Congressional Research Service
Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Novel Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19): Q&A on Global Implications and Responses

April 17, 2020

Congressional Research Service
https://crsreports.congress.gov
R46319

CRS REPORT
Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress

Congressional Research Service
Informing the legislative debate since 1914

SUMMARY

R46319

April 17, 2020

Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Coordinator
Specialist in Global Health

Novel Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19): Q&A on Global Implications and Responses

On December 31, 2019, Chinese authorities informed the World Health Organization (WHO) about a cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan City, Hubei Province. Illnesses have since been linked to a disease caused by a previously unidentified strain of coronavirus, widely known as COVID-19. The disease quickly became a pandemic, and has spread to over 150 countries, including the United States. WHO declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, raised its global risk assessment to "Very High" on February 28, and labeled the outbreak a "pandemic" on March 11. In using the term pandemic, WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus cited COVID-19's "alarming levels of spread and severity" and governments' "alarming levels of inaction." As of April 15, 2020, almost 2 million confirmed COVID-19 cases, and more than 120,000 confirmed deaths, of which over half of all cases and nearly 70% of all deaths were identified in Europe. Congress has demonstrated strong interest in ending the pandemic domestically and globally, having introduced 50 pieces of legislation on the matter (see the **Appendix**).

Individual countries are carrying out not only domesitic but also international efforts to control the COVID-19 pandemic, with the WHO issuing guidance, coordinating some international research and related findings, and coordinating health aid in low-resource settings. Countries are following (to varying degrees) WHO policy guidance on COVID-19 response and are leveraging information shared by WHO to refine national COVID-19 plans. The United Nations (U.N.) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) is requesting $2.01 billion to support COVID-19 efforts by several U.N. entities. International financial institutions (IFIs), including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the regional development banks, are mobilizing their financial resources to support countries grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic. The IMF has announced it is ready to tap its total lending capacity, about $1 trillion, to support governments responding to COVID-19. The World Bank can mobilize about $150 billion over the next 15 months, and the regional development banks are also preparing new programs and redirecting existing programs to help countries respond to the economic ramifications of COVID-19.

On January 29, 2020, President Donald Trump announced the formation of the President's Coronavirus Task Force, led by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and coordinated by the White House National Security Council (NSC). On February 27, the President appointed Vice President Michael Pence as the Administration's COVID-19 task force leader, and the Vice President subsequently appointed the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Ambassador Deborah Birx as the "White House Coronavirus Response Coordinator." On March 6, 2020, the President signed into law the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020, P.L. 116-123, which provides $8.3 billion for domestic and international COVID-19 response. The Act includes $300 million to continue the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) global health security programs and a total of $1.25 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)- and Department of State-administered aid. On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), P.L. 116-136, which contains emergency funding for U.S. international COVID-19 responses, including $258 million to USAID through the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account and $350 million to the State Department through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127), signed into law on March 18, 2020, also provides $82 million for the Defense Health Program to waive all TRICARE cost-sharing requirements related to COVID-19; the CARES Act also includes $10.5 billion in emergency funding for DOD.

The pandemic presents major consequences for foreign aid, global health, diplomatic relations, the global economy, and global security. Regarding foreign aid, Congress may wish to consider how the pandemic might reshape pre-existing U.S. aid priorities—and how it may affect the ability of US personnel to implement and oversee programs in the field. The pandemic is also raising questions about deportation and sanction policies, particularly regarding Latin America and the Caribbean and Iran. In the 116th Congress, Members have introduced legislation to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in particular and to address global pandemic preparedness in general. This report focuses on global implications of and responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, and is organized into four broad parts that answer common questions regarding: (1) the disease and its global prevalence, (2) country and regional responses, (3) global economic and trade implications, and (4) issues that Congress might consider. For information on domestic COVID-19 cases and related responses, see CRS Insight IN11253, *Domestic Public Health Response to COVID-19: Current Status and Resources Guide*, by Kavya Sekar and Ada S. Cornell.

Contents

Introduction 1
What are coronaviruses and what is COVID-19? 1
How is COVID-19 transmitted? 2
What are global COVID-19 case fatality and hospitalization rates? 2
Where are COVID-19 cases concentrated? 4
COVID-19 Responses of International Institutions 5
International Health Regulations 5
What rules guide COVID-19 responses worldwide? 5
How does WHO respond to countries that do not comply with IHR (2005)? 6
What does the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) have to do with IHR (2005) and pandemic preparedness? 6
Multilateral Technical Assistance 7
What is WHO doing to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic? 7
How are international financial institutions responding to COVID-19? 7
What is the U.N. humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic? 8
U.S. Support for International Responses 10
Emergency Appropriations for International Responses 10
U.S. Department of State 11
How does the State Department help American citizens abroad? 11
What are the authorities and funding for the State Department to carry out overseas evacuations? 12
How many evacuations have been carried out due to the COVID-19 pandemic? 13
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) 14
Where is USAID providing COVID-19 assistance? 14
What type of assistance does USAID provide for COVID-19 control? 14
How do USAID COVID-19 responses relate to regular pandemic preparedness activities? 15
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 16
What role is CDC playing in international COVID-19 responses? 16
How do CDC COVID-19 responses relate to regular pandemic preparedness activities? 17
U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) 18
What is the DOD global COVID-19 response? 18
Emergency Appropriations for DOD Responses 18
To what extent is COVID-19 affecting United States security personnel? 19
Regional Implications of and Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic 20
Asia 20
What are the implications for U.S.-China relations? 20
What are the implications in Southeast Asia? 21
What are the implications in Central Asia? 22
What are the implications in South Asia? 23
What are the implications for U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan? 24
What COVID-19 containment lessons could be learned from Asia? 24
Europe 27
How are European governments and the European Union (EU) responding? 27
How is the pandemic affecting U.S.-European relations? 29

Africa 30
How are African governments responding? 30
How is the Africa CDC responding? 31
Middle East and North Africa 32
How are Middle Eastern and North African governments responding? 32
What are the implications for U.S.-Iran policy? 34
Canada, Latin America, and the Caribbean 35
How is the Canadian government responding? 35
How are Latin American and Caribbean governments responding? 36
International Economic and Supply Chain Issues 37
What are the implications of the pandemic in China's economy? 37
How is COVID-19 affecting the global economy and financial markets? 38
How are policymakers responding to the economic crisis? 39
How will China's production slowdowns affect U.S. supply chains? 39
Issues for Congress 41

Figures

Figure 1. Confirmed COVID-19 Cases Globally, as of April 19, 2020 2
Figure 2. COVID-19 Hospitalizations, Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Admissions, and Deaths by Age Group in the United States 3

Tables

Table 1. Top Ten Countries with Confirmed COVID-19 Cases and Deaths 4
Table 2. COVID-19 Cases and Deaths by WHO Region 5
Table 3. United Nations COVID-19 Appeal: April-December 2020 10
Table 4. USAID Global Pandemic Preparedness Funding: FY2017-FY2021 Request 16
Table 5. CDC Global Pandemic Preparedness Funding: FY2017-2020 Enacted 17

Appendixes

Appendix. Selected Legislation Introduced or Enacted in the 116th Congress Related to International COVID-19 Incidence or International Pandemic Preparedness 43

Contacts

Author Information 48

Introduction

In December 2019, a new disease later called COVID-19 emerged in China and has quickly become a global pandemic. The disease presents major consequences for global health, foreign relations, the global economy, and global security. International institutions and country governments are taking a variety of responses to address these challenges. In the 116th Congress, Members have introduced legislation to respond to COVID-19 in particular and to address global pandemic preparedness in general that are now occurring on a global scale. This report focuses on global implications of and responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, and is organized into four broad parts that answer common questions regarding: (1) the disease and its global prevalence, (2) country and regional responses, (3) global economic and trade implications, and (4) issues that Congress might consider. For information on domestic COVID-19 cases and related responses, see CRS Insight IN11253, *Domestic Public Health Response to COVID-19: Current Status and Resources Guide*, by Kavya Sekar and Ada S. Cornell.

What are coronaviruses and what is COVID-19?[1]

Coronaviruses that typically infect humans are common pathogens, which can cause mild illnesses with symptoms similar to the common cold, or severe illness, potentially resulting in death of the victim. Prior to COVID-19, two "novel" coronaviruses (i.e., coronaviruses newly recognized to infect humans) have caused serious illness and death in large populations, namely severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2002-2003 and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), which was first identified in 2012 and continues to have sporadic transmission from animals to people with limited human-to-human spread.[2]

The origin of COVID-19 is unknown, although genetic analysis suggests an animal source.[3] On December 31, 2019, China's government notified the World Health Organization (WHO) of pneumonia cases from unknown causes in Wuhan, China. On January 7, 2020, Chinese scientists isolated a previously unknown coronavirus in the patients, and on January 12, the scientists made its genetic sequence available to WHO and international partners. The virus is now in much of the world (**Figure 1**). For the purposes of this report, CRS refers to COVID-19 as the virus and the syndrome people often develop when infected.[4]

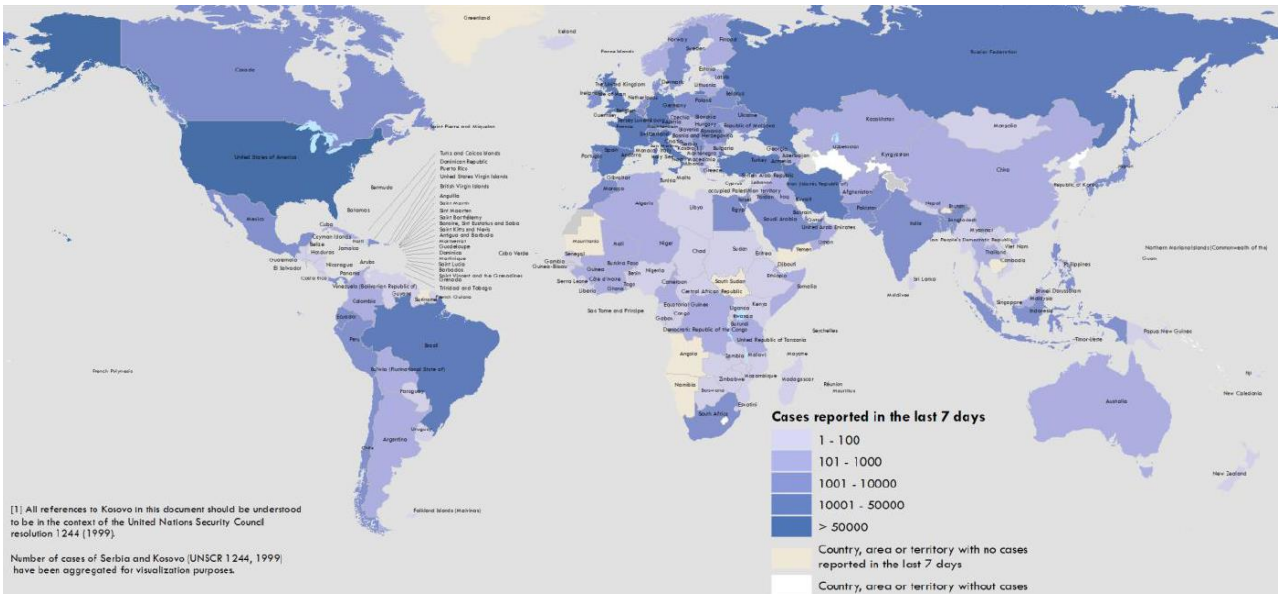
[1] Written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health, and Sara Tharakan, Analyst in Global Health.

[2] CDC, "Human Coronavirus Types," accessed February 14, 2020, https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/types.html.

[3] For background on COVID-19, see the CDC, "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Situation Summary, Updated April 19, 2020; and WHO, "Q&A on coronaviruses (COVID-19)," Q&A, April 8, 2020.

[4] The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses initially named the virus novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), and WHO later dubbed it severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), see https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-2019)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it. The virus can cause disease in humans called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

Figure 1. Confirmed COVID-19 Cases Globally, as of April 19, 2020



Source: World Health Organization, *COVID-19 Situation Report 90*, April 19, 2020.

How is COVID-19 transmitted?[5]

Health officials and researchers are still learning about COVID-19. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person between individuals who are in close contact with each other (less than six feet), through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.[6] Health officials and researchers are still determining the virus's incubation period, or time between infection and onset of symptoms. CDC is using 14 days as the outer bound for the incubation period, meaning that the agency expects someone who has been infected to show symptoms within that period.

The CDC has confirmed that asymptomatic cases (infected individuals who do not have symptoms) can transmit the virus, though "their role in transmission is not yet known."[7] A study of the 3,711 passengers on the Diamond Princess cruise ship found that 712 people (19.2% of the cruise ship passengers) tested positive for COVID-19. Almost half (331) of the positive cases were asymptomatic at the time of testing.[8]

What are global COVID-19 case fatality and hospitalization rates?[9]

The COVID-19 case fatality rate is difficult to determine; milder cases are not being diagnosed, death is delayed, and wide disparities exist in case detection worldwide. In addition, the case fatality rate in any given context may depend on a number of factors including the demographics

[5] Written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health.

[6] CDC, "Transmission—2019 Novel Coronavirus," accessed March 22, 2020.

[7] CDC, "Healthcare Professionals: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers – Transmission," updated March 30, 2020, accessed March 31, 2020.

[8] Leah F. Moriarty et al., "Public Health Responses to COVID-19 Outbreaks on Cruise Ships Worldwide, February-March 2020," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 69, March 23, 2020.

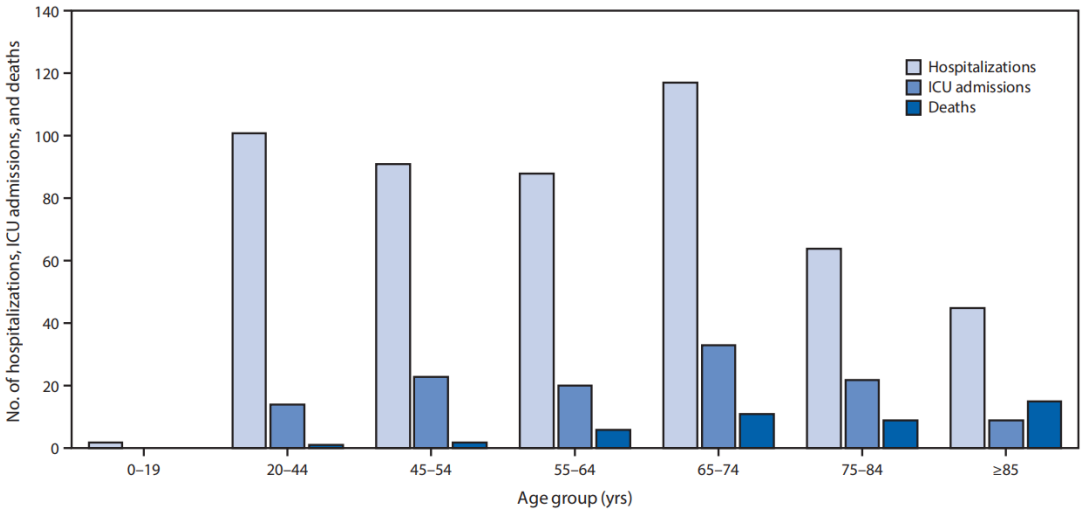
[9] Written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health, and Sara Tharakan, Analyst in Global Health.

of the population, density of the area, and the quality and availability of healthcare services. Scientists are using different methods to estimate case fatality and estimates range. One study of those diagnosed with COVID-19 estimated case fatality rates for Wuhan, China and other parts of China at 1.4% and 0.85%, respectively.[10] Another estimated 3.6% within China and 1.5% outside the country,[11] with a third recommending using a range of 0.2%-3.0%.[12]

Current data suggest the elderly and those with preexisting medical conditions (including asthma, high blood pressure, heart disease, cancer, and diabetes) are more likely to become severely sickened by COVID-19. One study in China showed that 80% of those killed by the virus were older than 60 years and 81% of surveyed COVID-19 cases were mild.[13] Another study showed that 87% of all hospitalized COVID-19 patients in China were aged between 30 and 79 years, though the study did not further disaggregate the data by age.[14] Whereas the CDC found that the elderly had higher death rates, more than half (55%) of reported COVID-19 hospitalizations between February 12 and March 16, 2020, were younger than 65 years (**Figure 2**).[15]

Figure 2. COVID-19 Hospitalizations, Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Admissions, and Deaths by Age Group in the United States

(February 12-March 16, 2020)



Source: CDC COVID-19 Response Team, "Severe Outcomes Among Patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)—United States, February 12-March 16, 2020," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 69, March 18, 2020.

[10] Joseph T. Wu et al, "Estimating clinical severity of COVID-19 from transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China," *Nature Medicine*, March 19, 2020.

[11] David Baud et al., "Real estimates of mortality following COVID-19 infection," *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, March 12, 2020.

[12] Nick Wilson et al., "Case-Fatality Risk Estimates for COVID-19 Calculated by Using a Lag Time for Fatality," *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, Vol. 26, No. 6, June 2020.

[13] Zhang Yanping, "The epidemiological characteristics of an outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus diseases (COVID-19) in China," Epidemiology Working Group for NCIP Epidemic Response, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, *Chinese Journal of Epidemiology*, vol. 41, 2020.

[14] Zunyou Wu and Jennifer McGoogan, "Characteristics of and Important Lessons from the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in China," *JAMA Network*, February 24, 2020.

[15] Ibid.

Notes: Hospitalization status was missing or unknown for 1,514 cases, ICU status was missing or unknown for 2,253 ICU admissions. The illness outcome (including death) was also missing or unknown for 2,001 cases.

Where are COVID-19 cases concentrated?[16]

As of April 19, 2020, national governments reported to the WHO more than 2 million cases of COVID-19 and more than 150,000 related deaths worldwide. Ten countries accounted for nearly 80% of all reported cases and almost 90% of all reported deaths (**Table 1**). The pandemic epicenter has shifted from China and Asia to the United States and Europe. More than half of all reported cases are now found in the WHO Europe region and less than 5% are in China (**Table 2**).[17] In most countries, the number of reported COVID-19 deaths have not exceeded 1,000. The virus has reportedly killed more than 1,000 people in 14 countries (the ten in Table 1, Switzerland, Sweden, Brazil, and Canada).

Table 1. Top Ten Countries with Confirmed COVID-19 Cases and Deaths

(as of April 19, 2020)

Country	Cases	Deaths	% of All Cases	% of All Deaths
United States	695,353	32,427	31.0	21.3
Spain	191,726	20,043	8.6	13.1
Italy	175,925	23,227	7.8	15.2
Germany	139,897	4,294	6.2	2.8
France	110,721	19,294	4.9	12.6
United Kingdom	114,221	15,464	5.1	10.1
China	84,201	4,642	3.8	3.0
Iran	80,868	5,031	3.6	3.3
Turkey	82,329	1,890	3.7	1.2
Belgium	37,183	5,453	1.7	3.6
Top Ten Total	***1,712,424***	***131,765***	***76.4***	***86.4***
Grand Total	**2,241,778**	**152,551**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: WHO, *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report 90*, April 19, 2020.

Notes: Numbers include domestic and repatriated cases. WHO's China case count includes cases reported in Hong Kong and Macao, both Special Administrative Regions of the People's Republic of China. Because WHO treats self-governing Taiwan as a province of China, WHO also includes Taiwan cases in its China case count. Taiwan, which also calls itself the Republic of China, has protested this practice, and has sought international support for its efforts to participate in WHO in its own right. The Taiwan Centers for Disease Control reports that as of April 15, 2020 it had identified a total of 395 COVID-19 cases, including 6 deaths.

[16] This section was written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health.

[17] See WHO webpage on WHO regions at https://www.who.int/chp/about/regions/en/, accessed on April 6, 2020.

Table 2. COVID-19 Cases and Deaths by WHO Region
(as of April 19, 2020)

WHO Region	Cases	Deaths	% of All Cases	% of All Deaths
Europe	1,112,189	100,938	50.1	66.2
Americas	821,860	38,258	36.7	25.1
Western Pacific	131,115	5,621	5.8	3.7
Eastern Mediterranean	124,691	5,908	5.6	3.9
Southeast Asia	27,319	1,185	1.2	0.8
Africa	13,892	628	0.6	0.4
Diamond Princess	712	13	0.0	0.0
Total	**2,241,778**	**152,551**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: WHO, *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report 90*, April 19, 2020..
Note: WHO regions at https://www.who.int/chp/about/regions/en/, accessed on April 6, 2020.

COVID-19 Responses of International Institutions

Individual countries carry out both domestic and international efforts to control the COVID-19 pandemic, with the WHO issuing guidance, coordinating some international research and related findings, and coordinating health aid in low-resource settings. Countries follow (to varying degrees) WHO policy guidance on COVID-19 response and leverage information shared by WHO to refine national COVID-19 plans. The United Nations (U.N.) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) is requesting $2.01 billion to support COVID-19 efforts by several U.N. entities (see "Multilateral Technical Assistance" section).[18]

International Health Regulations[19]

What rules guide COVID-19 responses worldwide?

WHO is the U.N. agency responsible for setting norms and rules on global health matters, including on pandemic response. The organization also develops and provides tools, guidance and training protocols. In 1969, the World Health Assembly (WHA)—the governing body of WHO—adopted the International Health Regulations (IHR) to stop the spread of six diseases through quarantine and other infectious disease control measures. The WHA has amended the IHR several times, most recently in 2005.[20] The 2005 edition, known as IHR (2005), provided expanded means for controlling infectious disease outbreaks beyond quarantine. The regulations include a code of conduct for notification of and responses to disease outbreaks with pandemic potential, and carry the expectation that countries (and their territories) will build the capacity, where lacking, to comply with IHR (2005). The regulations mandate that WHO Member States:

- build and maintain public health capacities for disease surveillance and response;

[18] UNOCHA, Global Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19: United Nations Coordinated Appeal April – December 2020, March 2020.

[19] Written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health.

[20] For more information on the IHR, see the IHR (2005) webpage at https://www.who.int/ihr/about/en/.

- provide or facilitate technical assistance to help low-resource countries develop and maintain public health capacities;
- notify WHO of any event that may constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and respond to requests for verification of information regarding such event; and
- follow WHO recommendations concerning public health responses to the relevant PHEIC.

Per reporting requirements of the IHR (2005), China and other countries are monitoring and reporting COVID-19 cases to WHO. Observers are debating the extent to which China is fully complying with IHR (2005) reporting rules (see "Asia").

How does WHO respond to countries that do not comply with IHR (2005)?

IHR (2005) does not have an enforcement mechanism. WHO asserts that "peer pressure and public knowledge" are the "best incentives for compliance."[21] Consequences that WHO purports non-compliant countries might face include a tarnished international image, increased morbidity and mortality of affected populations, travel and trade restrictions imposed by other countries, economic and social disruption, and public outrage.

China's response to the COVID-19 outbreak may deepen debates about the need for an IHR enforcement mechanism. On one hand, questions about the timeliness of China's reporting of the COVID-19 outbreak and questions about China's transparency thereafter might bolster arguments in favor of an enforcement mechanism. On the other hand, critics of an enforcement mechanism might point to assertions by the WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus that some actions by China's government, despite contravening IHR (2005), have appeared to delay the global spread of COVID-19.

What does the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) have to do with IHR (2005) and pandemic preparedness?

IHR (2005) came into force in 2007, with signatory countries committing to comply by 2012. In 2012, only 20% of countries reported to the WHO that they had developed IHR (2005) core capacities, and many observers asserted the regulations needed a funding mechanism to help resource-constrained countries with compliance. In 2014, the WHO launched the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) as a five-year (2014-2018) multilateral effort to accelerate IHR (2005) implementation, particularly in resource-poor countries lacking the capacity to adhere to the regulations. The GHSA appeared to advance global pandemic preparedness capacity with more than 70% of surveyed countries reporting in 2017 being prepared to address a global pandemic.[22] Regional disparities persisted, however; about 55% of surveyed countries in the WHO Africa region reported being prepared for a pandemic, compared to almost 90% of countries surveyed in the WHO Western Pacific region. In 2017, participating countries agreed to extend the GHSA through 2024. For more information on the GHSA, see CRS In Focus IF11461, *The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA): 2020-2024*, by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther.

[21] WHO, *Frequently asked questions about the International Health Regulations (2005)*, 2009.

[22] See WHO, Global Health Observatory (GHO) Data, IHR Core Capacities Implementation: Preparedness, at https://www.who.int/gho/ihr/monitoring/preparedness/en/, accessed on March 30, 2020.

Multilateral Technical Assistance

What is WHO doing to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic?[23]

In February 2020, WHO released a $675 million *Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan* for February through April 2020. WHO aims to provide international coordination and operational support, bolster country readiness and response capacity—particularly in low-resource countries—and accelerate research and innovation. As of April 17, private donors and 17 countries had contributed $368.4 million towards the plan, including $14.7 million from the United States.[24] Countries have pledged an additional $157.9 million towards the plan. As of April 7, the funds have been used to

- purchase and ship personal protective equipment (PPE) to 133countries, including
    - 974,000 surgical masks and masks,
    - 1,000,000 boxes of gloves,
    - 115,000 gowns,
    - 18,000 goggles, and
    - 34,000 face shields;
- supply 1,500,000 diagnostic kits to 126 countries;
- develop online COVID-19 training courses in 13 languages and one simulation exercise reaching 176,000 COVID-19 responders;
- enrolled more than 74 countries in WHO-coordinated trials to accelerate treatment research; and
- publish more than 40 technical guidance and public advice statements.[25]

In April 2020, WHO issued an updated plan that provided guidance for countries preparing for a phased transition from widespread transmission to a steady state of low-level or no transmission, among other things.[26] The update did not include a request for additional funds.

How are international financial institutions responding to COVID-19?[27]

The international financial institutions (IFIs), including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the regional development banks, are mobilizing their financial resources to support countries grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic.[28] The IMF has announced it is ready

[23] Written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health.

[24] WHO webpage on funding for the COVID-19 response plan at https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/donors-and-partners/funding, accessed on April 13, 2020. The U.S. contributions were provided before President Donald Trump announced on April 15, 2020 that he is "placing a hold on all funding to the WHO while its mismanagement of coronavirus pandemic is investigated." See White House, "President Donald J. Trump is Demanding Accountability from the World Health Organization," Fact Sheet, April 15, 2020.

[25] WHO webpage on funding for the COVID-19 response plan at https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/donors-and-partners/funding, accessed on April 13, 2020.

[26] WHO, *COVID-19 Strategy Update*, April 14, 2020.

[27] Written by Rebecca Nelson and Martin Weiss, Specialists in International Trade and Finance.

[28] International Monetary Fund, IMF Makes Available $50 Billion to Help Address Coronaviris, March 4, 2020; World Bank, *World Bank Group Announces Up to $12 Billion Immediate Support for COVID-19 Country Response*¸ March 3, 2019.

to tap its total lending capacity, about $1 trillion, to support governments responding to COVID-19. The World Bank can mobilize about $150 billion over the next 15 months, and the regional development banks are also preparing new programs and redirecting existing programs to help countries respond to the economic ramifications of COVID-19. According to the World Bank, its support will cover a wide range of activities, including strengthening health services and primary health care, bolstering disease monitoring and reporting, training front line health workers, encouraging community engagement to maintain public trust, and improving access to treatment for the poorest patients. Through the stimulus legislation (P.L. 116-136), Congress is accelerating increased U.S. contributions to several IFIs. Many policy experts are discussing additional resources and policies that the IFIs could pursue to help address the crisis, including the creation of new IFI lending facilities and large-scale debt relief. Some of these policy initiatives would require congressional approval to go forward.

What is the U.N. humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic?[29]

Outside of the WHO, other U.N. entities and their implementing partners are considering how to maintain ongoing humanitarian operations while preparing for COVID-19 cases should they arise.[30] On March 17, 2020, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) announced they were suspending global resettlement travel for refugees due to the COVID-19 travel bans.[31] Cessation of resettlement may reinforce population density in refugee camps and other settlements, which might further complicate efforts to address COVID-19 outbreaks in such settings.

Many experts agree that even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the scope of current global humanitarian crises was unprecedented. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimated that in 2020, nearly 168 million people in 53 countries would require humanitarian assistance and protection due to armed conflict, widespread or indiscriminate violence, and/or human rights violations.[32] The 2020 U.N. global humanitarian annual appeal totaled an all-time high of more than $28.8 billion, excluding COVID-19 responses.[33] The appeal also focused on the needs of displaced populations, which numbered more than 70 million people, including 25.9 million refugees, 41.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 3.5 million asylum seekers.[34] In addition, natural disasters are also key drivers of displacement each year.[35]

---

[29] Written by Rhoda Margesson, Specialist in International Humanitarian Policy.

[30] International Monetary Fund, IMF Makes Available $50 Billion to Help Address Coronaviris, March 4, 2020; World Bank, *World Bank Group Announces Up to $12 Billion Immediate Support for COVID-19 Country Response*¸ March 3, 2019.

[31] U.N. News, "COVID-19: Agencies Temporarily Suspend Refugee Resettlement Travel," March 17, 2020.

[32] U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA), *Global Humanitarian Overview 2020*, December 2019.

[33] The United States is the largest humanitarian assistance donor, consistently providing nearly one-third of total global contributions. It also often takes the lead in coordinating humanitarian policy and diplomacy.

[34] Refugees are distinct from migrants because of their specific status and protections under international law. While economic migrants, which numbered approximately 272 million in 2019 (approximately 3.5% of the global population), move voluntarily often to leave poverty and unemployment to seek better opportunities or family reunification, increasingly vulnerable migrants are forced to flee, which only compounds global displacement challenges. International Organization for Migration (IOM), *World Migration Report, 2020*, November 27, 2019.

[35] UNOCHA, *Global Humanitarian Overview 2020*, December 2019; Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2019*, May 10, 2019; International Rescue Committee, "Climate Change: Climate Change Displacement is Happening Now," March 19, 2019; UNHCR, "Climate Change and Displacement," October

Humanitarian experts agree that the conditions in which vulnerable, displaced populations live make them particularly susceptible to COVID-19 spread and present significant challenges to response and containment.[36] Overcrowded living spaces and insufficient hygiene and sanitation facilities make conditions conducive to contagion.[37] In many situations, disease control recommendations are not practical. Space is not available to create isolation and "social-distancing," for example, and limited access to clean water and sanitation make regular and sustained handwashing difficult.[38] In addition, low or middle-income countries that are likely to struggle to respond effectively to the pandemic host 85% of refugees worldwide.[39] So far, relatively few COVID-19 cases have been reported among the displaced and those affected by conflict or natural disasters, although there is a widespread lack of testing.[40]

On March 25, 2020, the United Nations launched a $2.01 billion global appeal for the COVID-19 pandemic response to "fight the virus in the world's poorest countries, and address the needs of the most vulnerable people" through the end of the year.[41] The appeal includes support for several U.N. entities (see **Table 3**).

UNOCHA will coordinate the U.N.-wide response, but most of the activities will be carried out by specific U.N. entities and their implementing partners. U.N. guidance for scaling up responses in refugee and IDP camps include addressing mental health and psychological aspects, adjusting food distribution, and developing prevention and control mechanisms in schools.[42] Some experts recommend incorporating COVID-19 responses within existing humanitarian programs to ensure continuity of operations and to protect aid personnel while facilitating their access in areas where travel has been restricted.[43]

15, 2019.

[36] Kurtzer, Jacob, "The Impact of COVID-19 on Humanitarian Crises," CSIS: Critical Questions, March 19, 2020; Colum Lynch and Robbie Gramer, "The Next Wave: U.N. and Relief Agencies Warn the Coronavirus Pandemic Could Leave an Even Bigger Path of Destruction in the World's Most Vulnerable and Conflict-riven Countries," *Foreign Policy*, March 23, 2020; Roald, Hovring, "Ten Things You Should Know About Coronavirus and Refugees, Norwegian Refugee Council, March 16 2020.

[37] For example, this includes displaced populations caught in conflict in northwest Syria, crowded camps such as those in Bangladesh and the Dadaab camp in Kenya, and a highly vulnerable population in Yemen that is on the brink of famine and facing cholera outbreaks.

[38] The New Humanitarian, "Behind the Headlines: How will COVID-19 impact crisis zones?" Live Stream, March 19, 2020.

[39] UNHCR, *Global Trends in Forced Displacement*, June 19, 2019 (data for 2018, which is the latest available.)

[40] Low or middle-income countries host 85% of refugees worldwide. UNHCR, *Global Trends in Forced Displacement*, June 19, 2019 (data for 2018, which is the latest available.) See also, CDC, "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), World Map: Locations with Confirmed COVID-19 Cases, by WHO Region," March 24, 2020.

[41] UNOCHA, *Global Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19: United Nations Coordinated Appeal April – December 2020*, March 2020.

[42] Inter-Agency Standing Committee, COVID-19 Outbreak Readiness and Response, accessed March 24, 2020.

[43] The New Humanitarian, "Behind the Headlines: How will COVID-19 impact crisis zones?" Live Stream, March 19, 2020; Colum Lynch and Robbie Gramer, "The Next Wave: U.N. and Relief Agencies Warn the Coronavirus Pandemic Could Leave an Even Bigger Path of Destruction in the World's Most Vulnerable and Conflict-riven Countries," *Foreign Policy*, March 23, 2020

Table 3. United Nations COVID-19 Appeal: April-December 2020

(current U.S. $ millions)

U.N. Agency	Amount	U.N. Agency	Amount
World Health Organization (WHO)	450.0	U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	120.0
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	405.0	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	110.0
World Food Program (WFP)	350.0	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	100.0
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	255.0	Country-specific NGO response	100.0
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)	120.0	U.N.-Habitat	2.0
Total		**$2.01 billion**	

Source: UNOCHA, *Global Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19: United Nations Coordinated Appeal April – December 2020*, March 2020.

Notes: Each U.N. agency's role in implementing the plan is described briefly on pp. 40-43 of the above cited report.

U.S. Support for International Responses

On January 29, 2020, President Donald Trump announced the formation of the President's Coronavirus Task Force, led by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and coordinated by the White House National Security Council (NSC).[44] On February 27, the President appointed Vice President Michael Pence as the Administration's COVID-19 task force leader, and the Vice President subsequently appointed the head of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Ambassador Deborah Birx, as the White House Coronavirus Response Coordinator.[45] International COVID-19 response efforts carried out by U.S. federal government departments and agencies, including those in the Task Force, are described below.[46]

Emergency Appropriations for International Responses[47]

On March 6, 2020, the President signed into law P.L. 116-123, *Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020*, which provides $8.3 billion for domestic and international COVID-19 response.[48] The Act includes $300 million to continue the CDC's global

[44] White House, *Statement from the Press Secretary Regarding the President's Coronavirus Task Force*, Washington, DC, January 29, 2020.

[45] White House, *Remarks by President Trump, Vice President Pence, and Members of the Coronavirus Task Force in Press Conference*, Washington, DC, February 27, 2020. White House, *Vice President Pence Announces Ambassador Debbie Birx to Serve as the White House Coronavirus Response Coordinator*, Washington, DC, February 27, 2020.

[46] Members of the Task Force include: Dr. Deborah Birx, White House Coronavirus Response Coordinator; Secretary Alex Azar, HHS; Robert O'Brien, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Dr. Robert Redfield, CDC Director; Dr. Anthony Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at NIH, Deputy Secretary Stephen Biegun, Department of State, Ken Cuccinelli, Acting Deputy Secretary Department of Homeland Security, Joel Szabat, Acting Under Secretary for Policy, Department of Transportation; Matthew Pottinger, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor; Rob Blair, Assistant to the President and Senior Advisor to the Chief of Staff; Joseph Grogan, Assistant to the President and Director of the Domestic Policy Council; Christopher Liddell, Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy Coordination; and Derek Kan, Executive Associate Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

[47] Written by Sara Tharakan, Analyst in Global Health.

[48] This section focuses on funds specified by Congress for international activities. Funds from other sources, such as the

health security programs and a total of $1.25 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department of State. USAID- and Department of State-administered aid includes the following:

- **Global Health Programs (GHP).** $435 million for global health responses (see "U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)"), including $200 million for USAID's Emergency Reserve Fund (ERF).[49]
- **International Disaster Assistance (IDA).** $300 million for relief and recovery efforts in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Economic Support Fund (ESF).** $250 million to address COVID-19-related "economic, security, and stabilization requirements."

The Act also provides $1 million to the USAID Office of Inspector General to support oversight of COVID-19-related aid programming.

On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed P.L. 116-136, *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act*, which contains emergency funding for U.S. international COVID-19 responses, including the following:

- **International Disaster Assistance (IDA).** $258 million to "prevent, prepare for, and respond" to COVID-19.
- **Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA).** $350 million to the State Department-administered MRA account to "prevent, prepare for, and respond" to COVID-19.

U.S. Department of State[50]

How does the State Department help American citizens abroad?

Section 43 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (P.L. 84-885; hereafter, the Basic Authorities Act) requires the State Department to serve as a clearinghouse of information on any major disaster or incident that affects the health and safety of U.S. citizens abroad.[51] The department implements this statutory responsibility through its Consular Information Program (CIP), which provides a range of products, including but not limited to country-specific information web pages, Travel Advisories, Alerts, and Worldwide Cautions. Travel Advisories range from Level 1 (Exercise Normal Precautions) to Level 4 (Do Not Travel).

On March 19, 2020, the State Department issued a Level 4 Global Health Advisory advising U.S. citizens to avoid international travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[52] Level 4 Travel Advisories do not constitute a travel ban. Instead, they advise U.S. citizens not to travel because of life threatening risks and, in some cases, limited U.S. government capability to provide assistance to U.S. citizens.[53] The State Department's Level 4 Global Health Advisory notes that because the

Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund (IDRRF), may be made available for international responses.

[49] Congress authorized the ERF through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2017, P.L. 115-31, "to enable the United States and the international public health community to respond rapidly to emerging health threats."

[50] Written by Cory Gill, Analyst in Foreign Affairs.

[51] See 22 U.S.C. §2715.

[52] U.S. Department of State, "Global Level 4 Health Advisory – Do Not Travel."

[53] U.S. Department of State, "7 FAM 042 Appendix A: Travel Advisory Information," *Foreign Affairs Manual*.

State Department has authorized the departure of U.S. personnel abroad who are "at higher risk of a poor outcome if exposed to COVID-19," U.S. embassies and consulates may have more limited capacity to provide services to U.S. citizens abroad.[54]

CIP products are posted online and disseminated to U.S. citizens who have registered to receive such communications through the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP). The Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs is responsible for supervising and managing the CIP. [55] State Department regulations provide that when health concerns rise to the level of posing a significant threat to U.S. citizens, the State Department will publish a web page describing the health-related threat and resources.[56] The Bureau of Consular Affairs has developed such a web page for the COVID-19 pandemic.[57] Additionally, the State Department has created a website providing COVID-19-related information and resources for every country in the world.[58] Furthermore, on March 24, 2020, the State Department began publishing a daily COVID-19 newsletter, developed for Members of Congress and congressional staff, intended to "dispel rumor, combat misinformation, and answer any outstanding questions regarding the Department's overseas crisis response efforts."[59]

What are the authorities and funding for the State Department to carry out overseas evacuations?

The Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-399) authorizes the Secretary of State to carry out overseas evacuations. Section 103 of this law requires the Secretary to "develop and implement policies and programs to provide for the safe and efficient evacuation of United States Government personnel, dependents, and private United States citizens when their lives are endangered."[60] In addition, the Basic Authorities Act authorizes the Secretary to make expenditures for overseas evacuations. Section 4 of this law authorizes both expenditures for the evacuation of "United States Government employees and their dependents" and "private United States citizens or third-country nationals, on a reimbursable basis to the maximum extent practicable," leaving American citizens or third-country nationals generally responsible for the cost of evacuation, although emergency financial assistance may be available for destitute evacuees and the scope of potential repayment is limited.[61]

In practice, even when the State Department advises private U.S. citizens to leave a country, it will advise them to evacuate using existing commercial transportation options whenever possible. This is reflected in the State Department's current Level 4 Global Health Advisory, which states that "[i]n countries where commercial departure options remain available, U.S. citizens who live in the United States should arrange for immediate return."[62] In more rare circumstances, when the local transportation infrastructure is compromised, the State Department will arrange chartered or non-commercial transportation for U.S. citizens to evacuate to a safe location determined by the

[54] U.S. Department of State, "Global Level 4 Health Advisory – Do Not Travel."

[55] U.S. Department of State, "7 FAM 000 Appendix A: Consular Information Program," *Foreign Affairs Manual*.

[56] U.S. Department of State, "7 FAM 057.1 Appendix A: Health Information Definition," *Foreign Affairs Manual*.

[57] U.S. Department of State, "Current Outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019."

[58] U.S. Department of State, "COVID-19 Country Specific Information."

[59] U.S. Department of State, "Coronavirus Congressional Information."

[60] See 22 U.S.C. §4802.

[61] See 22 U.S.C. §2671

[62] U.S. Department of State, "Global Level 4 Health Advisory – Do Not Travel."

department. Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the State Department has made such arrangements for thousands of U.S. citizens throughout the world, initially those in Wuhan, China and, shortly thereafter, U.S. citizen passengers who were quarantined on the Diamond Princess cruise ship in Yokohama, Japan.

Congress authorizes funding for the evacuation-related activities through the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) account, which is part of the annual Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs (SFOPS) appropriation. For FY2020, Congress appropriated $7.9 million for this account.[63] Congress typically funds this account through no-year appropriations, thereby authorizing the State Department to indefinitely retain funds.[64] The State Department is able to further fund emergency evacuations using transfer authorities provided by Congress. In recent SFOPS appropriations, for example, Congress has authorized the State Department to transfer and merge funds appropriated to the Diplomatic Programs, Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance, and EDCS accounts for emergency P.L. 116-123, evacuations.[65] Congress also appropriated an additional $264 million to the Diplomatic Programs account, to remain available until the end of FY2022, for purposes including the "reimbursement of evacuation expenses" (P.L. 116-123).

Congress has appropriated new funds to the Department of State's Diplomatic Programs account, on an emergency basis, to remain available through FY2022, to "prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus," including through maintaining consular operations and carrying out emergency evacuations. These funds support Department of State operations and are not considered foreign assistance. They include $264 million appropriated under P.L. 116-123 and $324 million under P.L. 116-136.

How many evacuations have been carried out due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

The State Department began arranging evacuations of U.S. government personnel and private U.S. citizens in response to the COVID-19 pandemic on January 28, 2020, when the department started evacuating over 800 American citizens from Wuhan, China. An additional 300 American citizens who were passengers aboard the Diamond Princess cruise ship were subsequently evacuated in February. When COVID-19 continued to spread and was declared a global pandemic by WHO, the State Department accelerated its efforts to evacuate Americans amid actions by countries to close their borders and implement mandatory travel restrictions. On March 19, 2020, the State Department established a repatriation task force to coordinate and support these efforts. By April 8, the State Department had repatriated over 50,000 U.S. citizens on 400 flights.[66] The State Department's current Level 4 Global Health Advisory warns that while the department is currently "making every effort to assist U.S. citizens overseas who wish to return to the United States, funds "may become more limited or even unavailable."[67] Some Members of Congress and others have expressed concern that the State Department moved too slowly in facilitating the evacuation of Americans overseas as global COVID-19 transmission accelerated and, even after

[63] See Division G, Title I, of P.L. 116-94.

[64] White House, Office of Management and Budget, "A Budget for America's Future," Appendix, p. 813,. As a result, the department has carried over large balances of unexpired, unobligated EDCS funds each year. Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) estimated that the State Department would carry forward $248 million in EDCS funds in FY2021.

[65] See Sec. 7009(a) of P.L. 116-94

[66] U.S. Department of State, "Secretary Michael R. Pompeo With Wendy Bell of The Wendy Bell Show."

[67] U.S. Department of State, "Global Level 4 Health Advisory – Do Not Travel."

the number of evacuations ramped up, did not adequately communicate with Americans seeking the department's assistance.[68]

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)[69]

Where is USAID providing COVID-19 assistance?

USAID is providing assistance to more than 64 affected and at-risk developing countries facing the threat of COVID-19.[70] USAID identified these countries through a combination of the following criteria:

- trend of increasing confirmed cases of COVID-19, especially with evidence of local transmission;
- imported cases with high risk for local transmission due to connectivity to a hotspot;
- low scores on the Global Health Security Index[71] classification of health systems and on the Global Health Security Agenda Joint External Evaluation, which measures compliance with IHR (2005);
- other vulnerabilities (unstable political situation, displaced populations); and
- the existence of other U.S. global health programs that could be leveraged.

USAID is also providing funding to multilateral organizations, including the WHO, UNICEF, and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for COVID-19 assistance, and to facilitate coordination with other donors.

What type of assistance does USAID provide for COVID-19 control?

On February 7, 2020, USAID committed $100 million from the Emergency Reserve Fund for Contagious Infectious Diseases. USAID received $986 million from the first emergency supplemental appropriation and an additional $353 million from the second. Examples of activities to which USAID resources will be programed include

- assisting target countries to prepare their laboratories for COVID-19 testing,
- implementing a public-health emergency plan for points of entry,
- activating case-finding and event-based surveillance for influenza-like illnesses,
- training and equipping rapid-response teams,

[68] Sam Mintz, "Americans remain stranded abroad as State Department struggles to respond," *Politico*, March 25, 2020.

[69] Written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health.

[70] Countries include: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Caribbean, Central Africa Republic, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Libya, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pacific Islands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Regional Efforts in Asia. See U.S. Department of State Fact Sheet "Humanitarian and Health Assistance Response to COVID-19" March 26, 2020.

[71] For more information on the Global Health Security Index, see https://www.nti.org/about/projects/global-health-security-index/.

- investigating cases and tracing the contacts of infected persons, and
- adapting health worker training materials for COVID-19.

How do USAID COVID-19 responses relate to regular pandemic preparedness activities?

Congress appropriates funds for USAID global health security and pandemic preparedness activities through annual State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations (**Table 4**). Implemented through the Emerging Pandemic Threats (EPT) program, these efforts comprise USAID's contribution towards advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (see "International Health Regulations") and will be leveraged in several countries for COVID-19 responses worldwide. Key related activities include

- strengthening surveillance systems to detect and report disease transmission;
- upgrading veterinary and other national laboratories;
- strengthening programs to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the public health and animal-health sectors;
- training community health volunteers in epidemic control and designing community-preparedness plans;
- conducting simulation exercises to prepare for future outbreaks; and
- establishing or strengthening emergency supply-chain programs specially designed to deliver critically needed commodities (e.g., personal protective equipment) to affected communities during outbreaks.

The PREDICT project, launched in 2009, is a key part of EPT. The second phase of the project, PREDICT-2 (2015-2019), reportedly helped nearly 30 countries detect and discover viruses with pandemic potential. According to USAID, the project has

- detected more than 1,100 unique viruses, 931 of which were novel viruses (such as Ebola and coronaviruses);
- sampled over 163,000 animals and people; and
- provided $207 million from 2009 through 2019.

USAID has responded to 42 outbreaks through PREDICT-2, which ended in March 2020 (following a three-month extension). The agency has not issued any formal announcements regarding the continuation of the project, though the University of California, Davis—one of the implementing organizations—has reportedly received additional funding from USAID to extend PREDICT (to a certain extent), implement the "One Health Workforce—Next Generation" project, and to facilitate USAID COVID-19 responses.[72]

[72] Kat Kerlin, "$85M to Develop a One Health Workforce for the Next Generation," UC Davis News, October 9, 2019; and Kristin Burns, "PREDICT Receives Extension for COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency Response," UC Davis News, March 31, 2020.

Table 4. USAID Global Pandemic Preparedness Funding: FY2017-FY2021 Request

(current U.S. $ millions)

Fiscal Year	Amount
FY2017 Enacted	72.5
FY2018 Enacted	72.5
FY2019 Enacted	100.0
FY2020 Enacted	100.0
FY2021 Requested	115.0

Source: Congressional budget justifications and appropriations legislation.

Notes: Excludes emergency appropriations for controlling the 2014-2016 Ebola outbreak in West Africa.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)[73]

What role is CDC playing in international COVID-19 responses?

CDC has staff stationed in more than 60 countries who have been providing technical support, where relevant, and is receptive to bilateral requests for assistance or requests for assistance through the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN). CDC is working with WHO and other partners, including USAID and the Department of State, to assess needs and accelerate COVID-19 control, particularly by helping countries to implement WHO recommendations related to the diagnosis and care of patients, tracking the epidemic, and identifying people who might have COVID-19.

Through supplemental appropriations (P.L. 116-123), Congress provided CDC $300 million for global disease detection and emergency response. CDC plans to obligate $150 million of the funds by the end of FY2020. Related efforts will focus on

- disease surveillance,
- laboratory diagnostics,
- infection prevention and control,
- border health and community mitigation, and
- vaccine preparedness and disease prevention.

CDC is reportedly working closely with USAID and Department of State to ensure a coordinated U.S. government approach to the COVID-19 pandemic. CDC is prioritizing countries based on

- the current status of COVID-19 in country and future trajectory of its spread;
- the ability to effectively implement activities given CDC presence, capacity and partnerships in the country; and
- the capacity to provide support to other countries in the region.

CDC staff are working with colleagues in partner countries to conduct investigations that will help inform COVID-19 response efforts.

[73] Written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health.

How do CDC COVID-19 responses relate to regular pandemic preparedness activities?

Through the Global Health Protection line item of annual Labor-HHS appropriations, CDC works to enhance public health capacity abroad and improve global health security, particularly through GHSA (**Table 5**). CDC works to bolster global health security and pandemic preparedness in 19 countries by focusing on enhancing the core foundations of what CDC views as strong public health systems—comprehensive disease surveillance and integrated laboratory systems, a strong public health workforce, and capable emergency management structures.

Programs within CDC's global health security portfolio include the following:

- The **Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)** trains a global workforce of field epidemiologists to increase countries' ability to detect and respond to disease threats, address the global shortage of skilled epidemiologists, and deepen relationships between CDC and other countries. Over 70 countries have participated in FETP with more than 10,000 graduates.
- **National Public Health Institutes (NPHI)** help more than 26 partner countries carry out essential public health functions and ensure accountability for public health resources. The program focuses on improving the collection and use of public health data, as well as the development, implementation, and monitoring of public health programs.
- **Global Rapid Response Team (GRRT)** is a team of public health experts who remain ready to deploy for supporting emergency response and helping partner countries achieve core global health capabilities. The GRRT focuses on field-based logistics, communications, and management operations. Since the GRRT's inception, more than 500 CDC staff have provided over 30,000 person-days of response support. From January through March 2020 CDC staff has completed more than 100 deployments for COVID-19 response. Core and surge members support domestic deployments to quarantine stations and repatriation sites, international deployments, WHO and country office operations, and the Emergency Operations Center in Atlanta.

The **Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM)** program trains public health professionals affiliated with international ministries of health on emergency management and exposes them to the CDC Public Health Emergency Operations Center. To date, the program has graduated 142 fellows from 37 countries (plus the African Union).

Table 5. CDC Global Pandemic Preparedness Funding: FY2017-2020 Enacted

(current U.S. $ millions)

Fiscal Year	Amount
FY2017 Enacted	58.2
FY2018 Enacted	108.2
FY2019 Enacted	108.2
FY2020 Enacted	183.2

Source: Correspondence with CDC, March 27, 2020.

Notes: In the Labor, HHS Appropriations, these activities are described as Global Public Health Protection. For the purposes of this report, these activities are referred to as pandemic preparedness.

U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

What is the DOD global COVID-19 response?[74]

DOD is conducting medical surveillance for COVID-19 worldwide.[75] Related activities entail daily monitoring of reported cases, including persons under investigation (PUI), confirmed cases, and locations of such individuals,[76] as well as surveillance for COVID-19 at China's southern border.[77] DOD is supporting the U.S. CDC with additional laboratory capabilities. The DOD Laboratory Network, which includes military facilities in the United States and in certain overseas locations, has made available to interagency network laboratories its "detection and characterization capabilities…to support COVID-19-related activities across the globe."[78] The Secretary of Defense also has directed geographic combatant commanders[79] to "execute their pandemic plans in response to the [COVID-19] outbreak."[80]

Emergency Appropriations for DOD Responses[81]

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127) became law on March 18, 2020. Title II of Division A of the act included $82 million for the Defense Health Program to waive all TRICARE cost-sharing requirements related to COVID-19.[82]

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act; P.L. 116-136) became law on March 27, 2020. Title III of Division B of the act included $10.5 billion in emergency funding

---

[74] Written by Bryce H.P. Mendez, Analyst in Defense Health Care Policy.

[75] DOD defines *health surveillance* as "regular or repeated collection, analysis, and interpretation of health-related data and the dissemination of information to monitor health of a population and to identify potential risks to health, thereby enabling timely interventions to prevent, treat, or control disease and injury." DOD defines *medical surveillance* as "ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data derived from instances of medical care or medical evaluation, and the reporting of population-based information for characterizing and countering threats to a population's health, well-being, and performance." DOD Directive 6490.02, *Comprehensive Health Surveillance*, updated August 28, 2017, p. 11.

[76] Military Health System (MHS), "MHS prepared to support interagency coronavirus response," February 6, 2020. The Defense Health Agency's Armed Forces Health Surveillance Branch is conducting the daily monitoring. For more on this branch, see https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Combat-Support/Armed-Forces-Health-Surveillance-Branch/Global-Emerging-Infections-Surveillance-and-Response.

[77] Ibid. Naval Medical Research Unit-2 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia is performing this surveillance activity. For more on the research unit, see https://www.med.navy.mil/sites/nmrca/SitePages/Home.aspx.

[78] MHS, "MHS prepared to support interagency coronavirus response," February 6, 2020. For more on the DOD Laboratory Network and interagency network laboratories, see https://www.icln.org/about/index.html.

[79] *Combatant commanders* lead U.S. military operations in certain geographic areas of responsibility. For more on combatant commanders, see CRS In Focus IF10542, *Defense Primer: Commanding U.S. Military Operations*, by Kathleen J. McInnis.

[80] Certain military orders directing the planning or execution of military operations are often classified or not made public. However, references are made to a "SECDEF-approved EXORD [execute order] that directs USNORTHCOM to execute its pandemic plan 3551-13 and supporting geographic combatant commanders to execute their pandemic plans in response to the NCoV outbreak" in U.S. Navy, Naval Administrative Message 039/20, "Updated DOD Guidance for Monitoring Personnel Returning from China during the Novel Coronavirus Outbreak," February 11, 2020. Also see, U.S. Marine Corps, Marine Corps Administrative Message 082/20, "U.S. Marine Corps Disease Containment Preparedness Planning Guidance for 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019 nCoV), February 11, 2020.

[81] Written by Brendan W. McGarry, CRS Analyst in U.S. Defense Budget.

[82] DOD's Military Health System (MHS) offers health care benefits and services through its TRICARE program to approximately 9.5 million beneficiaries composed of servicemembers, military retirees, and family members. For more information, see CRS In Focus IF10530, *Defense Primer: Military Health System*, by Bryce H. P. Mendez.

for DOD. Of the $10.5 billion, $4.9 billion (47%) is for the Defense Health Program (DHP), according to the bill text. The DHP funding included $1.8 billion for patient care and procurement of medical and protective equipment; $1.6 billion to increase capacity in military treatment facilities; $1.1 billion for private-sector care; and $415 million to develop vaccines and to procure diagnostic tests, according to a summary released by the Senate Appropriations Committee.[83] H.R. 748 also provided

- $2.5 billion for the defense industrial base, including $1.5 billion in defense working capital funds and $1 billion in Defense Production Act purchases;
- $1.9 billion in operations and maintenance (O&M) funding for the Services, in part to support deployment of the hospital ships USNS COMFORT and USNS MERCY to ease civilian hospital demand by caring for non-COVID patients; and
- $1.2 billion in military personnel (MILPERS) funding for Army and Air National Guard personnel deployments.

DOD has not detailed how much of the emergency funding may be used to support international activities related to COVID-19, though the Department has stated it is working with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of State to provide support in dealing with the pandemic.[84] As part of missions that began in March, Air National Guard C-17 cargo aircraft have transported hundreds of thousands of coronavirus testing swabs from Italy to the United States.[85] The swabs have been distributed to medical facilities around the country at the direction of the Department of Health and Human Services.[86]

To what extent is COVID-19 affecting United States security personnel?[87]

The degree to which U.S. security operations around the world may be affected due to personnel becoming infected has yet to be determined.[88] Numerous media reports suggest that various parts of the U.S. military has seen a significant number of service members contract or die from COVID-19 related symptoms. Citing operational security concerns, on March 30, 2020 the Department of Defense (DoD) directed military service commanders not to share the number of personnel affected by the COVID-19. In justifying this policy the DoD stated, “We will not report the aggregate number of individual service member cases at individual unit, base or Combatant Commands. We will continue to do our best to balance transparency in this crisis with operational security."[89] Also, as of April 1, 2020, reportedly the Department of Homeland Security has nearly 9,000 employees that have been exposed to COVID-19 that has taken them out of the workforce[90]

[83] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, “Shelby Urges Swift Passage of Comprehensive Coronavirus Bill,” press release, March 25, 2020.

[84] Department of Defense, Coronavirus: DOD Response website, accessed April 17, 2020,.

[85] Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force, Air National Guard, Tennessee Air National Guard, “Two Memphians bring much-needed supplies home,” press release, April 3, 2020.

[86] Ellen Mitchell, “Air Force moves 500K coronavirus test swabs from Italy to US,” *The Hill*, March 18, 2020.

[87] Written by John Rollins, Specialist in Terrorism and National Security

[88] The section of the paper focuses on personnel-related issues as it pertains to conducting normal operations. Another significant concern, not addressed in this section, entails the possible redirection of personnel and financial and equipment resources redirected from traditional security missions to address COVID-19 concerns.

[89] Ellen Mitchell, “Pentagon orders military bases to stop releasing specific COVID-19 numbers,” March 30, 2020.

[90] Molly O’Toole, “Coronavirus has sidelined roughly 9,000 Homeland Security employees, internal report shows,” April 1, 2020.

and deployed U.S. Naval vessels, such as the USS Theodore Roosevelt, have had their operational effectiveness called into question.[91]

Regional Implications of and Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Asia

What are the implications for U.S.-China relations?[92]

U.S.-China relations were fraught well before the outbreak of COVID-19, with the two governments engaged in a bitter trade war, competing for influence around the globe, and clashing over such issues as their activities in the South China Sea, China's human rights record, and China's Belt and Road Initiative. The pandemic appears to have increased the acrimony, although since late March, the two countries have taken some efforts to rein in their more heated rhetoric. On February 3, when the COVID-19 outbreak was at its peak in China, a spokesperson for China's Foreign Ministry blasted the United States for its response to the crisis there. "The U.S. government hasn't provided any substantive assistance to us, but it was the first to evacuate personnel from its consulate in Wuhan, the first to suggest partial withdrawal of its embassy staff, and the first to impose a travel ban on Chinese travelers," the spokesperson charged. "What it has done could only create and spread fear."[93] Days later, Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo announced the United States would make available up to $100 million in existing funds "to assist China and other impacted countries," and that the State Department had facilitated the delivery to China of 17.8 tons of personal protection equipment and medical supplies donated by the private sector.[94]

As COVID-19 transmission accelerated in the United States, the Trump Administration stepped up criticism of China's early response to the outbreak. Secretary Pompeo told an interviewer on March 24, "unfortunately, the Chinese Communist Party covered this up and delayed its response in a way that has truly put thousands of lives at risk."[95] Spokespeople for the State Department and China's Foreign Ministry have traded COVID-19-related accusations on Twitter. On March 12, a Chinese spokesperson tweeted, "It might be US army who brought the epidemic to Wuhan."[96] Secretary Pompeo accused China of waging a disinformation campaign "designed to shift responsibility," and President Trump for several days referred to COVID-19 as "the Chinese

[91] Lucy Craymer, "Virus Grounds a U.S. Aircraft Carrier as Crew Quarantined in Guam," The Wall Street Journal, April 1, 2020.

[92] Written by Susan V. Lawrence, CRS Specialist in Asian Affairs.

[93] Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Daily Briefing Online," February 3, 2020.

[94] U.S. Embassy and Consulates in China, "The United States Announces Assistance to the COVID-19," February 7, 2020.

[95] U.S. Department of State, "Secretary Michael R. Pompeo with Tony Perkins of Washington Watch," March 24, 2020.

[96] Tweet by Zhao Lijian, March 12, 2020. Zhao was alluding to a conspiracy theory that a U.S. military athlete participating in the October 2019 World Military Games in Wuhan could have brought the virus to China. For discussion, see Renée DiResta, "For China, the 'USA Virus' Is a Geopolitical Ploy," *The Atlantic*, April 11, 2020.

virus."[97] That nomenclature has drawn criticism from Asian-American groups, who argue that such language is stigmatizing.[98] With a March 27 phone call, the U.S. and Chinese Presidents appeared to seek a truce of sorts. President Trump tweeted, "China has been through much & has developed a strong understanding of the Virus. We are working closely together. Much respect!"[99] On the same day, the coordinator of the State Department's Global Engagement Center credited Chinese officials for recent "messaging refinement away from disinformation" related to the pandemic on social media.[100] On April 8, Secretary Pompeo stated, "we're all about finding cooperation and places to move forward, but it requires truthful, candid information and sharing of data sets so that the professionals can get their arms around this virus." China, he implied, has not provided such information.[101]

As COVID-19 transmission in China continues to slow, China's government is making high-profile donations and deliveries of medical equipment (such as personal protective equipment, ventilators, and COVID-19 test kits) around the world, as well as supplying loans and medical teams to dozens of countries.[102] President Trump has stated that he welcomes the role China is playing. "I view that as a positive, if they're helping other countries," he said on April 1, adding, "I would love China and other countries, if they have additional supplies, medical supplies, to give to other countries."[103] Two critics of the Trump Administration's approach warn, "Beijing understands that if it is seen as leading, and Washington is seen as unable or unwilling to do so, this perception could fundamentally alter the United States' position in global politics and the contest for leadership in the twenty-first century."[104] Several Members of Congress have introduced legislation criticizing China's response to the COVID-19 pandemic (see the **Appendix**).

What are the implications in Southeast Asia?[105]

Southeast Asia was one of the first regions to experience COVID-19 infections and the outbreak could have broad social, political, and economic implications in the months ahead. The region's countries are deeply tied together through trade and the movement of labor, links that could be reshaped if the outbreak leads to broad policy changes. As an example, Malaysia banned overseas travel on March 18, affecting approximately 300,000 Malaysians who work in neighboring

[97] U.S. Department of State, "Secretary Michael R. Pompeo's Remarks to the Press," March 17, 2020; and The White House, "Remarks by President Trump, Vice President Pence, and Members of the Coronavirus Task Force in Press Briefing," March 18, 2020.

[98] Sabrina Tavernise and Richard A. Oppel, Jr., "Spit On, Yelled At, Attacked: Chinese-Americans Fear for Their Safety," *The New York Times*, March 23, 2020.

[99] Tweet by President Donald J. Trump, March 27, 2020.

[100] U.S. Department of State, "Briefing on Disinformation and Propaganda Related to COVID-19," Special Briefing, Lea Gabrielle, Special Envoy and Coordinator of the Global Engagement Center via Teleconference, March 27, 2020.

[101] U.S. Department of State, "Secretary Michael R. Pompeo with Guy Benson of The Guy Benson Show," April 8, 2020.

[102] "'Mask Diplomacy' From Beijing to Change Narrative About COVID-19," SupChina, March 23, 2020; and Steven Lee Myers and Alissa J. Rubin, "Its Coronavirus Cases Dwindling, China Turns Focus Outward," *The New York Times*, March 18, 2020.

[103] The White House, "Remarks by President Trump, Vice President Pence, and Members of the Coronavirus Task Force in Press Briefing," April 1, 2020.

[104] Kurt M. Campbell and Rush Doshi, "The Coronavirus Could Reshape Global Order," *Foreign Affairs*, March 18, 2020.

[105] Written by Ben Dolven, CRS Specialist in Asian Affairs.

Singapore, before changing tack and allowing individuals to travel to Singapore if they remain there until the end of May. Other regional issues include the following:

- Indonesia appears to be experiencing a widening outbreak, and may have a significantly larger COVID-19 case count than its public health system is able to detect.[106]
- The new Prime Minister of Malaysia, Muhyiddin Yassin, already faces legitimacy questions because he was not elected, and may now face greater criticism as the country's COVID-outbreak grows.[107]
- Burma and Laos have reported only a handful of COVID-19 cases, highlighting questions about transparency in the region's poorest nations, which may be particularly vulnerable given their underdeveloped health systems.

Much of the Southeast Asian diplomatic calendar, which drives regional cooperation on a wide range of issues including trade and public health, has been cancelled or has moved to virtual meetings. Plans by the Trump Administration to host leaders from the 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Las Vegas on March 15 were cancelled, and Vietnam postponed the ASEAN Leaders Meeting, originally scheduled for April 6-9 until late June. The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) has cancelled this year's iteration of its annual Shangri-la Dialogue, slated for June 5-7, after consultations with the government of Singapore.[108]

What are the implications in Central Asia?[109]

In Central Asia, the economic impacts of the pandemic may affect the roles of Russia and China in the region. Given disruptions to trade and cross-border movement, the pandemic could reverse recent progress on regional connectivity, a U.S. policy priority in Central Asia. The COVID-19 pandemic is placing significant economic pressure on Central Asian countries both directly, due to economic disruptions in China and Russia, and indirectly, through the fall in hydrocarbon prices. China has cut the volume of natural gas imports from Central Asia due to falling demand, and analysts speculate that Chinese investment in the region may also shrink. Turkmenistan sends almost all of its gas exports to China and is particularly vulnerable, as the Turkmen government uses gas exports to service billions of dollars of Chinese loans. The economic impact of the pandemic will likely interrupt the flow of remittances from Russia, where millions of Kyrgyz, Tajik, and Uzbek citizens work as labor migrants, accounting for significant percentages of their countries' GDPs.[110]

Some measures implemented to combat the spread of COVID-19 could provide governments in the region with the means to suppress political and media freedoms. The states of emergency

[106] Y. Rusmana and H. Suhartono, "Indonesia has Recent Rise in Covid Cases, Taking Total to 2,738," Bloomberg, April 7, 2020; John McBeth, "Why Indonesia has the World's Highest COVID-19 Death Rate," *Asia Times.* March 20, 2020.

[107] "Malaysia Reaches 131 New Coronavirus Case; 3,793 in Total with One New Death," *The New York Times,* April 6, 2020.

[108] International Institute for Strategic Studies, *Update on the 2020 IISS Shangri-La Dialogue: Asia Security Summit*, March 27, 2020.

[109] Written by Maria Blackwood, CRS Analyst in Asian Policy.

[110] Maximillian Hess, "Central Asia's Force Majeure Fears: Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on China's Natural Gas Supply Demands," *Foreign Policy Research Institute*, March 16, 2020; Bruce Pannier, "Analysis: Do Oil Price Cuts Signal Bad Economic Times Will Return to Central Asia?" *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*, March 14, 2020.

currently in effect in Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan grant authorities a range of powers, including the ability to suspend telecommunications networks and seize control of media outlets as well as radio and television equipment. In Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic, authorities may also suspend the activities of political parties, public associations, and independent organizations.[111]

What are the implications in South Asia?[112]

The seven countries of South Asia are home to about 1.8 billion people, nearly one-quarter of the world's population. In most South Asian countries, per capita spending on health care is relatively low and medical resources and capacities are limited.[113] Dense populations and lack of hygiene are facilitating factors for pandemics, and with medical equipment needed to address the crisis in short supply, South Asia nations are likely to face serious risk.[114]

The COVID-19 crisis has led to more acute questioning of the political leadership in India, where since last year Prime Minister Narendra Modi has faced mass protests over new citizenship laws and persecution of Muslims; and in Pakistan, where Prime Minister Imran Khan was already dealing with widespread disaffection related to his government's performance and legitimacy. The COVID-19 crisis is likely to put a broad hold on activities related to U.S.-India and regional multilateral security cooperation, as well as delay sensitive negotiations on U.S.-India trade disputes. Moreover, with India and Pakistan still engaged in a deep-rooted militarized rivalry, any generalized South Asian crisis, especially in the disputed region of Kashmir, could lead to societal breakdowns and/or open interstate conflict between these two nuclear-armed countries.

India is the world's leading manufacturer of hydrocholoquine, an anti-malarial drug President Trump has touted as a potential treatment for COVID-19. In early April the U.S. President suggested that the United States might retaliate against India if New Delhi bans export of the drug and fails to fulfill an existing large-scale U.S. purchase order. India has agreed to allow limited exports.[115]

In Bangladesh, over one million displaced Rohingya reside in overcrowded and unsanitary camps along Bangladesh's border with Burma. Of these Rohingya, approximately 630,000 live in the Kutupalong camp, which may be the world's largest refugee camp. The population density in the camps—104,000 people per square mile in Kutupalong—poses challenges for social distancing, quarantine, and isolation. Any COVID-19 transmission in the camps would likely quickly overwhelm medical facilities and services, and because of the camps' porous perimeters, risk spreading into neighboring Bangladeshi towns and villages.[116]

---

[111] Meiirim Smaiyl, "Zapret vyborov i zabastovok, komendantskii chas," *TengriNews*, March 17, 2020; Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 135: On The State of Emergency; Resolution of the Uzbek Communications and Information Agency, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Security Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Government Communications Service of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Approval of the Regulation on the Procedure for the Priority Use, Suspension, or Restriction of Use of Telecommunication Networks and Equipment During Emergency Situations, October 31, 2007.

[112] Written by K. Alan Kronstadt, Specialist in South Asian Affairs, and Bruce Vaughn, Specialist in Asian Affairs.

[113] For example, according to the WHO, India has 8 physicians per 10,000 residents and Pakistan has nearly 10, compared to 41 in Italy and 26 in the United States.

[114] Angel Martinez Cantera, "Can India Keep Up With COVID-19?," *Diplomat* (Tokyo), March 23, 2020.

[115] "India Allows Limited Exports of Anti-Malaria Drug After Trump Warns of Retaliation, Reuters, April 7, 2020.

[116] "Panic Grips Rohingya Refugee Camps in Bangladesh Over Coronavirus Concerns," Radio Free Asia, March 20,

What are the implications for U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan?[117]

The presence and spread of COVID-19 in Afghanistan is adding new confusion to the Afghan peace process, already complicated by an extended political crisis in Kabul. The February 29, 2020 agreement signed by U.S. and Taliban negotiators commits the United States to withdraw about 3,500 of the 12,000 troops it has in Afghanistan by mid-June 2020 (with commensurate drawdowns of international forces). The United States announced on March 18, however, that it is pausing the movement of personnel into and out of theater due to concerns about COVID-19, leading some to question whether withdrawal plans will take place as envisioned by the agreement.[118] The U.S.-Taliban agreement also called for negotiations between the Taliban and Afghan government representatives to begin by March 10, but thus far no formal negotiations have taken place or been scheduled.

Further spread of COVID-19 in Afghanistan could cause additional disruptions to the nascent peace process, or could present opportunities for compromise and intra-Afghan cooperation. For example, Afghan government representatives have expressed support for Taliban efforts to combat the virus in areas they control.[119] Additionally, while the Taliban have reportedly targeted health workers in the past, a Taliban spokesman announced that the group "assures all international health organizations and WHO of its readiness to cooperate and coordinate with them in combatting" COVID-19.[120] Afghanistan may be at particularly high risk of a widespread outbreak, due in part to its weak public health infrastructure and its porous border with Iran, where up to three million Afghan refugees live. Over 150,000 Afghans have reportedly returned from Iran in March alone.[121]

What COVID-19 containment lessons could be learned from Asia?

Asian governments outside mainland China were the first to deal with COVID-19. Four jurisdictions, in particular, have received wide praise for their COVID-19 control approaches: Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea. All have drawn on experiences in addressing previous public health emergencies, including outbreaks caused by SARS, swine and avian flu, and MERS. Those experiences fostered bureaucratic and public attentiveness to public health challenges and prompted governments to develop active protocols for screening, testing, isolating infected individuals, and tracing their contacts. Prior experience may also have conditioned people in those places to follow standard infection control measures (frequent hand-washing, mask-wearing, and social distancing) and to more readily accept quarantines and movement restrictions.

Taiwan.[122] Taiwan (which officially calls itself the Republic of China, or ROC), is located just 81 miles off the coast of mainland China. On December 31, the same day China notified the WHO China Office of pneumonia cases of unknown origin, Taiwan officials had begun to board planes

2020; Bertil Lintner, "Rohingya Refugee Camps a Covid-19 Time Bomb," *Asia Times,* March 20, 2020.

[117] Authored by Clayton Thomas, CRS Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs.

[118] Thomas Gibbons-Neff and Julian Barnes, "Coronavirus Disrupts Troop Withdrawal in Afghanistan," *New York Times,* March 18, 2020.

[119] Ruchi Kumar, "Taliban launches campaign to help Afghanistan fight coronavirus," Al Jazeera, April 6, 2020.

[120] Abdul Qadir Sediqi and Orooj Hakimi, "Coronavirus makes Taliban realise they need health workers alive not dead," Reuters, March 18, 2020.

[121] VOA News, "Coronavirus Forces Afghans to Leave Iran," April 6, 2020.

[122] Written by Caitlin Campbell, CRS Analyst in Asian Affairs.

arriving from Wuhan to evaluate passengers who had fever or pneumonia symptoms.[123] Travel alerts, routine passenger screenings, and directives to self-quarantine soon followed, and by early February, Taiwan barred residents of mainland China from entry.[124] On January 20, Taiwan both confirmed its first COVID-19 case and activated a Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) to lead and coordinate the government's response to the COVID-19 crisis.[125] The CECC is part of the National Health Command Center (NHCC), a 24/7 central command headquarters created in 2004 following SARS.[126] The government also integrated its national health insurance, customs, and immigration databases to facilitate case identification and tracking.[127] The concentration of public health expertise among Taiwan's top leaders likely contributed to the government's attentive response. Taiwan's vice president, vice president-elect, vice premier, and minister of health are all public health experts.[128]

The government has also issued strict and transparent guidance to contain the spread of the virus, which its citizens largely appear to have followed. Taiwan has tested widely for the virus, including mandatory tests for certain groups and tests for patients with respiratory illnesses that tested negative for the flu.[129] Directives to conduct "self-health management" or self-quarantine have been enforced by harnessing cellphone location data and punishing violators with steep fines.[130] The government's daily press conferences and frequent broadcasts of public service announcements have heightened public awareness and facilitated compliance with best practices.[131] Taiwan also created informational apps, to help citizens track the spread of the virus and locate supplies of masks.[132] In February and March, the government announced economic relief and stabilization measures, including approximately USD$2 billion to assist Taiwan industries affected by the outbreak, and payments totaling $465 to individuals who were quarantined or providing care for the quarantined.[133]

Hong Kong.[134] Initially, the government of Hong Kong, a Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People's Republic of China, resisted taking aggressive measures to prevent a COVID-19 outbreak. Public criticism of what many considered an insufficient and inconsistent

[123] C. Jason Wang et al., "Response to COVID-19 in Taiwan: Big Data Analytics, New Technology, and Proactive Testing," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 3, 2020.

[124] Taiwan Center for Disease Control, "Starting from February 6, 2020, China (including Hong Kong, Macau) to be listed as Level 2 Area or above; Chinese residents to be prohibited from entering Taiwan," February 5, 2020.

[125] C. Jason Wang et al., "Response to COVID-19 in Taiwan: Big Data Analytics, New Technology, and Proactive Testing," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 3, 2020.

[126] Other parts of the NHCCC include: the Biological Pathogen Disaster Command Center, the Counter-Bioterrorism Command Center, and the Central Medical Emergency Operations Center.

[127] C. Jason Wang et al., "Response to COVID-19 in Taiwan: Big Data Analytics, New Technology, and Proactive Testing," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 3, 2020.

[128] Winston Wen-yi Chen, "Lessons on handling the COVID-19 outbreak from Taiwan," iPolitics, March 17, 2020.

[129] Taiwan Centers for Disease Control, "To strengthen community-based surveillance, groups with foreign travel or contact history or other groups of potential risks included in COVID-19 testing procedure," February 16, 2020; Kathrin Hille and Edward White, "Containing coronavirus: lessons from Asia," *Financial Times*, March 16, 2020.

[130] Laws and Regulations Database of the Republic of China, "Communicable Disease Control Act," June 19, 2019; Cindy Sui, "What Taiwan can teach the world on fighting the coronavirus," NBC News, March 10, 2020.

[131] Anders Fogh Rasmussen, "Taiwan Has Been Shut Out of Global Health Discussions. Its Participation Could Have Saved Lives," *Time*, March 18, 2020.

[132] Winston Wen-yi Chen, "Lessons on handling the COVID-19 outbreak from Taiwan," iPolitics, March 17, 2020.

[133] Executive Yuan, "Executive Yuan Approves Special Budget to Fund COVID-19 Response," Press Release, February 27, 2020; "CECC Announces Compensation for COVID-19 Quarantine," *Taiwan Today*, March 12, 2020.

[134] Written by Michael F. Martin, CRS Specialist in Asian Affairs.

initial response appears to have contributed to the government's subsequent decision to act. A newly formed union of doctors and nurses working for the Hong Kong Hospital Authority held a strike on February 3, 2020, demanding the HKSAR government close the city's border with mainland China, for example.[135] The HKSAR government closed all but two of the land crossings with mainland China the next day. The government implemented a mandatory 14-day quarantine for all arrivals to Hong Kong on March 17, 2020.[136] Recent, more aggressive government measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 include closing Hong Kong's borders to all non-resident arrivals (except from Macau and Taiwan) as of March 25, 2020.[137] The government has also developed an extensive range of public service announcements, webpages, and other modes of informing the public about COVID-19.[138]

Although the HKSAR government may have hesitated, Hong Kong's public quickly adopted social distancing and anti-contamination behaviors developed during previous viral outbreaks. Similarly, medical professionals quickly implemented anti-viral protocols.[139] Many businesses acted on their own initiative to adopt measures to reduce the risk of exposure, including facilitating telework, taking people's temperature when they entered buildings, and refusing entry to anyone with a fever.

Singapore.[140] Singapore, a Southeast Asian city-state of 5.7 million people, was one of the first nations outside China to report COVID-19 cases, with its first infection reported on January 23. Public health experts have praised Singapore's rapid early actions, including extensive monitoring of cases and their contacts, temperature checks at building entrances, and clear public messaging. Singapore has experienced a significant "second wave" of cases after initial success at curbing the spread, however, leading authorities to close schools and most businesses, steps that they had avoided earlier.[141] Singapore's approach continues to evolve and become more restrictive, including employing the armed forces to make up to 2,000 visits per day to search for carriers.[142] Many of the new cases have come from crowded quarters where migrant workers live.

Singapore began screening individuals who had traveled to Hubei Province three days after China first reported the outbreak, and halted incoming flights from Wuhan on January 23, the day of Singapore's first confirmed case.[143] As new cases were reported, Singapore health officials conducted detailed interviews of affected individuals, requiring those who had come into contact with them to quarantine themselves. The Health Ministry developed the capacity to test more than

[135] "Coronavirus: Hong Kong hospital staff strike to demand closure of China border," *BBC*, February 3, 2020.

[136] Rachel Wong, "Closure of checkpoints with China a 'speedy' response to virus outbreak, says Hong Kong's Carrie Lam," *Hong Kong Free Press*, February 4, 2020; Rachel Wong and Jennifer Creery, "Coronavirus: 14-day quarantine for all arrivals to Hong Kong except from China, Macau, Taiwan," *Hong Kong Free Press*, March 17, 2020.

[137] Jennifer Creery, "Coronavirus: Hong Kong to ban all foreign visitors as 8,600 businesses barred from selling alcohol," *Hong Kong Free Press*, March 23, 2020.

[138] For example, the HKSAR has created a dedicated webpage, https://www.coronavirus.gov.hk/eng/index.html, to provide current COVID-19 information.

[139] These protocols include mandatory masking in patient contact areas and establishing "dirty teams" to treat riskier patients. According to a Hong Kong doctor contacted by CRS, medical professionals implemented these measures before the Hospital Authority issued instructions to do so.

[140] Written by Ben Dolven, CRS Specialist in Asian Affairs.

[141] "Singapore Reports 287 New Coronavirus Cases in Biggest Daily Jump," U.S.S News and World Report, April 9, 2020.

[142] "Not Even Singapore Has Been Able to Avoid a Lockdown," *The Economist*, April 11, 2020.

[143] Benjamin Cowling and Wey Wen Lim, "They've Contained the Coronavirus. Here's How," *The New York Times*. March 13, 2020.

2,000 individuals a day.[144] Individuals who come within two meters of an infected individual or spend 30 minutes with one are required to undergo testing and to quarantine or be placed under observation. Individuals found to have misled health officials are subject to criminal penalties including fines and the threat of imprisonment.[145] The Health Ministry issues daily updates on individual cases and the numbers of people under care or protective quarantine, including details of where each individual who has tested positive lives.

South Korea.[146] After cases were confirmed in South Korea in late January, authorities pursued an aggressive testing regimen and public communication strategy. South Korea describes its strategy as the three "T"s: tracking, testing, and treatment. As of March 30, nearly 400,000 citizens had been tested for the virus—the highest rate of testing per capita in the world—at over 600 sites, including pop-up facilities and drive-through sites.[147] Results are generally provided within 24 hours.[148] The case fatality ratio (1.64% as of March 30) has also been low, which health officials attribute to early detection and treatment, as well as universal health care.[149] As of mid-April, South Korea has been able to stabilize the outbreak without lockdowns or wholesale travel bans, in part, experts argue, by being transparent and disseminating information about the virus' spread, including possible infections at the neighborhood level. President Moon Jae-in has stepped aside to allow national health officials to take the lead in delivering twice-daily messages to the public. After MERS killed 38 people in 2015, South Korea reformed its health policy by granting the government greater powers to monitor and track individual patients and to allow private companies to rapidly produce tests. Shortly after the COVID-19 outbreak hit, authorities were able to test 10,000 patients daily.[150] By the end of March, authorities were testing over 20,000 patients per day.[151]

Europe[152]

How are European governments and the European Union (EU) responding?

On March 13, 2020, WHO officials described Europe as the new global epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic, noting that more cases were being reported each day in Europe than were reported in China at the height of its epidemic.[153] Italy has been hit hardest thus far, having become on March 19 the country with the world's highest COVID-19 death toll at that time. Infections have been rising elsewhere on the continent as well. As of April 9, more than 600,000 infections and nearly 50,000 deaths had been reported across Europe; Italy, France, Spain, and the United

[144] Hannah Beech, "Tracking the Coronavirus: How Crowded Asian Cities Tackled an Epidemic," *The New York Times,* March 17, 2020.

[145] Sribala Subramanian, "How Singapore Connected the Dots on Coronavirus," *The Diplomat.* March 4, 2020.

[146] Written by Emma Chanlett-Avery, CRS Specialist in Asian Affairs.

[147] "Korea's Fight Against COVID-19," South Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 30, 2020.

[148] "How South Korea Put Into Place the World's Most Aggressive Coronavirus Test Program," *The Wall Street Journal,* March 16, 2020.

[149] "Coronavirus: South Korea seeing a 'stabilising trend'" *BBC News Video,* March 15, 2020.

[150] "How South Korea Scaled Coronavirus Testing While the U.S. Fell Dangerously Behind," *ProPublica,* March 16, 2020.

[151] "Korea's Fight Against COVID-19," South Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 30, 2020.

[152] Written by Kristin Archick, Specialist in European Affairs, and Paul Belkin, Analyst in European Affairs.

[153] "Coronavirus: Europe Now Epicentre of the Pandemic, Says WHO," BBC, March 13, 2020.

Kingdom had surpassed China's death toll.[154] Although fewer than elsewhere in Europe, Ukraine, Russia, and other parts of the former Soviet Union also report a growing number of new COVID-19 cases.

European leaders have characterized the pandemic as Europe's biggest challenge since the Second World War, with potentially severe economic consequences and far-reaching social and political implications beyond the public health impact.[155] European governments and the 27-member European Union (EU) are enacting an array of policy responses. Approaches vary across Europe and many observers assert the EU reacted too slowly and has not sufficiently coordinated responses. Authorities in most European countries have imposed limitations on the movement of people and are undertaking significant fiscal and monetary measures. Key measures taken in Europe to combat the pandemic include the following:

- **"Lockdowns" and restrictions on medical equipment exports.** On March 9, Italy became the first country to impose a nationwide quarantine, prohibiting "non-essential" movement within the country and closing all non-essential businesses; France, Germany, the United Kingdom (UK), and others followed with similar restrictions. Almost all European countries closed schools and some types of businesses and have restricted public gatherings to varying degrees. Numerous European governments mobilized their military forces to assist response efforts, including constructing makeshift hospitals. In some countries, government authorities scaled back public transportation and introduced curfews. In mid-April, some European countries began announcing plans for a gradual re-opening of their societies and economies in the coming months, but leaders in these countries cautioned that measures would be contingent on a clear reduction in infection rates.

  On March 15, the EU restricted the export of some protective medical equipment outside the bloc to preserve stocks and encourage the sharing of such supplies with member states facing shortfalls, such as Italy.[156] Some governments, including France and Germany, initially faced criticism for imposing national restrictions on medical supply exports.

- **Economic stimulus.** Many analysts predict that the COVID-19 pandemic could cause a financial crisis in Europe that might be several times worse than the 2008 global recession. European governments and the EU have announced an array of measures to mitigate a severe economic downturn. Measures include loan programs and credit guarantees for companies, income subsidies for affected workers, tax deferrals, and debt repayment deferments. Italian officials estimate COVID-19 responses could cost the government €25 billion ($27 billion). In France, President Emmanuel Macron has pledged to provide unlimited budgetary support to companies and workers, which the government says could cost upward of €45 billion ($48 billion). Germany has announced a €500 billion ($536 billion)

[154] David Herszenhorn and Sarah Wheaton, "How Europe Failed the Coronavirus Test," Politico.eu, April 7, 2020.

[155] Liz Alderman and Jack Ewing, "Europe's Big Economies Brace for Sharpest Drop Since World War II," New York Times, April 8, 2020.

[156] Lili Bayer, et al, "EU Moves to Limit Exports of Medical Equipment Outside the Bloc," *Politico Europe*, March 15, 2020; Carmen Paun and Jillian Deutsch, "Does the EU Have the Tools to Fight the Coronavirus?," *Politico Europe*, March 16, 2020.

loan program and income support measures.[157] Other countries have announced similar relief measures.

On March 18, the European Central Bank, which manages the EU's common currency (the euro), announced a Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program (PEPP) of about €750 billion ($803 billion) aimed at calming markets and stemming a debt crisis in the Eurozone (the 19 EU member states that use the euro as their currency). Eurozone finance ministers have also suspended rules that prohibit public spending from exceeding 3% of GDP.[158] Eurozone leaders continue to discuss additional potential economic measures, including opening new credit lines through the European Stability Mechanism (ESM, the Eurozone's "bail-out" fund) and establishing common EU debt instruments (or "corona bonds").

- **Border closures.** Numerous European governments have enacted national border controls and some have restricted entry only to national citizens. These measures have complicated efforts to maintain the free movement of goods, services, and people (key elements of the EU's single market) on which the EU's highly integrated economy depends. National border controls and closures within the EU's internal border-free Schengen Area[159]—in which individuals may travel without passport checks among 22 EU member states and four non-EU countries—resulted in long delays at several borders. On March 16, 2020, the EU implemented a temporary ban on "non-essential travel" into the Schengen Area for non-residents from outside countries (including the United States), partly in an effort to preserve freedom of movement within the EU. Many analysts contend that the disparate national reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic are endangering the EU's single market and Schengen system, with possible long-term implications for the EU's future.[160]

How is the pandemic affecting U.S.-European relations?

Managing the spread of COVID-19 has added new tensions to already strained U.S.-European relations. The EU—a frequent target of criticism from President Trump—expressed dismay with the announcement from the Trump Administration on March 11, 2020 of a 30-day travel ban on foreign nationals arriving in the United States from the Schengen Area. In a joint statement on March 12, EU leaders noted that COVID-19 was a global crisis that "requires cooperation rather than unilateral action" and expressed disapproval that the U.S. travel ban was imposed "without consultation."[161] U.S. officials countered that the travel ban decision had to be taken quickly and was based on the WHO's assessment of sustained transmission in the Schengen Area.[162] The

[157] "How European Economies Are Trying to Mitigate the Coronavirus Shock," *Financial Times*, March 17, 2020.

[158] Mujtaba Rahman, "Europe's Economy Is in Safe Hands—For Now," *Politico Europe*, March 18, 2020; Mehreen Khan, "Lagarde Bails Out Europe," *Financial Times*, March 19, 2020.

[159] For more information on the EU, including the Schengen Area, see CRS Report RS21372, *The European Union: Questions and Answers*, by Kristin Archick.

[160] David M. Herszenhorn, "Coronavirus Border Controls Imperil EU Freedoms," *Politico Europe*, March 16, 2020; Michael Peel, Sam Fleming, and Jim Brunsden, "EU Leaders Prepare to Close Bloc's Borders," *Financial Times*, March 16, 2020; Benjamin Novak and Melissa Eddy, "Closed Borders Within Europe Unleash Congestion and Chaos," *New York Times*, March 18, 2020.

[161] European Council, *Statement by Presidents Charles Michel and Ursula von der Leyen with the Croatian Presidency on US Travel Ban Related to COVID-19*, March 12, 2020.

[162] The White House, Proclamation – Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional

Trump Administration subsequently extended the travel ban beyond the Schengen Area to the UK and Ireland. Nevertheless, some analysts on both sides of the Atlantic asserted that the U.S. travel ban was scapegoating, threatened future U.S.-EU relations, and imperiled broader U.S.-European political and security alliances. Some critics have also bemoaned the lack of coordinated U.S.-European leadership in mobilizing a global response to control the pandemic and address its wider societal and economic consequences.[163]

Africa[164]

How are African governments responding?

Nearly all countries in sub-Saharan Africa had confirmed COVID-19-cases as of April 7, 2020, and 12 had more than 100 cases. South Africa had the most, with nearly 1,700. Most early cases in the region were detected through screening of international air passengers, which many African governments began carrying out in early 2020. Most early identified cases were detected among travelers arriving from Europe. Several countries have reported chains of infection tied to initial imported cases, but a growing number of infections are of unknown origin, suggesting that local community transmission is occurring in some countries.[165]

The foreign origin of most initial COVID-19 cases has spurred a growing number of African governments to suspend several international links, including with China.[166] Some also banned the entry of visitors from other high prevalence countries.[167] Prevention and mitigation strategies vary considerably across the region. Some countries, for instance, have banned large gatherings, (e.g., religious, political, sporting, and/or cultural events), closed schools and universities, and encouraged work from home where feasible. Others have declared national disasters and/or national emergencies.[168] In addition to increasing COVID-19 testing capacity (see below) and providing for the isolation of infected persons and potential cases, most African governments have launched public outreach campaigns centered on personal hygiene (e.g., handwashing) and social/physical distancing.

Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus, March 11, 2020; The White House, Remarks by President Trump and Prime Minister Varadkar of Ireland Before Bilateral Meeting, March 12, 2020.

[163] James McAuley and Michael Birnbaum, "Europe Blindsided by Trump's Travel Restrictions, With Many Seeing Political Motive," *Washington Post*, March 12, 2020; Erik Brattberg, "Trump's Coronavirus Travel Ban Delivers a Blow to Transatlantic Relations," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, March 13, 2020; Jeremy Shapiro, "A View from Washington: The America First Pandemic," European Council on Foreign Relations, March 19, 2020.

[164] Written by Nicolas Cook, Specialist in African Affairs.

[165] One of two cases in Sudan to date was detected postmortem. Johns Hopkins University, *COVID-19 Interactive Map*.

[166] State-owned Ethiopian Airlines, notably, bucked this trend. Citing WHO advice, it has chosen to screen passengers for COVID-19 while maintaining multiple flights between Africa, China, and other COVID-19-affected countries. Many of its passengers transit onward within Africa. Xinhua, "Stopping flights to China not a solution to fight novel coronavirus: Ethiopian Airlines," March 4, 2020, inter alia.

[167] A few countries (e.g., Niger, Angola, Sudan, Madagascar, and Angola) have suspended all international commercial flights and/or non-essential foreign travel by their own citizens, and/or are restricting entry by land or sea and, as applicable, cruise ship visits. Yomi Kazeem, "Africa is starting to lock out the world to slow the spread of coronavirus on the continent," *Quartz*, March 16, 2020; Reuters, "African nations close borders, cancel flights to contain coronavirus spread," March 15, 2020; and Daniel Mumbere, et al., "Rolling coverage of the coronavirus outbreak in Africa," Africanews.com, March 5, 2020, among others.

[168] AFP, "After head start on virus, Africa begins clampdown," March 17, 2020; and David Pilling, Joseph Cotterill, and Neil Munshi, "African countries move swiftly to head off coronavirus spread," *Financial Times*, March 18, 2020, inter alia.

Some African countries are leveraging community health networks to detect and prevent the spread of COVID-19 in rural areas, in some cases based on lessons learned in responding to past Ebola virus outbreaks.[169] African health systems overall, however, have very low capacity to prepare for and respond to COVID-19, and governments have few domestic tools to address the economic fallout. As in other developing regions, many people live in close quarters and lack access to clean water or adequate sanitation facilities. In some countries, mistrust of government authorities (rooted in part in political differences, corruption, health system inefficacies, and traditional beliefs) may spur noncompliance with official public health recommendations, as was the case during the Ebola outbreak. The pandemic may also have an impact on political conditions in Africa, as authoritarian-leaning governments wield emergency powers to break up protests and limit opposition activism.[170] Many of the region's heads of state are over 70 years old, placing them in a high risk profile for COVID-19. In Burkina Faso, at least four cabinet members have tested positive for the disease.

Experts have expressed concern that the full extent of the pandemic's impact on public health and economies could be devastating in Africa, where many countries rely on tourism and/or commodity exports, notably to China.[171] Both have declined sharply due to COVID-19-linked interruptions and declines in world economic activity, trade, and travel. Africa's heavy reliance on imports of consumer and industrial goods from China may also suffer, alongside business sectors tied to these imports (e.g., digital technology activity and local retail). African airlines are also suffering steep losses. Natural resource-linked exports, which comprise roughly 75% of African exports by value, may be particularly hard-hit as foreign industrial demand declines. Africa's many oil export-dependent countries may face a double threat: a concurrent oil price collapse linked to a Saudi-Russian oil price war and a projected global COVID-19-linked slump in global oil demand. Multiple central banks have acted to increase economy-wide liquidity and many governments are planning substantial resource reallocations or are slated to receive international assistance to finance COVID-19 responses.[172]

How is the Africa CDC responding?

The WHO and the African Union (AU) Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) are partnering with African governments to enhance the capacity of public health systems in the region to detect and respond to COVID-19.[173] Their support centers on training personnel on disease detection and surveillance at laboratories and ports of entry, providing COVID-19 test kits and other health commodities (e.g., personal protection equipment or PPE), and other health

[169] Reuters, "Using lessons from Ebola, West Africa prepares remote villages for coronavirus," March 25, 2020.

[170] Simon Allison, "The Covid-19 pandemic is a wildcard that will change politics as we know it," *Mail & Guardian*, March 25, 2020; Judd Devermont, "COVID-19 Is an African Political Crisis as Much as a Health and Economic Emergency," CSIS, March 18, 2020.

[171] See, e.g., *The Economist*, "Africa is woefully ill-equipped to cope with covid-19," March 26, 2020.

[172] This paragraph draws from the multiple sources, including Nikos Tsafos, "Who is Prepared for an Oil Price War?," CSIS, March 9, 2020; *Africa Confidential*, "Avoiding the nightmare," March 19, 2020; Sarah Baynton-Glen and Razia Khan, *SSA-The Economic Impact of Coronavirus*, February 21, 2020; and Baker McKenzie, *The Impact of COVID-19 on Key African Sectors*, March 10, 2020.

[173] Trump Administration officials reportedly recently warned the Africa CDC, which has received U.S. assistance in recent years, that the United States might end U.S. support should the AU agency accept Chinese assistance to build its headquarters. An unnamed Administration official alleged that such assistance and cooperation would enable China to "steal" "vast amounts of genomic data" held by the Africa CDC and its regional affiliates. China has refuted such claims. Katrina Manson and David Pilling, "US warns over Chinese 'spying' on African disease control centre," *Financial Times*, February 6, 2020, inter alia.

response capacity-building. The Africa CDC has provided COVID-19 detection training in 40 countries, most of which are now able to independently test for the disease. These labs are supported by a regional COVID-19 specimen referral and verification system comprising expert labs in Senegal and South Africa, with ten more planned region-wide. The Africa CDC has created a regional COVID-19 task force to facilitate priority COVID-19 control measures and activated its Emergency Operations Center and Incident Management System to aid intra-AU COVID-19 information sharing.[174] The Africa CDC also is training epidemiologists in disease event tracking and risk analysis, at its headquarters and regionally,[175] and is providing COVID-19 medical and technical advice and pandemic briefings to AU member states.[176] Senegal's Institute Pasteur, an African CDC reference lab, has partnered with Mologic, a British biotech firm, to produce a rapid mobile COVID-19 test that it plans to produce within months.[177]

Middle East and North Africa[178]

How are Middle Eastern and North African governments responding?

As of April 9, WHO announced that countries in the "Eastern Mediterranean Region," or EMR (which includes some but not all countries in the Middle East, North and East Africa, and Central Asia),[179] had reported 87,882 confirmed COVID-19 cases spanning 20 countries and the Palestinian territories.[180] Unofficial estimates are considerably higher.

- Iran has been the epicenter of the crisis within the region, reporting more than 66,220 confirmed cases as of April 9.[181] U.S. officials are "deeply concerned" that Iran may be covering up data relating to the spread of the virus.[182]
- Egypt is in the early stages of what could become a nationwide outbreak. Officially, the government has reported 1,560 cases as of April 9, but foreign reporters noted that a Canadian study estimated that Egypt had roughly 19,000 cases as of mid-March.[183]

---

[174] The AU also has adopted a joint regional response plan. Africa CDC, *Outbreak Brief #9: Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Global Epidemic*, March 17, 2020, and prior early 2020 Africa CDC and WHO press releases.

[175] Africa CDC-established Regional Collaborating Centres support disease surveillance, lab networks, emergency preparedness and responses, and other public health capacity building initiatives. Africa CDC, "Regional Collaborating Centres," 2020.

[176] Africa CDC, *Outbreak Brief #9…*: op cit.; WHO Africa, "The African region reinforces preparedness for novel coronavirus," February 5, 2020, and other prior Africa CDC and WHO Africa outbreak briefs and releases.

[177] DiaTropix, an Institute Pasteur-affiliated Senegalese diagnostic testing innovation and production entity, is to manufacture the hand-held device-based kits at cost, at roughly $1 per test. The effort is funded by the UK government and the Gates Foundation. Yomi Kazeem, "A Senegalese innovation lab is helping the UK develop a 10-minute coronavirus test kit," *Quartz*, March 11, 2020; and William Worley, "Why the UK wants a new coronavirus test to be made in Senegal," Devex, March 17, 2020.

[178] Written by Carla Humud, Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs and Kenneth Katzman, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs.

[179] WHO defines the EMR as including 21 member states as well as the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Member states include: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

[180] WHO updates this figure daily on Twitter, see @ WHOEMRO.

[181] WHO, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, on Twitter @WHOEMRO, accessed on April 9.

[182] "Pompeo says Iran must 'tell the truth' on coronavirus." AFP, February 25, 2020.

[183] "Egypt: rate of coronavirus cases 'likely to be higher than figures suggest'," *Guardian*, March 15, 2020.

Government responses to the crisis have varied. On March 18, WHO Regional Director for EMR stated, "Frankly, we are seeing uneven approaches across the region. While we have observed impressive progress in several countries, not all are yet applying the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach that are absolutely needed to effectively prepare and respond."[184] Many countries have suspended international and/or domestic passenger flights, closed land and sea crossings with neighboring states, imposed curfews, and closed commercial, educational, and religious sites. In Jordan, the King invoked a war-time defense law and ordered the army to deploy and establish checkpoints around the capital Amman. In Algeria, the government of recently elected President Abdelmadjid Tebboune announced a ban on protest rallies, which have been held weekly for political reforms since February 2019. In Israel, the government approved temporary emergency regulations for security officials to monitor COVID-19 patients and potential victims via their mobile phones.

WHO has stated that the EMR region has among the worst health indicators in the world, noting, "There is armed conflict in 12 of the region's 22 countries. The region's 680 million people represent 9% of the global population, yet the EMR is home to 43% of those who need humanitarian assistance and is the source of 64% of the world's refugees."[185] Several countries in the region have weak water and energy infrastructure, underinvestment in hospitals, internal displacement, and overcrowding in urban areas, leaving them vulnerable to potentially severe effects. In Syria, which has undergone 10 years of civil conflict, a significant portion of the country's healthcare infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed. In Lebanon, an economic crisis that escalated in late 2019 has severely limited the government's ability to import food, fuel, and medicine. In Yemen, where conflict has contributed to what officials already have called the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, health care capacity is severely limited.

As in other regions, government efforts to contain the spread of the virus have required the suspension of most public commerce and trade, resulting in a severe blow to economic activity that is expected to generate increased unemployment. The tourism and hospitality industries, which employ a large share of people in the region, have been significantly affected by travel restrictions. Rising unemployment, particularly concentrated among the youth, could have implications for political stability in the region. A prolonged global economic slowdown associated with COVID-19 also could dampen global demand for oil and natural gas resources exported from countries in the Middle East with corresponding diminishing effects on export revenues and the fiscal health of some regional governments.

- **The Gaza Strip.** The Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip has reported 13 COVID-19 cases as of April 9, and officials from international organizations have voiced concerns about a possible outbreak given the acute humanitarian challenges in Gaza. The densely populated territory of nearly 2 million Palestinians has a weak health infrastructure and many other challenges related to sanitation and hygiene.[186] On March 17, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) launched an emergency flash appeal for $14 million to prepare and respond to COVID-19-related needs for Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria through May 2020. The Trump Administration stopped U.S. contributions to UNRWA in 2018 and all

[184] WHO, "Statement by the Regional Director Dr Ahmed Al-Mandhari on COVID-19 in the Eastern Mediterranean Region," March 18, 2020.

[185] WHO, "Responding to health emergencies in the Eastern Mediterranean region in times of conflict," March 2, 2020.

[186] Lewis Sanders IV, "Coronavirus: Gaza faces worst-case scenario," Deutsche Welle, March 18, 2020; Anna Ahronheim, "Concern of potential coronavirus outbreak in Gaza grows," jpost.com, March 15, 2020.

bilateral aid to the West Bank and Gaza in 2019.[187] For FY2020, Congress appropriated $75 million from the Economic Support Fund for humanitarian and development purposes in the West Bank and Gaza.

- **Syria.** Approximately 6.2 million Syrians remain internally displaced, with many living in overcrowded IDP camps or informal settlements where they are unable to access clean water, sanitation, or medical care. In northwest Syria, nearly one million people were internally displaced between December 2019 and February 2020, and more than 70 health facilities ceased to function. Conditions are also dire at Al Hol IDP camp in northeast Syria, which houses nearly 70,000 family members of captured Islamic State fighters, 96 percent of whom are women and children.[188] According to the Kurdish Red Crescent, at least 517 people, mostly children, died inside the Al Hol camp in 2019, due to malnutrition, inadequate healthcare for newborns, and hypothermia.[189]
- **The Hajj (Saudi Arabia).** Each year, millions of Muslims travel to Saudi Arabia for a religious pilgrimage to Mecca. This journey, known as the *Hajj*, is a pillar of the Islamic faith. Saudi authorities have invested considerable attention and resources to averting infectious disease outbreaks during the *Hajj*, having faced 2009 HIN1 Pandemic, SARS, and MERS. In February 2020, Saudi leaders suspended *umrah* pilgrimage visits to the kingdom (which can be done at any time of year in contrast to the *Hajj*) and limited access to holy sites in Mecca and Medina. It remains to be seen whether *the Hajj* pilgrimage will go forward as scheduled in August 2020.
- **U.S. Military Facilities.** The United States maintains a significant military presence in the region, and has partnered closely with local forces. U.S. forces remain in Iraq and are consolidating base locations. U.S. training has been suspended due to COVID-19 risks, and U.S. officials say future training will use "fewer bases with fewer people."[190]

What are the implications for U.S.-Iran policy?

The spread of COVID-19 in Iran has raised questions about the possible effects of U.S. sanctions on Iran's response capacity.[191] The Trump Administration has articulated a policy of "maximum pressure" on Iran, which imposes economic sanctions on every sector of Iran's economy. Iranian officials and some global health officials assert that the U.S. sanctions are weakening Iran's ability to contain the virus by reducing the availability of medical equipment.[192] Sales to Iran of humanitarian items, including medicine and medical equipment, are generally exempt from U.S. sanctions. The reluctance of banks worldwide, however, to finance any transactions involving Iran, fearing penalties by the United States for sanctions violations, has reportedly affected Iran's ability to import all types of goods, including those that are exempt from sanctions. The United

[187] CRS Report RS22967, *U.S. Foreign Aid to the Palestinians*, by Jim Zanotti; CRS Report R46274, *The Palestinians and Amendments to the Anti-Terrorism Act: U.S. Aid and Personal Jurisdiction*, by Jim Zanotti and Jennifer K. Elsea.

[188] UNOCHA Syrian Arab Republic, North East Syria: Al Hol camp, January 13, 2020.

[189] "More than 500 dead in Syria's Al-Hol in 2019: medics," *AFP*, January 16, 2020.

[190] U.S. Department of State, "Briefing with Assistant Secretary of State David Schenker on Updates on Developments in the Middle East and North Africa," Special Briefing, March 20, 2020.

[191] For more information, see CRS Insight IN11279, *COVID-19 and U.S. Iran Policy*, by Kenneth Katzman.

[192] "UK presses US to ease Iran sanctions to help fight coronavirus," *The Guardian*, March 18, 2020.

States has offered Iran an unspecified amount of assistance through WHO to help it deal with the outbreak, which the government has reportedly refused. In early March 2020, U.S. officials issued guidance indicating that transactions involving Iran's foreign exchange assets held abroad, when used to buy humanitarian items, would not face U.S. sanctions.[193] Iran has requested a $5 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that Iran says it needs to cope with the COVID-19 crisis. Administration officials have reportedly told journalists that the United States plans to work with its allies to deny the loan, asserting that Iran will likely use the funds for its regional activities such as supporting armed factions in various countries, rather than on medical equipment.[194] Yet, some Members of Congress have called on the Administration to relax sanctions on Iran, at least for a temporary period, to help Iran deal with the COVID-19 pandemic.[195]

Canada, Latin America, and the Caribbean[196]

How is the Canadian government responding?

Canada's federal, provincial, and territorial governments have taken a variety of steps to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. To slow the spread of the virus, each provincial and territorial government has implemented social distancing measures, though restrictions vary by location. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau also announced on March 11, 2020, the establishment of a C$1.0 billion ($715 million) fund to prepare for and mitigate the effects of COVID-19. The federal government provided half of the funds directly to provinces and territories to enhance testing and surveillance, and purchase additional medical equipment. It allocated the remainder to the research and development of vaccines and antiviral treatments, acquisition of personal protective equipment, and other federal health measures.[197]

Additionally, the Canadian government has begun to respond to the economic impact of the pandemic. The Trudeau government has announced an assistance package worth C$105 billion ($75 billion), equivalent to about 5% of Canada's gross domestic product, to provide direct support to Canadian individuals and businesses. The Canadian Parliament has approved several of the measures, including a new Canada Emergency Response Benefit that is to provide C$2,000 ($1,430) per month for up to four months for workers who lose their incomes due to COVID-19. The Parliament also approved a new Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy that is to help employers cover 75% of employees' wages, up to C$847 ($610) per week, for up to 12 weeks.[198] In addition, the Bank of Canada cut its benchmark interest rate from 1.75% to 0.25%, and launched its first-ever quantitative easing program to purchase government and commercial debt.[199]

---

[193] Department of the Treasury, Issuance of Iran-related Frequently Asked Question Related to Humanitarian Assistance with Regard to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in Iran. March 6, 2020.

[194] "U.S. to Block Iran's Request to IMF for $5 Billion Loan to Fight Coronavirus," *Wall Street Journal,* April 10, 2020.

[195] Press release by Senator Bob Menendez and Rep. Eliot Engel. "Menendez and Engel Propose Policies for Addressing COVID19 in Iran." April 3, 2020.

[196] Written by June Beitell,

[197] Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, "Prime Minister Outlines Canada's COVID-19 Response," March 11, 2020.

[198] Government of Canada, "Canada's COVID-19 Economic Response Plan," April 13, 2020.

[199] Economist Intelligence Unit, "Canada Economy: Quick View - Central Bank Cuts Rates for Third Time in One Month," March 30, 2020.

Provincial health services, which administer the Canadian health system, have reported shortages of and intense competition for needed supplies.[200] The federal government worked with the Trump Administration to close the U.S.-Canada border to all non-essential travel. Although both the Canadian and U.S. governments initially prioritized keeping their border open to trade, Canadian officials are concerned that export restrictions in the United States could exacerbate shortages of medical supplies and personnel.[201] Canadian officials have warned the United States against interrupting the flow of essential goods and services, noting that Canadian medical professionals and supplies cross the border daily.[202]

How are Latin American and Caribbean governments responding?

The ability of countries in Latin American and the Caribbean to mitigate a COVID-19 outbreak varies across the region. The pandemic appears to have arrived in Latin American and the Caribbean later than many other regions and has yet to peak. A 2019 Global Health Security Index included Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Mexico among countries most prepared for a pandemic, and considered Venezuela, Honduras, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Haiti, Guyana, Belize, and Guatemala to be among the least prepared.[203] Although all countries in the region have identified universal health coverage as a priority, many lack sufficient doctors, hospitals, medical supplies and other infrastructure, and are overlaid with challenges of inequality and economic fragility.[204] As the most urbanized region in the world (with approximately 80% of the region's 650 million people concentrated in urban areas), several countries in Latin American and the Caribbean face challenges in treating COVID-19 cases, and enforcing social distancing by quarantine and curfew.[205] In some cities, such as Guayaquil, Ecuador, outbreaks have already overwhelmed medical systems.[206]In rural areas, access to clean water and treated sewage is limited, and meager health infrastructure poses additional challenges. Indigenous communities, Afro-descendants, and other marginalized populations often face additional barriers to healthcare.

Political conditions could further hinder the region's pandemic response. Venezuela is of particular concern since protracted political and economic crises had already weakened the health system. An estimated 4.8 million Venezuelans have fled the country, and recent immigration controls implemented by neighboring countries are unlikely to stop many more Venezuelans from crossing the region's porous borders. The presidents of Brazil and Mexico, downplayed the COVID-19 pandemic, delaying a coordinated and timely response and raising concerns that individuals might ignore public health advice.[207] On the other hand, leaders who have taken more sweeping control measures frequently have been applauded.

---

[200] Marieke Walsh and Nathan Vanderklippe, "Provinces Compete for Critical Medical Supplies," *Globe and Mail,* April 7, 2020.

[201] Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, "U.S.-Canada Joint Initiative: Temporary Restriction of Travelers Crossing the U.S.-Canada Border for Non-Essential Purposes," March 20, 2020.

[202] Andy Blatchford, "Trump's Moves to Hold Medical Supplies Tip Trudeau to China," *Politico Pro,* April 4, 2020.

[203] Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security, Economist Intelligence Unit, and the Nuclear Threat Initiative, *2019 Global Health Security Index,* at https://www.ghsindex.org/.

[204] Brain Winter, "Coronavirus and Latin America: 4 Possible Outcomes," *Americas Quarterly,* March 9, 2020.

[205] U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *2018 Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean,* March 2019, p. 13.

[206] Anthony Faiola, Ana Vanessa Herrero, "In Ecuador's Epicenter, Bodies in the Streets," *Washington Post,* April 5, 2020.

[207] Dave Graham, "Deny, Delay, Dodge: LatAm Mavericks Caught Cold by Coronavirus," Reuters, March 24, 2020.

Many governments have taken extraordinary measures to respond to the pandemic, including delaying elections. Chile was scheduled to hold a referendum on drafting a new constitution that has been delayed until October, and Bolivia was scheduled to hold a new presidential election on May 3 that was postposed without a fixed new date for the vote.[208] Analysts warn that election delays and other emergency measures could be used to curb civil liberties and allow for abuses of power and corruption.

International Economic and Supply Chain Issues[209]

What are the implications of the pandemic in China's economy?

COVID-19 emerged amidst an economic downturn in China with officials negotiating U.S.-China bilateral tariffs, working to curb consumer inflation (due in part to domestic pork shortages resulting from African swine fever) and moving to rein in government spending and shadow lending. COVID-19 containment measures significantly slowed economic activity in China, and halted production almost entirely in some areas of the country, particularly Hubei province.[210] In early February, China's central bank pumped $57 billion into the banking system, capped banks' interest rates on loans for major firms, and extended deadlines for banks to curb shadow lending. China's central bank is seeking to stabilize China's currency and shore up liquidity in China's banking system, which remains the primary channel through which the government is providing business relief.[211] Despite these measures, China has experienced a contraction in GDP growth in its first quarter, the first contraction since 1992.[212]

Many firms in China are still struggling to return to full capacity as some restrictions on travel and distribution of goods and workers remain.[213] Some Chinese firms are facing reduced domestic and global demand for goods and services. U.S. companies in the technology and auto sectors might be affected significantly, as exports of intermediate inputs (e.g., auto parts, microelectronics) from China continue to be delayed. Service sectors exposed to China's tourism might also be significantly impacted by ongoing travel restrictions and a slump in Chinese demand.[214] Economic constraints raise questions about the capacity of the United States and China to implement the Phase One Trade Agreement signed in January 2020, which commits China to purchasing $200 billion in additional exports over the next two years.[215]

---

[208] CRS Insight IN11198, *Bolivia Postpones May Elections Amidst COVID-19 Outbreak*, by Clare Ribando Seelke.

[209] Written by Karen Sutter and Michael Sutherland, authors of CRS In Focus IF11434, *COVID-19: U.S.-China Economic Considerations*.

[210] Reuters, "China's cabinet to extend Lunar New Year holidays: state broadcaster," January 26, 2020.

[211] Tian Chen and Livia Yap, "China Adds Market Support With More Cash, Strong Yuan Fix," *Bloomberg,* February 3, 2020, l; Don Weinland, "China steps in to support financial system as coronavirus spreads," *Financial Times,* February 2, 2020; and Reuters, "China pumps $79 billion into economy with bank cash reserve cut," March 13, 2020.

[212] Stephanie Segal and Dylan Gerstel, "The Global Economic Impact of COVID-19," *Center for Strategic and International Studies*, March 10, 2020; Manuel Baigorri, "China Economy Seen in Deep Contraction on Factory Drop," *Bloomberg,* March 1, 2020.

[213] Echo Xie, "As coronavirus epidemic eases in China, life is slowly returning to normal," *South China Morning Post,* March 15, 2020.

[214] Kathrin Hille, Ryan McMorrow, and Qianer Liu, "Coronavirus Shakes World's Tech Supply Chain," *OZY,* February 10, 2020; Jack Ewing, Neal E. Boudette, and Geneva Abdul, "Virus Exposes Cracks in Carmakers' Chinese Supply Chains," *New York Times*, February 4, 2020; and Elizabeth Redden, "Will Coronavirus Crisis Trigger an Enrollment Crisis?" *Inside Higher Ed*, February 13, 2020.

[215] Office of the United States Trade Representative, *Economic and Trade Agreement Between the United States of*

How is COVID-19 affecting the global economy and financial markets?

The COVID-19 pandemic is having a noticeable impact on global economic growth.[216] The pandemic is affecting a broad swath of international economic and trade activities, from tourism, medical supplies and other global value chains, consumer electronics, and financial markets to energy, food, and a range of social activities. The economic situation, however, remains highly fluid. Labeling the projected decline in global economic activity as the Great Lockdown, the IMF forecasted on April 14, 2020 that the global economy could decline by 3.0% in 2020, before growing by 5.8% in 2021, constituting the "worst recession since the Great Depression, surpassing that seen during the global financial crisis a decade ago."[217] The U.S. economy is projected to contract by 5.9%, about twice the rate of decline experienced in 2009 during the financial crisis. The forecast assumes that the pandemic fades in the second half of 2020 and that the containment measures can be reversed. The IMF also argues that recovery of the global economy could be weaker than projected as a result of: lingering uncertainty about possible contagion, lack of confidence, and permanent closure of businesses and shifts in the behavior of firms and households.[218]

Global trade, measured by trade volumes, slowed in the last quarter of 2019 and was expected to decline further in 2020, as a result of weaker global economic activity associated with the pandemic. As of March 2, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) projected a 0.5% reduction in global economic growth, from 2.9% to 2.4%, if the economic effects of COVID-19 peaked in the first quarter of 2020.[219] If the effects of the virus extended into the second quarter, OECD estimated a more sluggish economic growth rate of 1.5%. The OECD also estimates that increased direct and indirect economic costs through global supply chains, reduced demand for goods and services, and declines in tourism and business travel mean that, "the adverse consequences of these developments for other countries (non-OECD) are significant."[220]

Uncertainty about the length and depth of pandemic-related economic effects and the effectiveness of pandemic control measures are shaping perceptions of risk and volatility in financial markets and corporations. Financial markets worldwide, particularly in the United States, Asia, and Europe, are volatile as investors are concerned that the virus is creating a global crisis that could be prolonged and expansive.[221] Similar to the 2008-2009 global financial crisis, central banks are rapidly becoming the lender of last resort and are attempting to address financial market volatility. Developments continue to evolve rapidly and the market dynamics have led

---

America and the Government of the People's Republic of China, January 2020, Article 7.6.2; William Mauldin and Alex Leary, "Virus Clouds China's Prospects to Meet U.S. Trade Commitments," *The Wall Street Journal*, March 9, 2020.

[216] See CRS Report R46270, *Global Economic Effects of Covid-19: In Brief,* James K. Jackson, Rebecca M. Nelson, and Martin A. Weiss.

[217] International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, April 14, 2020, p. v.

[218] Ibid, p. 9.

[219] *OECD Interim Economic Assessment: Coronavirus: The World Economy at Risk*, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. March 2, 2020. Without a clear understanding of when the global health and economic effects may peak, economic forecasts must necessarily be considered preliminary.

[220] *OECD Interim Economic Assessment: Coronavirus: The World Economy at Risk*, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. March 2, 2020, p. 2.

[221] Samson, Adam and Hudson Lockett, "Stocks Fall Again in Worst Week Since 2008 Crisis," *The Financial Times*, February 28, 2020.

some observers to question if these events mark the beginning of a full-scale global financial crisis.[222]

Financial market dislocation can potentially increase liquidity constraints and credit market tightening, as firms hoard cash, with negative effects on economic growth. In some financial markets, fund managers have started selling government securities to increase their cash reserves, pushing down government bond prices. Financial markets are also responding to increased government bond issuances in the United States and Europe to fund COVID-19-related spending, further increasing government debt.

How are policymakers responding to the economic crisis?

The challenge for policymakers is to implement targeted policies that address what are expected to be short-term problems without creating distortions in economies that can outlast the impact of the virus itself. Policymakers are being overwhelmed by the quickly changing nature of the global health crisis, which appears to be turning into a global trade and economic crisis whose potential effects on the global economy are rapidly growing. In addition, many policymakers are constrained in their response to the crisis, with limited flexibility for monetary and fiscal support, given the broad-based synchronized slowdown in global economic growth, especially in manufacturing and trade, which was occurring prior to the viral outbreak. In their policy response, many governments are taking unilateral measures, particularly in closing borders and imposing export restrictions on medical equipment. The G-7 have pledged to do "whatever is necessary" to respond to the crisis, and an emergency G-20 summit is expected to be held soon.

On March 3, 2020, a meeting of the G-7 finance ministers issued a statement claiming that the G-7 economies[223] would use "all appropriate policy tools" to sustain economic growth.[224] Since that statement, the European Central Bank and the Bank of Japan have taken steps to expand liquidity, but both the EU and Japan already have low interest rates, potentially limiting the effectiveness of any further monetary policy responses.[225] On March 10, Italy announced €10 billion ($28 billion) in stimulus measures to cushion the economic impact of the nationwide lockdown.[226]

How will China's production slowdowns affect U.S. supply chains?

COVID-19 has revealed U.S. and global supply chain vulnerabilities across a range of sectors, many of which rely directly and indirectly on China-based manufacturing. During the 2002-2003 SARS outbreak, China accounted for 8% of global manufacturing exports; in 2018, China was the source of approximately 19% of global manufacturing exports, including intermediate goods vital to global manufacturing supply chains.[227]

---

[222] Foroohar, Rana, How Coronavirus Became a Corporate Credit Run, *The Financial Times*, March 15, 2020.

[223] The G7 is comprised of France, Canada, Germany, Japan, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

[224] U.S. Department of the Treasury, "Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors," press release, March 3, 2020, https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm927.

[225] Martin Arnold and Tommy Stubbington, "Lagarde triggers investor jitters as ECB launches virus response," *The Financial Times*, March 12, 2020, https://www.ft.com/content/11ab8f84-6452-11ea-b3f3-fe4680ea68b5; Katsuji Kamei, "Bank of Japan pulls out disaster playbook to tackle coronavirus," *Nikkei Asian Review*, March 12, 2020, https://asia.nikkei.com/Business/Markets/Bank-of-Japan-pulls-out-disaster-playbook-to-tackle-coronavirus.

[226] Sonia Sirletti, John Follain, and Flavia Rotondi, "Italy Announces $28 Billion Plan to Cushion Virus-Hit Economy," *Bloomberg*, March 10, 2020.

[227] Trinh Nguyen, "The Economic Fallout of the Coronavirus in Southeast Asia," *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*, February 13, 2020.

The measures taken by the Chinese government to contain the COVID-19 outbreak significantly curtailed domestic and global transportation of a wide range of products and manufacturing inputs, including microelectronics, auto parts, and other intermediate inputs that ship by air.[228] Production has not returned to full capacity in China, with sharp slowdowns continuing in sectors concentrated in Hubei Province, the outbreak's epicenter and an important production and transport hub for goods, including auto parts, LCD panels, and pharmaceuticals.[229] Disruptions in Chinese supply chains were initially expected to have a limited, short-term macroeconomic effect on developed markets, but Chinese firms and logistics operations are struggling to return to full capacity. Some observers expect these challenges might cause shortages in a range of goods produced in China, including raw materials, intermediate industrial inputs, and consumer products. Before the pandemic, U.S.-China tariffs had prompted a number of U.S. firms with operations in China or with a heavy dependence on China to move some operations out of the country. Observers question whether companies might further diversify away from China and establish new supply chains.[230]

China plays a considerable role in U.S. healthcare and pharmaceutical supply chains as an exporter of both intermediate products, such as active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) used for producing drugs and antibiotics, as well as finished goods, including personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical devices. In early February, the Chinese government redirected all medical-related production for domestic use, centralized the production and distribution of key PPE and other medical supplies in China, and transferred related authorities from China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) to the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), China's central economic planning agency.[231] In response to government directives, firms with significant production capacity in China, including 3M, Foxconn, and General Motors, shifted significant elements of their operations to manufacturing medical PPE.[232]

Reduced production and export of pharmaceuticals and PPE from China is exacerbating shortages in the United States of critical medical supplies. Minnesota-based 3M, a large-scale manufacturer of N95 masks, for example, told the *New York Times* that all masks manufactured at its Shanghai factory were sold to meet China's domestic demand. Other mask manufacturers, such as Canada's Medicom, have also stated that the Chinese government has prohibited the export of PPE.[233] A longer-term disruption of China's pharmaceutical and medical exports could increase the cost of drugs and routine medical procedures in the United States. A slowdown in API exports from China, for example, could increase cost pressures faced by U.S. drug manufacturers.[234] The

[228] Kathrin Hille, Ryan McMorrow, and Qianer Liu, "Coronavirus Shakes World's Tech Supply Chain," *OZY*, February 10, 2020.

[229] Trefor Moss, "Coronavirus Epidemic Further Dents China's Auto Market," *The Wall Street Journal*, February 13, 2020; Reuters, "Coronavirus outbreak begins to disrupt booming China drug trials," February 12, 2020.

[230] Reuters, "China virus outbreak threatens global drug supplies: European business group," February 17, 2020.

[231] Zhang Pinghui and Zhou Xin, "Coronavirus: China Shifts Responsibility Over Medical Supplies Amid Mask Shortage, Rising Death Toll," *South China Morning Post*, February 3, 2020.

[232] Reuters, "Exclusive: Unilever, 3M, on list of firms eligible for China loans to ease coronavirus crisis – sources," February 13, 2020; Yang Jian, "GM, Wuling venture begins output of machines to make face masks," *Automotive News China*, February 20, 2020.

[233] Keith Bradsher and Liz Alderman, "The World Needs Masks. China Makes Them—But Has Been Hoarding Them," *The New York Times*, March 16, 2020.

[234] Stephanie Findlay, Hannah Kuchler, and Sarah Neville, "Drugmakers braced for coronavirus disruption to China supplies," *Financial Times*, February 12, 2020; Reuters, "China Virus Outbreak Threatens Global Drug Supplies: European business group," February 17, 2020.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not reported a precise volume of APIs manufactured by China,[235] but estimated that China was the second largest exporter of drugs and biologics to the United States in 2018.[236] Similarly, China is a leading supplier of APIs in global supply chains for painkillers, diabetes medicines, and antibiotics.

On March 6, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) removed tariffs on 100 health-related supplies and equipment. It remains to be seen whether this incentive will increase imports. While some analysts and industry groups have pointed to existing tariffs as an obstacle to U.S. imports of health and medical products, global supply shortages due to the sharp spike in demand and the continued nationalization of domestic supply in China appear to be stronger drivers of reduced imports of medical products in the United States.[237]

Issues for Congress[238]

The COVID-19 pandemic has raised questions about domestic and international preparedness and the appropriate responses to pandemic control. Although the United States has long-supported the delivery of PPE through its international pandemic preparedness programs, this practice has come into question while the numbers of COVID-19 cases and deaths climb in the United States. As of April 15, 2020, the United States had the highest number of COVID-19 cases and deaths worldwide, accounting for roughly 30% of all COVID-19 cases globally. In March, some Members of Congress began questioning the delivery of PPE by USAID to foreign countries while some governors and mayors reported shortages of the commodities.[239]

The United States provides annual funding for foreign assistance, approximately $20 billion of which is administered by USAID each year. USAID programs operate in more than 120 countries worldwide and are intended to meet specific development objectives. In many of these countries, widespread poverty, weak public institutions, and diverse pre-existing governance challenges are likely to be exacerbated by the pandemic. To preserve these investments and past policy progress, protect U.S. foreign policy interests in the region, save lives, and help combat the negative socioeconomic effects of the pandemic in the region, Congress may seek to address additional help aid recipients might request to control the pandemic and its effects.

Congress might also consider how the pandemic may affect partner governments' absorption capacities, and the manner and degree to which U.S. assistance may complement or coincide with nationally-determined pandemic responses. Congress may also wish to consider how responding to the challenges created by the pandemic may reshape pre-existing U.S. aid priorities—and how

[235] FDA, Testimony of Dr. Janet Woodcock, Director the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, "Securing the U.S. Drug Supply Chain: Oversight of FDA's Foreign Inspection Program," December 10, 2019.

[236] Testimony of FDA Associate Commissioner for Global Policy and Strategy Mark Abdoo, in U.S. China Security and Economic Review Commission, *Exploring the Growing Reliance on China's Biotech and Pharmaceutical Products*, July 31, 2019. Information provided by FDA's Office of Legislation through personal communication with CRS. FDA's usage of the term "import line" refers to a distinct regulated product within a shipment through customs.

[237] Jeanne Whalen, "Trump administration exempts face masks and medical gowns from import tariffs as coronavirus spreads," *The Washington Post*, March 6, 2020.

[238] Written by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Specialist in Global Health; Nicolas Cook, Specialist in African Affairs; Emily Morgenstern, Analyst in Foreign Assistance and Foreign Policy; and Maureen Taft-Morales, Specialist in Latin American Affairs.

[239] USAID, "U.S. Provides Personal Protective Equipment to the Royal Thai Government to Assist COVID-19 Response," Press Release, March 9, 2020; U.S. Representative Mo Brooks et al. letter to Vice President Michael Pence regarding the use of the USAID stockpile, April 2, 2020.

it may affect the ability of US personnel to implement and oversee programs in the field. Relatedly, Congress may wish to ensure that U.S. responses are robustly coordinated with those of other donor governments and multilateral functional agencies—and to ensure that such efforts are transparent and cost-effective, and that donor assistance is complementary and non-duplicative.

The pandemic is also having other effects on foreign affairs that Congress might consider. Some have questioned, for example, how U.S. immigration policy might impact COVID-pandemic control efforts. Some Members of Congress and officials representing Latin American and Caribbean governments have expressed concern that COVID-19-related screening procedures for deportations are not sufficient to prevent the importation of COVID-19 cases from the United States and have asked the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to suspend deportations.[240] A number of people deported from the United States to Latin America have reportedly tested positive with COVID-19 or have reportedly been exposed to someone with COVID-19. Other Members of Congress continue to support the Administration's border policies, which the Administration maintains are conducted in a manner that accounts for the dangers of COVID-19.[241]

Congress has also debated the extent to which the United States should contribute to multilateral organizations for COVID-19 control. Some Members, for example, are arguing for withholding contributions to the WHO, while others are urging the Administration to pay outstanding assessments to the organization and support ongoing WHO COVID-19 efforts.[242]

[240] For more information on ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations in response to COVID-19, see ICE, *Enforcement and Removal Operations: COVID-19 Pandemic Response Requirements*, April 10, 2020. Also see "ICE Guidance on COVID-19," webpage, accessed on April 13, 2020. Senator Bob Menendez et al., "Threat of Deportation May Discourage Undocumented Immigrants from Seeking Medical Care for COVID-19," Press Release, March 5, 2020. Andre Paultre and Robenson Sanon, "United States deports Haitians despite coronavirus fears," *Reuters*, April 7, 2020. Sonia Pérez, "Guatemala: U.S. deportations driving up COVID-19 cases," *Associated Press*, April 15, 2020.

[241] U.S. Representative Doug Collins, "Collins Statement on SCOTUS Decision to Uphold Trump Administration's Migrant Protection Protocols," Press Release, March 11, 2020.

[242] See H.Res. 917, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should withhold the contribution of Federal funds to the World Health Organization until Director-General Tedros Ghebreyesus resigns and an international commission to investigate the World Health Organization is established. Senator Robert Menendez letter to Secretary of State Mike Pompeo urging the Trump Administration to provide outstanding 2019 assessments to the World Health Organization, March 26, 2020.

Appendix. Selected Legislation Introduced or Enacted in the 116th Congress Related to International COVID-19 Incidence or International Pandemic Preparedness[243]

H.R. 6504, *To direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to develop a plan to improve surveillance with respect to diseases that are viral pandemic threats, and for other purposes*. Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on April 14, 2020.

H.Res. 922, *Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all nations should permanently close live wildlife markets and that the People's Republic of China should cease spreading disinformation regarding the origins of coronavirus*. Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the House Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Energy and Commerce on April 14, 2020.

H.R. 6500, *To reduce Federal spending and fund the acquisition of unexpired personal protective equipment (including face masks) for the strategic national stockpile by terminating taxpayer financing of Presidential election campaigns*. Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, on April 14, 2020.

H.R. 6481, *To rescind the appropriation made for migration and refugee assistance in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act and redirect the funds to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement*. Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations on April 10, 2020.

H.R. 6480, *To require the President, after the World Health Organization declares a global pandemic, to report to the Congress on the status of Federal planning to respond to the pandemic*. Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services on April 10, 2020.

H.Res. 919, *Condemning the United Nations' decision to appoint China a seat on its Human Rights Council*. Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on April 10, 2020.

H.R. 2166, *Global Health Security Act of 2019*. Directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda, an initiative launched by nearly 30 nations to address global infectious disease threats. Ordered to be reported on March 4, 2020, and introduced in the House on April 9, 2020.

H.Res. 917, *Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should withhold the contribution of Federal funds to the World Health Organization until Director-General Tedros Ghebreyesus resigns and an international commission to investigate the World Health Organization is established*. Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on April 7, 2020.

H.R. 6471, *To posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Li Wenliang, in recognition of his efforts to save lives by drawing awareness to COVID-19 and his call for*

[243] Written by Hannah Fischer, Information Research Specialist, on April 15, 2020.

transparency in China. Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration on April 7, 2020.

H.R. 6429, *To establish in the Legislative Branch a National Commission on the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic in the United States*. Referred to the House Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management on April 6, 2020.

H.R. 6440, *To establish the National Commission on the COVID-19 Pandemic*. Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on April 3, 2020.

P.L. 116-136, Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act or the CARES Act. Enacted H.R. 748 on March 27, 2020.

H.R. 6410, *To direct the President to use authority under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to ensure an adequate supply of equipment necessary for limiting the spread of COVID-19*. Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services on March 27, 2020.

H.R. 6398, *To provide for the expedited procurement of equipment needed to combat COVID-19 under the Defense Production Act of 1950*. Referred to the House Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management on March 27, 2020.

H.R. 6406, *To require personal protective equipment to be included in the strategic national stockpile, and to require the Federal Government to procure such equipment from United States sources, and for other purposes*. Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management on March 27, 2020.

H.R. 6405, *To direct the President, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to develop and carry out a strategy to seek reimbursement from the People's Republic of China of funds made available by the United States Government to address the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)*. Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 26, 2020.

S. 3586, *Eliminating Leftover Expenses for Campaigns from Taxpayers (ELECT) Act of 2020*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance on March 25, 2020.

H.R. 6390, *To require the President to use authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to require emergency production of medical equipment to address the COVID-19 outbreak*. Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services on March 25, 2020.

H.R. 6393, *To require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a report on the reliance by the Department of Defense on imports of certain pharmaceutical products made in part or in whole in certain countries, to establish postmarket reporting requirements for pharmaceuticals, and for other purposes*. Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the House Committees on Armed Services, Oversight and Reform, and Energy and Commerce on March 25, 2020. As of April 15, 2020, no text of the bill was available.

S.Res. 552, *A resolution supporting an international investigation into the handling by the Government of the People's Republic of China of COVID-19 and the impact of handling COVID-19 in that manner on the people of the United States and other nations*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on March 24, 2020.

H.Res. 907 and S.Res. 553, *Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Government of the People's Republic of China made multiple, serious mistakes in the early stages of the COVID-19 outbreak that heightened the severity and spread of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which include the Chinese Government's intentional spread of misinformation to downplay the risks of the virus, a refusal to cooperate with international health authorities,*

internal censorship of doctors and journalists, and malicious disregard for the health of ethnic minorities. Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 24, 2020.

S. 3573, *American-Made Protection for Healthcare Workers and First Responders Act*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions on March 24, 2020.

S. 3570, *A bill to provide for the expedited procurement of equipment needed to combat COVID-19 under the Defense Production Act of 1950*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on March 23, 2020.

S. 3568, *Medical Supply Chain Emergency Act of 2020*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on March 23, 2020.

H.R. 6379, *Take Responsibility for Workers and Families Act, Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations*, and in addition to the House Committees on the Budget, and Ways and Means on March 23, 2020.

H.R. 6373, *To increase the amount available under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to respond to the coronavirus epidemic, and for other purposes*. Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services on March 23, 2020.

H.R. 6371, *To amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to disclose risks related to global pandemics, and for other purposes*. Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services on March 23, 2020.

H.R. 6319, *To establish a Congressional COVID-19 Aid Oversight Panel, to authorize the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program to coordinate audits and investigations in connection with the receipt of Federal aid related to COVID-19, and for other purposes*. Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services on March 23, 2020.

H.Res. 906, *Calling on the President to invoke the Defense Production Act to respond to COVID-19*. Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services on March 23, 2020.

S. 3548, *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act or the CARES Act*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance on March 21, 2020.

H.R. 6310, *To require the Secretary of Defense to make testing for the coronavirus disease 19 available to all members of the Armed Forces deployed to an area in which the United States Central Command has responsibility*. Referred to the House Committee on Armed Services, March 19, 2020.

H.R. 6482, *A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to maintain a list of the country of origin of all drugs marketed in the United States, to ban the use of Federal funds for the purchase of drugs manufactured in China, and for other purposes*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance on March 19, 2020.

S. 3538, *Strengthening America's Supply Chain and National Security Act*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, March 19, 2020.

S. 3537, *Protecting Our Pharmaceutical Supply Chain from China Act of 2020*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, March 19, 2020.

S.Res. 547, *A resolution encouraging the President to use authorities provided by the Defense Production Act of 1950 to scale up the national response to the coronavirus crisis*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, March 18, 2020.

S. 3530, *A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to require the President to designate an employee of the National Security Council to be responsible for pandemic prevention and*

response, and for other purposes. Referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on March 18, 2020.

S. 3507, *A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to make testing for the coronavirus disease 19 available to all members of the Armed Forces deployed to an area in which the United States Central Command has responsibility.* Referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services on March 17, 2020.

S. 3510, *A bill to transfer all border wall funding to the Department of Health and Human Services and USAID to combat coronavirus.* Referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs on March 17, 2020.

H.R. 6288, *Responsibly Responding to Pandemics Act*. Referred to the House Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, March 16, 2016.

H.R. 6205, *Assistance for Workers Harmed by COVID-19 Act*. Amends the Trade Act of 1974 to provide adjustment assistance to certain workers adversely affected by disruptions in global supply chains from COVID–19, and for other purposes. Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means on March 11, 2020.

P.L. 116-123, *Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020.* Provides $7.8 billion in supplemental appropriations to aid in domestic and global COVID-19 preparedness and response activities, including $6.5 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), $0.02 billion for the Small Business Administration and $1.3 billion for foreign operations activities provided across several agencies and funding mechanisms. Parts of the HHS amounts are to be made available for international activities. Enacted H.R. 6074 on March 6, 2020.

S.Amdt. 1506, *To rescind unobligated balances for certain international programs to offset the amounts appropriated in this bill to respond to the coronavirus outbreak.* Motion to table the amendment was agreed to in the Senate on March 5, 2020.

S.Res. 497, *A resolution commemorating the life of Dr. Li Wenliang and calling for transparency and cooperation from the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party*. Agreed to in the Senate on March 3, 2020 without amendment and an amended preamble by unanimous consent.

H.R. 6070, *Border Health Security Act of 2020*. To establish grant programs to improve the health of border area residents and for all hazards preparedness in the border area including bioterrorism, infectious disease, and noncommunicable emerging threats, and for other purposes. Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 3, 2020.

S.Res. 511, *A resolution supporting the role of the United States in helping save the lives of children and protecting the health of people in developing countries with vaccines and immunization through GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance*. Referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, February 27, 2020.

S.Res. 505, *A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States will continue to provide support to international partners to help prevent and stop the spread of coronavirus.* Referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on February 13, 2020.

H.R. 2166 and S. 3302, *Global Health Security Act of 2020*. Establishes a Special Advisor for Global Health Security within the Executive Office of the President to coordinate U.S. government global health security activities, convene and chair a Global Health Security Interagency Review Council, and submit a biannual report to Congress on related activities,

among other things. Referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on February 13, 2020.

H.R. 5730, *National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Update Act*. To direct the Homeland Security Council and the National Security Council, in consultation with Federal departments and agencies responsible for biodefense, to update the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza, and for other purposes. Referred to the House Committees on Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Intelligence, and Agriculture on January 30, 2020.

P.L. 116-22, *Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019*. To advance research and development of innovative tools to improve pandemic preparedness, including directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on U.S. efforts to coordinate with other countries and international partners during recent public health emergencies with respect to the research and advanced research on, and development of, qualified pandemic or epidemic products. Enacted S. 1379 on June 24, 2019.

H.R. 269, *Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019*. Related to S. 1379, which became P.L. 116-22. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, January 10, 2019.

Author Information

Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Coordinator
Specialist in Global Health

Kristin Archick
Specialist in European Affairs

Maria A. Blackwood
Analyst in Asian Policy

Caitlin Campbell
Analyst in Asian Affairs

Nicolas Cook
Specialist in African Affairs

Ben Dolven
Specialist in Asian Affairs

Cory R. Gill
Analyst in Foreign Affairs

Carla E. Humud
Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs

James K. Jackson
Specialist in International Trade and Finance

Kenneth Katzman
Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs

K. Alan Kronstadt
Specialist in South Asian Affairs

Susan V. Lawrence
Specialist in Asian Affairs

Rhoda Margesson
Specialist in International Humanitarian Policy

Michael F. Martin
Specialist in Asian Affairs

Brendan W. McGarry
Analyst in U.S. Defense Budget

Bryce H. P. Mendez
Analyst in Defense Health Care Policy

Emily M. Morgenstern
Analyst in Foreign Assistance and Foreign Policy

Rebecca M. Nelson
Specialist in International Trade and Finance

John W. Rollins
Specialist in Terrorism and National Security

Michael D. Sutherland
Analyst in International Trade and Finance

Karen M. Sutter
Specialist in Asian Trade and Finance

Maureen Taft-Morales
Specialist in Latin American Affairs

Sara M. Tharakan
Analyst in Global Health and International Development

Clayton Thomas
Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs

Martin A. Weiss
Specialist in International Trade and Finance

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.