

Upcoming response to the situation of progressing  
to the special warning level

July 31<sup>st</sup> 2020

Kyoto Prefectural Government

## Fundamental policy

- ① Implement focused measurements to enable us to prevent the spread of infections and maintain socio economic activities.
- ② From June onwards, the younger generations make up the bulk of infections, and we are seeing over 50% of infections having traceable infection routes stemming from dining. We will remove the source of the spread of infections by practicing extensive countermeasures.
- ③ The number of infections with no traceable infection routes is on the rise, we must be sure to protect those who are at risk of serious illness, such as the elderly and those who have pre-existing medical conditions, and prevent the collapse of the medical care provision system.
- ④ Thoroughly prevent a collapse of the medical system by preventing the occurrence/expansion of clusters and enhancing and strengthening the medical service system.

## Critical focused factors

Three critical factors to prevent the the spread of infection and to maintain socio economy activities

### ① Restaurants and bars

In order to provide safe spaces, we request thorough prevention measures against the spread of the virus, including limiting the number of customers and business hours.

### ② Students

Review the guidelines on University operation, and advocate for the utmost of caution provided by the University collaboration conference.

### ③ People who are at high risk of developing severe symptoms

Request to refrain from visiting hospitals and facilities, and to caution the elderly and those with underlying conditions against going out.

# 1 To provide a safe environment at bars and restaurants

## <Measures to prevent the spread of infection at bars and restaurants>

- ① Request to comply thoroughly with guidelines
  - Promote compliance with the guidelines through on-site inspections practiced by the Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters, based on the entertainment business related law, as well as inspections by the public health centers, based on Infectious Diseases Law, Food Sanitation Law, and Building Sanitation Law.
  - Conduct on-site inspections by the COVID-19 task force where a cluster outbreak has occurred, and firmly provide instructions on the guidelines.
  - If it is difficult to trace the route of infection of an infected person or a cluster, announce the store name from the viewpoint of preventing the further spread of infection.
- ② Widely use apps that provide emergency contact services such as Kokotoro or COCOA
  - Thoroughly encourage the membership of establishment through industry groups, etc.
  - Distribute flyers to advocate caution of and information about COVID-19.
  - Request to sign in the Kokotoro app or COCOA app when entering establishments.
- ③ Promote the measurements called for by the Guideline Promotional Kyoto Congress
  - Fully display a sticker to show the location's safety is approved by the economic association.
  - Advocate for the caution and provide information about the virus by the COVID-19 task force, conduct on-site investigations at locations that fail to follow the guidelines.

## <Request to restaurant users >

- ① Refrain from taking part in dining events and drinking parties with large numbers of people.
- ② The duration for dining and drinking events should be less than 2 hours, and should not take place late into the night.
- ③ Whilst avoiding areas with the 3 Cs, please refrain from loudly speaking and singing, do not share the same drinks with other people, and make sure to thoroughly employ infection prevention techniques.
- ④ In particular, refrain from attending restaurants known for large numbers of infected persons and also avoid places that do not follow proper infection prevention guidelines.
- ⑤ Make full use of the national contact confirmation application, the Kyoto Prefectural COVID-19 Emergency Contact service (Kokotoro), and the new Corona Reliance Tracking Service available in Kyoto City. They will notify you of the possibility of having come into contact with infected persons, and will help prevent the further spread of infection.

## 2 For University students to be able to live a safe student life

### ① Precautions in student life

- Attend school after continuously having been checking your physical condition for 2 weeks prior to the start of the new semester.
- Thoroughly implement infection prevention measures on the campus, such as within cafeterias and cafes.
- An individual should be selected to be in charge of ensuring the manual for infection prevention measures is being followed.
- The 3 Cs should be avoided in daily life, drinking parties should be held with small numbers of attendees with a time limit of 2 hours, late night activities should be avoided, activities involving shouting should be avoided, and so forth.
- Register with the “Kokotoro” app, implementing the rule of checking in at stop-by points.

### ② Reconsideration of university reopening guidelines

- Including the above precautions in student life, “University reopening guidelines” should be revised, along with a revision of each university’s manual.
- Looking towards reopening in the following semester, an explanatory video about the “new normal lifestyle” should be created by experts and provided as guidance to all students.
- Each university should be able to send out emergency mail and the like to all university students at once for infection prevention alerts.

## 3 To prevent the infection of those who are at risk of serious illness

① Request to refrain from visiting facilities to meet with patients, users, etc. Please refrain from visiting medical institutions, social welfare facilities, and so forth, and instead utilise ICT for remote visits, etc.

② Training for staff at social welfare facilities etc. Strict infection prevention measures will be implemented, such as the training of staff using DVDs containing information on infection control.

③ Request for elderly people and those with pre-existing conditions (pulmonary diseases, such as pulmonary fibrosis, diabetes, immunodeficiency syndrome, etc.)

- Avoid visiting crowded areas and areas with high infection rate.
- For younger people, who are often asymptomatic, be particularly careful when you are visiting older people.

## 4 In order to further prevent the spread of infection

- ① Preventing the spread of infection in everyday life
  - Starting with the three basics of maintain social distancing, wearing a mask, and washing your hands, avoid areas with the 3 Cs (closed spaces, crowded places, close-contact settings), and thoroughly implement the “new normal lifestyle.”
  - Refrain from going out if you have a fever, a cough, or other discomforts regarding your throat, or if you notice any abnormalities with your sense of taste or smell.
- ② Preventing the spread of infections at business establishments
  - Promote new working styles such as telecommuting, teleworking, staggered working hours, satellite offices, etc. to prevent the spread of infection.
  - Carry out thorough infection prevention measures during employee eating and drinking opportunities.
- ③ Preventing the spread of infection at events
  - For concerts, exhibitions, etc. until the end of August the number of participants should not exceed 5,000. Indoor spaces should be less than half of their maximum capacity, and outdoor spaces should allow for a spacing of 2 meters between attendees.
  - With regards to festivals, firework events, outdoor festivals, etc., for those that are nation or area wide events in which it is difficult to grasp the information on attendees, we request your careful consideration which includes cancelling such events.

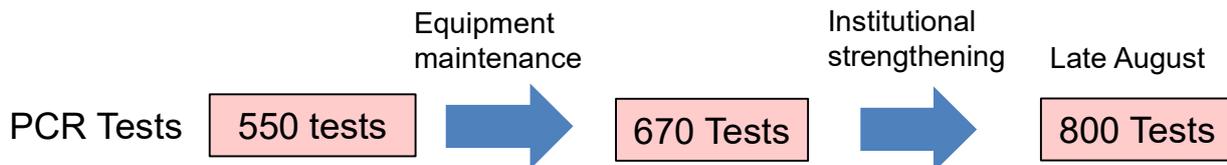
## 5 To prevent a collapse of the medical system

### <Prevention of occurrence and expansion of clusters>

- ① Increase the number of public health nurses at Kyoto City Public Health centers by 8, and increase the number of public health nurses by 4 at the four southern public health centers, strengthen the public health facilities in the local municipalities through support by public health nurses, and carry out thorough and active epidemiological surveys.



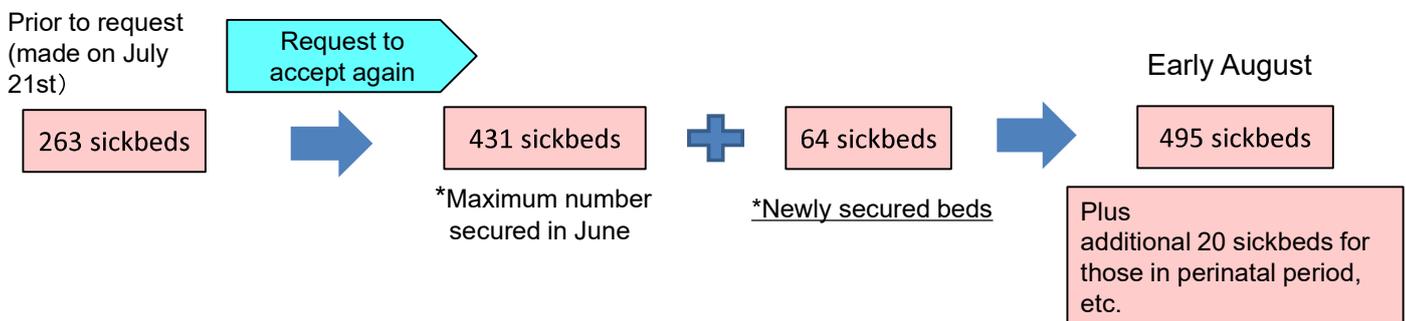
- ② Saliva tests carried out by family doctors will be increased to 280 locations, and high-risk contact outpatient care units will be expanded to 50 locations. Implement a system where tests can be collected in areas nearby patients.



- ③ Expand PCR test system from 550 tests a day, to 670 tests a day through equipment upgrades at medical institutions and private labs, and further increase the number of PCR tests to 800 tests through strengthening the system.
- ④ By the beginning of August, "Cooperating medical institutions" will be setup in the 6 medical zones of the prefecture in order for patients strongly suspected of being infected with COVID-19 to be hospitalised for 1-2 days pending their test results (15 hospitals, 20 sickbeds).

### <Enhancement and strengthening of the medical provision system>

- ① Based on the spread of infections, 64 new beds for mildly ill patients will be secured, and all beds requested again for COVID-19 patients will be available by the beginning of August. Furthermore, 20 sickbeds for COVID-19 patients who need special consideration such as those in the perinatal period, those in need of dialysis, etc.



- ② Clearly divide the roles of the various medical institutions that accept severely ill patients, conduct ECMO training in order to strengthen their ability to handle those severely ill patients.
- ③ Strengthening of the accommodation facilities system for medical care  
 In addition to the 338 rooms in the two institutions that have already been secured, adjustments will be made to secure further accommodation facilities for medical care.