10 August at 4.01pm there are **2,575 COVID 19 cases in Lincolnshire (residents) to date (+43 since last weeks' report).**

Source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/#category=utlas&map=rate>

2. The below graph shows the cumulative number of confirmed cases by district in Lincolnshire. Currently South Holland has the highest number of confirmed COVID cases in Lincolnshire with 715 and Boston being the second highest with 499.



Source: **Lincolnshire County Council Public Health**

3. **R Number & Growth Rates** – As of Friday 07 August, the national R Number remains at 0.8 – 1.0. Currently the R number in the midlands stands at 0.8 – 1.0, which largely mirrors other regions in the UK which vary between 0.7 and 0.8 to 1.1. The national growth rate has been reported to have slightly increased to -3 to 0. This suggests that although infection rates are still declining, it's at a slightly slower pace over the last seven days.

Regional growth rate in the midlands area is increasing ranging from -3% to 0%. Growth rates in multiple other regions (London, North West and South West) across England are back into positive figures, suggesting that the risk of infection is increasing. With significant increases infection rate across Europe, it is increasingly likely that this trend will continue as UK tourists travel back to the UK from European holiday destinations.

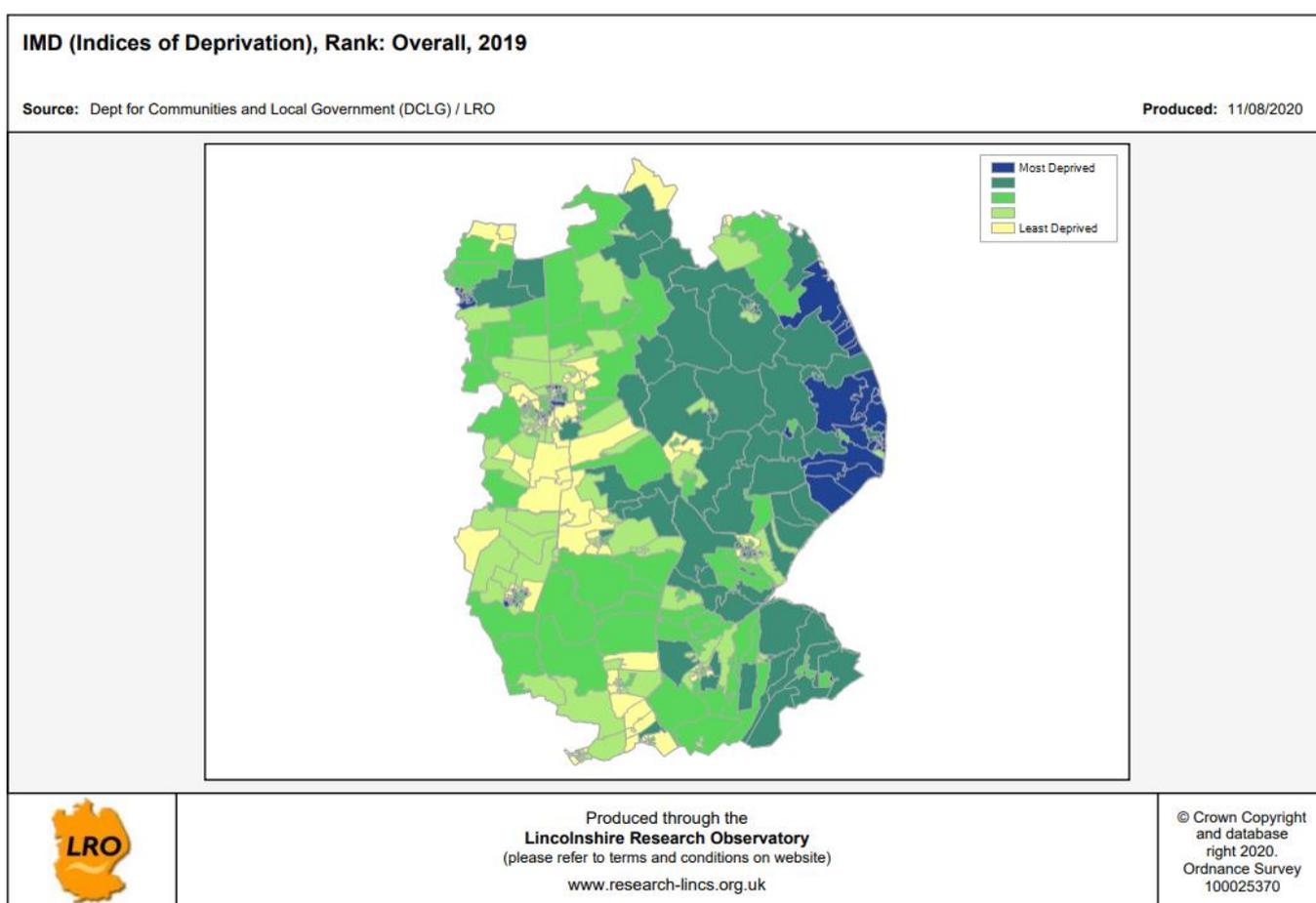
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-r-number-in-the-uk>

4. The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport have published guidance on holidays in areas with local coronavirus restrictions. The guidance provides steps that the public should take if they're staying inside the area or travelling outside the area.

Guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-on-holidays-in-areas-with-local-coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions>

5. Increased funding available for neighbourhood planning in England's most deprived areas

The Housing Secretary Robert Jenrick announced yesterday that government grants available to individual neighbourhood planning groups will increase from £10,000 to £18,000¹. This follows on from the increase of the basic grant allowance from £9,000 to £10,000 until March 2022. Eligible groups will be able to apply for an additional £8,000 and will also have access to extra technical support free of charge. To be eligible to apply, 30% or more of the neighbourhood or population must be within the 20% most deprived areas in England, according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). A map of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Lincolnshire that fall within this bracket and therefore may be eligible for grant funding is below.



Groups may also be eligible if they fulfil any of the following criteria:

- Allocating sites for housing
- Including design codes in your plan
- A designated business neighbourhood plan

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/funding-boost-to-help-communities-plan-their-neighbourhoods>

- A cluster of three or more parishes writing a single plan
- A Neighbourhood Area with a population of over 25,000
- A designated neighbourhood forum

A list of eligible LSOAs with geographic codes and their IMD (2019) score can be found in Appendix 1. More information on the scheme and applications can be found [here](#).

Education

1. As reported in the media and previous Foresight and Intelligence Reports there are numerous concerns regarding schools across England restarting the new term in September for all students, for the first time since 23 March 2020. One of the main concerns in Lincolnshire and across England is access to school transport when all pupils are to attend in September.

As schools starting opening volume of traffic around school areas may increase as more parents may choose to transport children to school instead of using their dedicated school transport or public transport. This will make parking an issue around schools causing a safety issue and will be difficult for schools to manage if more vehicles are driving onto schools grounds. This will also have an impact on both public transport and dedicated school transport services which may face delays. This will be problematic for schools that are trying to manage school children arriving/departing in a safe and controlled way. When buses arrive at/depart schools they will have more vehicles to pass around in order to get to drop off points this will make turning around and parking safely an issue etc. Lincolnshire County Council are currently working with partners and schools to deliver communications to parents about safe driving and parking around schools.

Currently there are not enough vehicles in Lincolnshire to move children off public transport and onto dedicated school transport so there may be a knock on effect of social distancing being harder to observe on more crowded transport routes. At the extreme there may be a refusal to allow boarding on public transport which may impact on some passengers and would be of particular concern for school aged children. Lincolnshire County Council, through communications, are advising the general public not to travel on public transport during peak school hours which will reduce overcrowding and are seeking to move pick up points and disperse crowds, in particular 'problem areas' where there are large numbers of pupils queuing for school transport in public areas.

2. Scottish schools reopening this month provide a useful test to see how the new guidelines issued by the government can work in practice. The most common measures include introducing one-way systems, regular cleaning of equipment, and advice for teachers to maintain distances from pupils and other adults. Generally, children are not being asked to socially distance from each other, although older secondary school pupils will be encouraged not to crowd together and to distance 'where possible'. School buses are being treated as part of the school building, so masks and distancing are not mandatory, but pupils will have to sanitise their hands on boarding. Masks are not required but pupils or teachers can choose to wear one. Anyone displaying symptoms of coronavirus or living with someone who has tested positive must stay home. Outbreaks in school will be managed by the local health protection board, while any general rise in cases regionally or nationally may lead to a move to part-time learning or a temporary school closure.

3. Technology available to provide remote education

For the 2020 to 2021 academic year, more laptops and tablets have been made available for disadvantaged children in certain year groups who are affected by disruption to face to face education at their school, or have been advised to shield because they are clinically extremely vulnerable.

The Department for Education (DfE) last week (07 August) published guidance on how schools can access these digital devices. Before the start of the autumn term, councils and academy trusts in England will be contacted to request details of people within each school who would be responsible for placing orders if required.

Guidance on accessing digital devices: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/get-laptops-and-tablets-for-children-who-cannot-attend-school-due-to-coronavirus-covid-19>

This offer is in addition to 200,000 devices and 4G wireless routers already distributed between May and July 2020 to councils and trusts for disadvantaged pupils in year 10, care leavers and young people with a social worker. DfE published guidance last week (07 August) for councils, academy trusts and schools on managing DfE devices.

Guidance on managing devices: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/laptops-tablets-and-4g-wireless-routers-provided-during-coronavirus-covid-19>

The guidance on devices and support available to provide remote education and access to children's social care has also been updated.

Guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/get-help-with-technology-for-remote-education-during-coronavirus-covid-19>

4. National Tutoring Programme

From autumn 2020, schools will be able to access support for children and young people who have been most affected by school closures during the coronavirus outbreak through the National Tutoring Programme. Tutoring will begin from the second half of the autumn term and increase through the spring term 2021. Schools can register their interest in joining this programme below.

To register interest: <https://nationaltutoring.org.uk/contact-us>

Guidance for school sixth forms, colleges and all other 16 to 19 providers on delivering small group tutoring activity for disadvantaged 16 to 19 students whose studies have been disrupted as a result of coronavirus will be issued shortly.

Business and Economy

1. A new report, *Place-Based Recovery: How counties can drive growth post COVID-19*, from Grant Thornton UK LLP for the County Councils Network reveals that England's counties are potentially more vulnerable to the economic impact of Coronavirus compared to major cities, arguing that the pandemic will exacerbate this divide without quick targeted investment and major new powers for counties to drive recovery plans in the longer-term.

With 3.5m employees in the 36 counties featured in the study currently furloughed, county leaders fear that a significant number of those people will not have jobs to go back to once the scheme ends in October and have called on the government provide them with devolved powers to protect employment.

Some 5.9million employees in county areas – over half the total workforce at 53% – work in sectors Grant Thornton identifies as ‘at risk’ due to the pandemic, such as manufacturing, retail, and tourism. This is compared to 44% for the eight biggest cities in England and 38% for London.

Modelled Gross Valued Added (GVA) estimates suggest that the impact of COVID-19 could cause a marked decline in annual GVA output in England, but its impact will be felt the most in county areas, declining by 15%, comparatively greater than the London and core city averages, at 13.3% and 14% respectively. In total 34 out of 35 counties face a decline in economic output greater than the England average of 14.3%.

Figures for percentage of employment in ‘at risk’ sectors and estimated decline in GVA from this report for Lincolnshire and its districts are as follows:

	Employment at Risk	Decline in GVA
Lincolnshire	56.2%	14.5%
Boston	45.5%	13.0%
East Lindsey	65.1%	15.2%
Lincoln	50.8%	13.5%
North Kesteven	57.7%	15.2%
South Holland	57.2%	14.5%
South Kesteven	58.6%	14.7%
West Lindsey	59.8%	14.9%

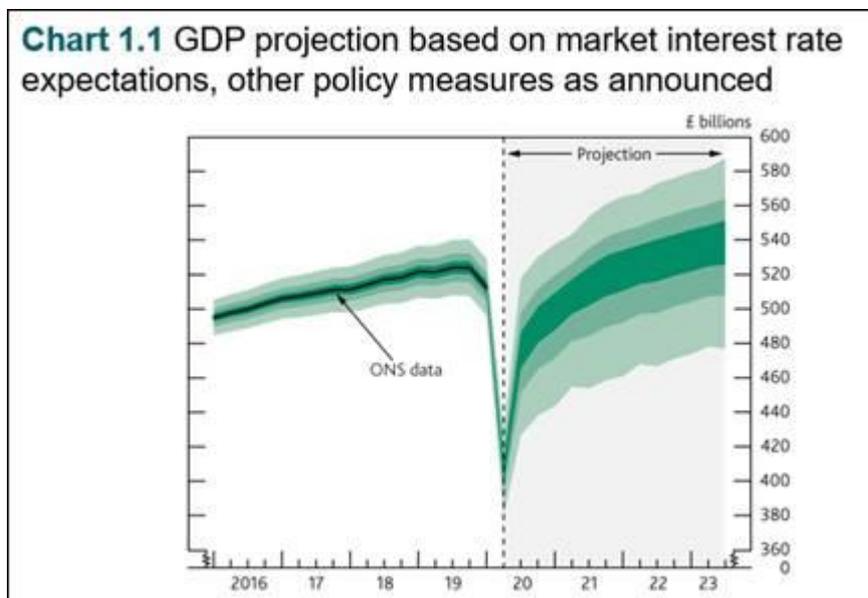
Source: <https://www.countycouncilsnetwork.org.uk/almost-six-million-people-in-county-areas-working-in-at-risk-job-sectors-with-rural-areas-most-vulnerable-to-the-economic-impact-of-coronavirus/>

2. Following an article from Lincolnshire Live, it has been reported that businesses who are in the visitor economy are unlikely to re-coup trade lost in Lockdown. This is particularly evident and likely in coastal areas who rely on a majority of their trade coming from UK based visitors. The main factors being:
 - The need to social distance resulting in a loss of inside space to service customers / provide attractions
 - Additional external seating for businesses is dictated by the weather which hampers trade
 - A reduction in the holiday season with 2 bank holiday's and holiday period (Easter / half term) passing under lockdown conditions
 - Overnight stays may also be reduced in light of the pandemic which results in less local shopping

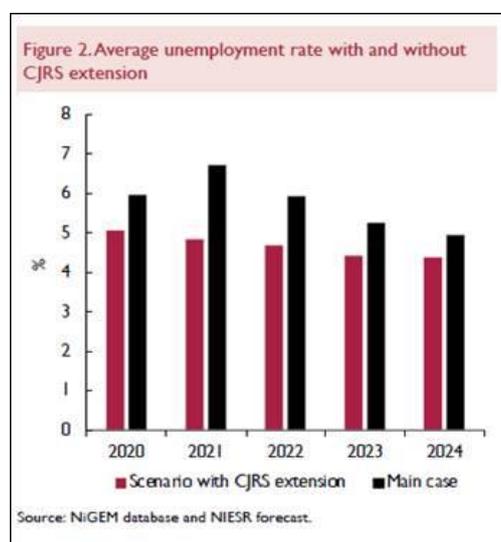
Source: <https://www.lincolnshirelive.co.uk/news/local-news/skegness-businesses-fear-its-late-4388929>

3. This week saw the publication of key economic projections from the Bank of England and also the National Institute of Economic & Social Research (NIESR). A brief summary of how the economy is performing including some of the COVID related statistics have been outlined below:

- In 2020, we are expecting a fall in Gross Domestic Product of between 9-10% in 2020 as a result of COVID. This is lower than originally expected with original figures estimating a 14% contraction of the economy.
- The data notes a recovery in consumer spending is gaining traction with spending on food and energy above pre-COVID levels.
- The economy is due to recover to pre-COVID levels at the end of 2021 (Bank of England).
- All scenarios of growth have been modelled without a 2nd wave of COVID and our collective response is required to ensure the safety of the public, so the UK does not enter into a secondary lockdown.



- Unemployment is set to increase from 3.9% to 7.5% by the end of the year due to the completion of the Government furlough scheme.
- It was noted by NIESR that 1 million jobs could be saved if the Furlough scheme was extended until June 2021 – scenario as per graph below.

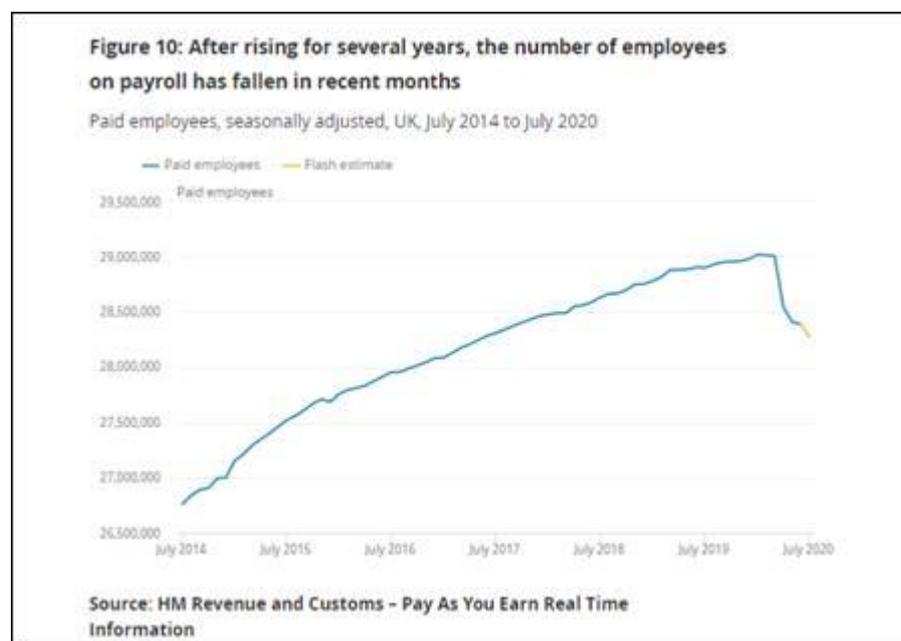


Overall, the economy is recovering tentatively, and additional financial packages implemented by the UK Government have identifiably softened the impact of COVID. We must all continue to be alert and continue to participate in protecting each other. Failure to do so will result in further economic shocks as a result of lockdowns which affect the supply chain and ultimately a further loss of economic / employment activity.

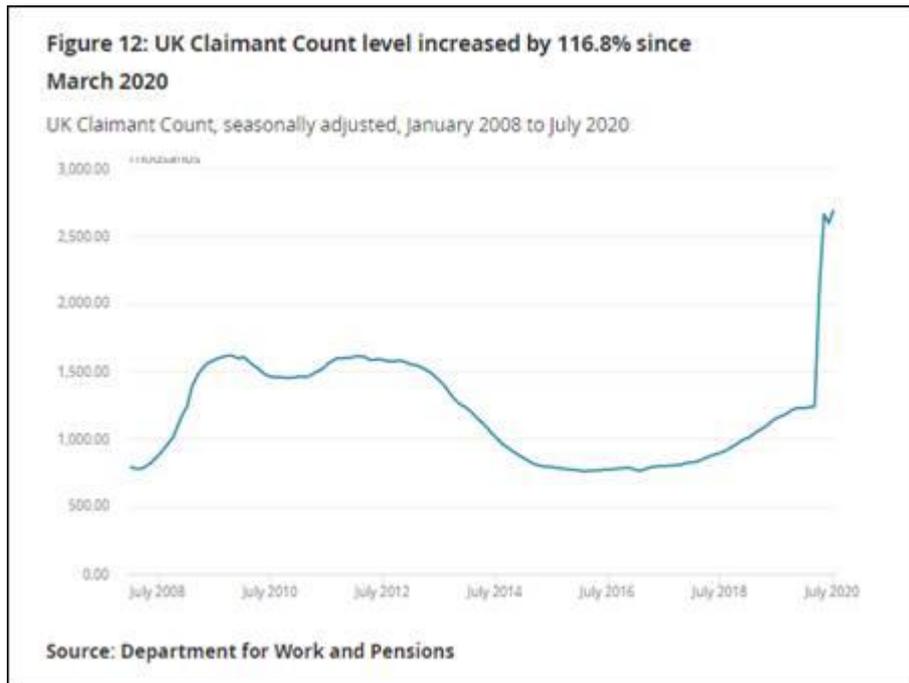
4. The labour market is an important indicator in the health of an economy. In particular, high unemployment is typically due to instability in the economy. This results in a greater reliance on the welfare state and creates a reduction in demand for goods and services. During these times, the reliance on the public sector becomes greater and support measures are likely required to help individuals back into more stable circumstances. Tracking these parameters both now and in the future, helps to pre-empt the likely support and response as part of the LRF.

Statistics:

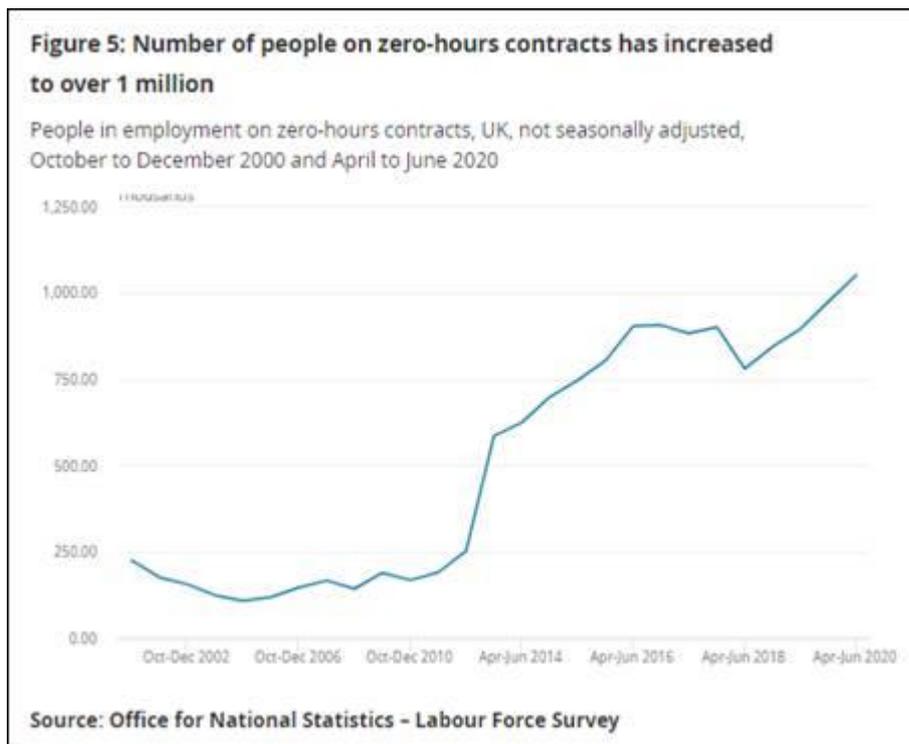
- A total of 730,000 people are no longer on payroll since March 2020 as a result of the COVID pandemic.



- A further 300,000 people are away from work because of the pandemic receiving no pay in June 2020.
- Hours worked in the UK economy has dipped a record 18.4% in the period April to June meaning a reduction of 191.3 million hours worked.
- The claimant count produced by the ONS also shows a significant increase of 116.8% since March 2020 as seen in the graph below:



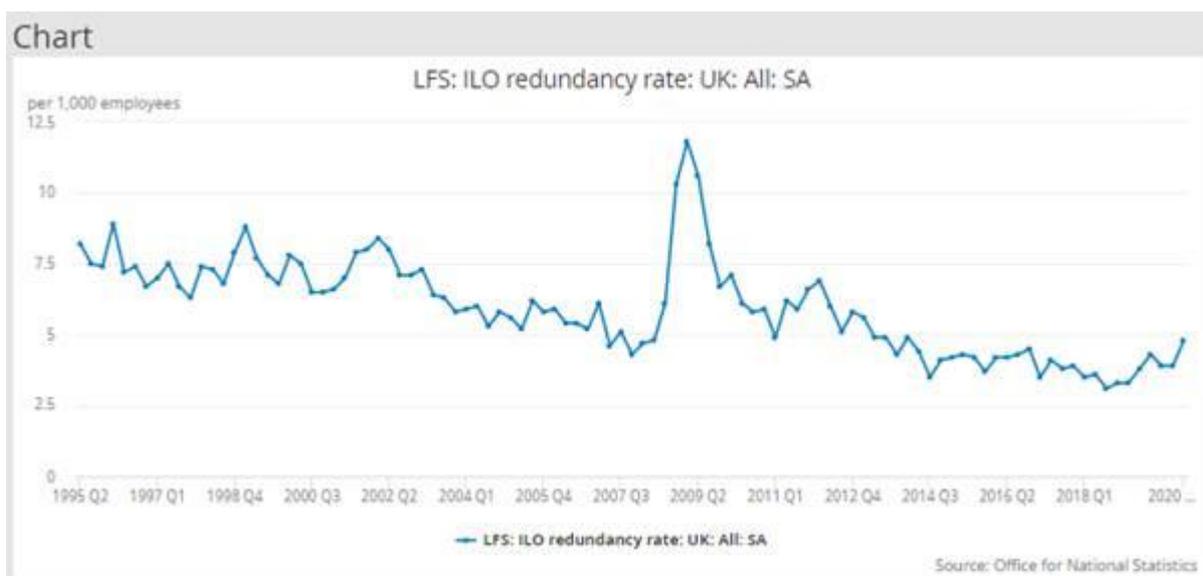
- Finally, the numbers of workers on zero-hours contracts has increased significantly.



Summary: the COVID pandemic has resulted in a large proportion of job losses since March which are mirrored in the rising claimant count as individuals transfer from paid employment to claiming support through the Department of Work and Pensions. As previously noted by Foresight, the amount of income protection provided under the Job Retention Scheme (JRS) is far greater than that provided under social security benefits. The median **fall in disposable income if furloughed is just 9 per cent**, but that **figure is 47 per**

cent if people lose their jobs and turn to Universal Credit. This means that workers who are made redundant as the Job retention scheme phases out see large falls in their incomes.

Added to this is the increase use of zero-hours contracts which are at the highest levels since records began. It notes the inherent difficulty in the current job market to achieve security in employment. Zero hours contracts provide far less protections in employment rights and points to a great deal of uncertainty in the employment market which is unlikely to stabilise in the short term due to a rise in redundancies. This saw 4.8 individuals being made redundant out of every 1,000 employees (Q2 2020). This is compared to 3.9 per 1,000 employees in Q1 of 2020.



Recovery at this current stage will be demand led and a weakening employment picture is likely to result in lower buying power of households. This cascades through the economy and points to a bleak economic forecast for the remainder of 2020 until the COVID economic shocks from the UK and internationally can be reduced. Businesses will also need to show great resilience, innovation and potential leaning to ensure survival throughout the remainder of 2020.

Local/National Monitoring

1. The current restrictions on social gatherings will continue in parts of the North West, West Yorkshire and Leicester, following a review on the 06 August by Government and Councils. At the request of the local authority, Preston has been added to the list of areas included in the ban on households gathering in each other's homes and gardens. These restrictions will be reviewed again this week with any changes to be announced by Friday 14 August.

Announcement: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/restrictions-on-household-gatherings-to-continue-in-parts-of-the-north-west-and-west-yorkshire>

Public Health England has published a weekly surveillance report on 7 August 2020. The report summarises the information from the surveillance systems which are used to monitor the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in England and includes the watch list of local authority areas with higher than average incidences of coronavirus.

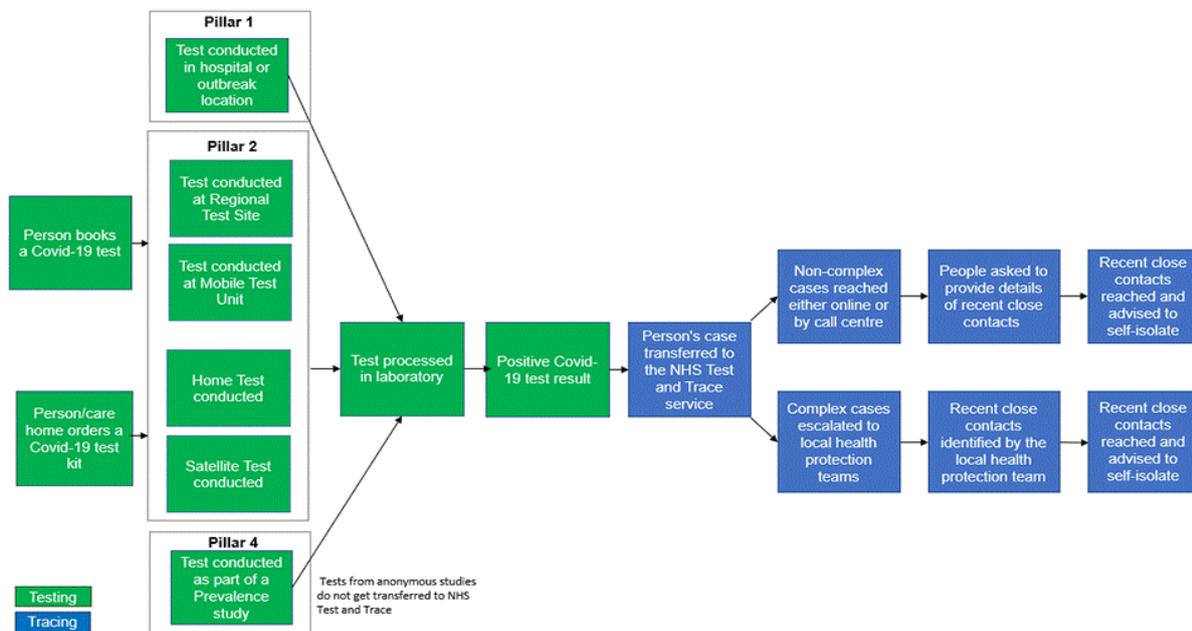
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/907954/Weekly_COVID19_Surveillance_Report_week_32_2.pdf

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-covid-19-surveillance-reports>

2. Bakkavor has been a big feature in the local media in the last week following the closure of a factory in Spalding and an outbreak at a factory in Newark where all 1,600 staff are currently being tested. As of 10 August 2020 there are around 50 positive cases in the Newark factory with a third of those living in Lincolnshire, causing figures to increase in the county.

3. **NHS Test and Trace bulletin**

The latest bulletin was released on 10th Aug and covers the period 23rd-29th Jul. During that week, 390,242 people were newly tested for coronavirus. 4,966 were positive, up 17% from last week. 4,642 cases were transferred to the contact tracing system, an increase of 9% from last week. Of these, 20.6% were either unreachable or had no contact details. The remaining 3,688 (79.4%) were successfully reached and 2,941 (79.7%) of those provided details of one or more close contacts. Of those reached, 249 were classed as complex cases² and referred to their local health protection board for management. The rest were handled by NHS Test and Trace. A diagram of the service is below.



Flowchart for the NHS Test and Trace Service. Taken from <https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus>.

While SAGE advises the sooner the test turnaround time the better, only 53% of Pillar 2 test results are currently being returned within 24 hours, when combining all routes. This is mostly due to testing kits from homes and satellite centres taking significantly longer – when

¹ Complex cases are those linked to outbreaks in specific settings, such as in prisons, schools or hospitals. Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nhs-test-and-trace-statistics-england-23-july-to-29-july-2020/weekly-nhs-test-and-trace-bulletin-england-23-july-to-29-july-2020>

these are excluded 77.9% of test results are returned within 24 hours. For Pillar 1 cases, 90% of tests are returned within 24 hours.

Overall, the proportion of close contacts of index cases reached by the current system in week 9 was 60.9%. This is significantly below the 80% advised by SAGE in order to be effective³, and the 68% quoted by a study conducted by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Researchers at LSHTM also concluded 75% of individuals with symptomatic infection would need to be tested in order to prevent the R number rising above 1. In the absence of an effective test and trace strategy, they found, the relaxation of social distancing and reopening of schools in September would lead to a second wave of infections in December 2020⁴.

Global Trends

1. The monitoring below measures the 7-day averages of death rates and new cases to give readers a sense of how the UK rates compare against its neighbours in mainland Europe. Please see below for the results;

Seven Day Case/deaths Averages –04 August – 11 August 2020

UK

- Average new cases per day – 876 – Up by 87
- Average deaths recorded per day – 54 – Down by 10

France

- Average new cases per day – 1,428– Up by 615
- Average deaths recorded per day – 8 – Down by 6

Spain

- Average new cases per day – 2,907 – Down by 313
- Average deaths recorded per day – 6 – Up by 4

Germany

- Average new cases per day – 831 – Up by 171
- Average deaths recorded per day – 5 – Down by 1

Italy

- Average new cases per day –356– Up by 78
- Average deaths recorded per day – 7 – No Change

Belgium

- Average new cases per day – 664
- Average deaths recorded per day – 4

Netherlands

- Average new cases per day – 547
- Average deaths recorded per day – 1

Death rates remain low this week, however all monitored countries infection rates have trended upwards and are significant rises are seen across Europe. This is now largely being

³ Minutes from a SAGE meeting, 1 May 20, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sage-meetings-may-2020>

³ [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/article/PIIS2352-4642\(20\)30250-9/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/article/PIIS2352-4642(20)30250-9/fulltext)

dubbed by the media as the start of the 2nd wave and various governments are now taking measures to try stem the increasing spread.

International Media Coverage

The media coverage has mainly focused on the indicators of a second wave across Europe. This week numerous countries are starting to see an increase in infections but largely stable death rates. It is likely this is an indicator of the health systems in each country and the age group of infections. More research is being done about COVID-19 and health professionals are becoming experienced / trained with the virus.

France experienced another week of high infections. To combat the rate of infections, new rules have been installed in Paris. The most notable is the requirement to wear face masks. This continued development has caused speculation that France will be added to the UK quarantine list.

Africa, according to the WHO has surpassed 1 million cases. A large proportion of cases in Africa reside in South Africa but it is highly likely other countries within the continent have higher cases which aren't being reported.

Across Europe more countries are starting to increase restrictions upon other nations. Despite this, no country has provided guidelines of the requirements before being added to a quarantine list. This lack of guidelines has resulted in many countries feeling the restrictions are political choices not medical.

For more information and links to the original articles please see Appendix 2.

Distribution List

- LRF Recovery Group
- LRF Cells
- SCG
- TCG

Author

Foresight and Intelligence Cell, Lincolnshire Resilience Forum

Appendix 1

Eligible LSOAs for Neighbourhood Planning Support

Geography Name	Geography Code	Rank (Lincs)	Rank (All)
West Lindsey 004E	E01026383	1	24
East Lindsey 014B	E01026093	2	261
East Lindsey 010A	E01026048	3	306
Lincoln 010D	E01026173	4	309
Lincoln 007C	E01026129	5	394
East Lindsey 017D	E01026112	6	482
East Lindsey 015A	E01026083	7	506
Lincoln 004E	E01026152	8	582
East Lindsey 005B	E01026073	9	825
East Lindsey 005C	E01026074	10	1228
Lincoln 004D	E01026126	11	1302
West Lindsey 004F	E01026384	12	1333
West Lindsey 006A	E01026374	13	1547
East Lindsey 005A	E01026072	14	1570
Lincoln 002C	E01026157	15	1644
East Lindsey 014D	E01026114	16	1706
East Lindsey 010D	E01026069	17	1829
East Lindsey 014A	E01026092	18	1887
Lincoln 001D	E01026168	19	2139
Boston 002A	E01026010	20	2270
Lincoln 006B	E01026176	21	2387
East Lindsey 012C	E01026115	22	2493
Lincoln 001A	E01026149	23	2575
West Lindsey 006B	E01026375	24	2690
Lincoln 007A	E01026127	25	2742
East Lindsey 006C	E01026109	26	2854
East Lindsey 015B	E01026094	27	2914
Lincoln 001B	E01026150	28	2957
South Kesteven 005A	E01026308	29	3189
West Lindsey 004A	E01026378	30	3312
South Kesteven 005E	E01026312	31	3417
West Lindsey 006C	E01026376	32	3554
East Lindsey 015D	E01026097	33	3635
Lincoln 002D	E01026165	34	3723
East Lindsey 010C	E01026050	35	3810
East Lindsey 003G	E01026108	36	3982
Lincoln 010A	E01026161	37	4085
South Kesteven 003D	E01026328	38	4093
East Lindsey 014C	E01026095	39	4197
Lincoln 010E	E01026175	40	4337
Lincoln 010C	E01026172	41	4515
West Lindsey 004D	E01026382	42	4603
East Lindsey 013F	E01026101	43	4624
East Lindsey 017A	E01026056	44	4625
Lincoln 001C	E01026166	45	4735
East Lindsey 017C	E01026111	46	4837
West Lindsey 004B	E01026379	47	5030
Boston 004C	E01026026	48	5115

East Lindsey 010B	E01026049	49	5204
West Lindsey 004C	E01026381	50	5248
East Lindsey 003C	E01026087	51	5371
Lincoln 004F	E01026154	52	5467
East Lindsey 012D	E01026116	53	5640
Boston 002E	E01026037	54	5684
Lincoln 010B	E01026170	55	5875
East Lindsey 006A	E01026103	56	5890
Lincoln 011F	E01026142	57	6021
East Lindsey 012A	E01026084	58	6040
East Lindsey 005D	E01026099	59	6063
Boston 002C	E01026030	60	6212
East Lindsey 008D	E01026113	61	6265
South Holland 008D	E01026277	62	6271
East Lindsey 017B	E01026110	63	6395
Lincoln 004G	E01026156	64	6482
East Lindsey 013A	E01026046	65	6546
East Lindsey 006B	E01026104	66	6573

Appendix 2

International CV-19 Update: 5 August - 11 Aug 2020

The purpose of this report is to provide readers with quick easy to digest bullet points, or links to useful reports regarding international recovery from CV-19. Primarily we will be focusing on news articles affecting France, Spain, Italy and Germany.

Belgium

- Seven Day averages – 664 cases/ 4 deaths
 - New Cases = 4,650
 - Infections = 74,152
- People arriving in the UK from Belgium, Andorra and the Bahamas will have to enter coronavirus quarantine following a spike in cases, the Government has announced. Transport Secretary Grant Shapps confirmed that arrivals from the three destinations will have to spend 14 days in self-isolation, in the latest additions to the UK's quarantine list. ([Source](#))

France

- Seven Day averages – 1,428 cases/ 8 deaths
 - New Cases = 10,002
 - Infections = 197,921
- The summer holiday favourite reported 1,695 positive tests during a 24-hour period on Wednesday, only slightly fewer than the 1,772 seen in Spain. Over the past 14 days it has seen 22.4 new cases per 100,000 residents – up from around 13 a week ago (when Spain was removed from the quarantine-free list its figure was around 35 per 100,000; it has since risen to 78). ([Source](#))
- Chancellor Rishi Sunak has refused to rule out the possibility of France becoming the next country added to the UK's quarantine list. A source told ITV News there were concerns over France, with coronavirus cases there reaching a two-month high. When asked if France could be next, the chancellor said he "can't speculate", adding how ministers are keeping "everything under constant review". ([Source](#))
- A face mask must be worn in many parts of Paris from Monday, after authorities imposed new measures to curb a rise in infections in the French capital. The order applies to people aged 11 and over in crowded areas, such as the banks along the River Seine and open-air markets, police said. More than 100 streets are covered by the order, according to a list sent out by the police. However, some popular tourist hotspots, such as the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe and the Champs-Élysées, are exempt from the new rules. ([Source](#))

Netherlands

- Seven Day averages – 547 cases/1 death
 - New Cases = 3,832
 - Infections = 58,564
- From Wednesday, 5 August, people from Algeria will no longer be allowed to enter the Netherlands, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced. This entry ban was re-implemented due to concerns about the spread of the coronavirus in Algeria and the measures in force there to combat it, the Ministry said. ([Source](#))

- Top Dutch bank ING on Thursday reported a 79 percent plunge in net profit for the second quarter, saying it has been hard hit by the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. ([Source](#))
- From this week, cafe and restaurant goers in the Netherlands will be asked to provide their contact details so they can be traced in case of a coronavirus outbreak. The measure was announced by prime minister Mark Rutte at last week's press conference, and although it will not be compulsory to comply, cafe owners will be able to turn away customers who refuse. ([Source](#))

Spain

- Seven Day averages – 2,907 cases/ 6 deaths
 - New Cases = 25,840
 - Infections = 361,442
- Atletico Madrid say two individuals have tested positive for coronavirus before Thursday's Champions League quarter-final against RB Leipzig in Lisbon. The Spanish club said the unnamed individuals are isolating at home. The positive cases were discovered after first-team players and club staff travelling to Lisbon were tested in Madrid on Saturday. ([Source](#))

Germany

- Seven Day averages – 831 cases/ 5 deaths
 - New Cases = 5,819
 - Infections = 217,281
- Germany is already showing signs of a second wave of the coronavirus, which threatens to undo the country's early work in containing the impact of the pandemic, the head of the country's doctors' union has warned. ([Source](#))

Italy

- Seven Day averages – 356 cases/ 7 deaths
 - New Cases = 5,817
 - Infections = 250,566
- ITALY'S CIVIL AVIATION regulator ENAC is threatening to ban Ryanair from the country's airports over alleged non-compliance with rules introduced to tackle the coronavirus pandemic. ENAC accused the airline of "repeated violation of anti-Covid-19 health measures drafted by the Italian government and in force to protect passengers' health". ([Source](#))

UK

- Seven Day averages – 876 cases / 54 deaths
 - New Cases = 6,132
 - Infections = 310,825
- Lockdown to be reimpose in Aberdeen after coronavirus spike. ([Source](#))
- Fifty million face masks bought by the UK government for frontline healthcare workers are being recalled because the straps aren't tight enough. The FF2 respirators were supplied to the National Health Service (NHS) by Ayanda Capital as part of a £252 million (\$331 million) deal, signed in April, to provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to health workers, court documents show. ([Source](#))

Rest of the World

- Asia
 - India, the country hardest hit in Asia by the coronavirus pandemic, reported on Friday a record daily jump in infections, taking its total number of cases over two million. It is the third nation to pass that unwanted milestone, lagging behind only the United States and Brazil.
- Australia
 - An outbreak in Melbourne, Australia's second-biggest city and the capital of Victoria, has seen hundreds of new cases recorded daily in recent weeks, including 725 on Wednesday, according to Reuters. ([Source](#))
- Africa
 - In Africa, cases are nearing the 1 million mark, and the WHO announced it was sending a surge team to South Africa. In a statement, it said the first part of a 43-member multidisciplinary expert team is due to arrive today. One member is David Heymann, MD, a well-known epidemiologist who led the WHO's response to SARS in 2003. The team is led by Matshidiso Moeti, MBBS, director of the WHO's African regional office, and Mike Ryan, MD, who heads the WHO's health emergencies program. The deployment came after discussions with South Africa's health ministry. The team will observe how South Africa's health department is supporting state COVID-19 activities and then focus on supporting efforts in four of the most affected states: Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Kwazulu Natal, and Mpumalanga.