

Global Consequences of COVID-19 on Human Rights International Law Study

By

Dr. Ohud Ali Alzahrani

Faculty of law, Assistant prof of International Law, Saudi Electronic University, Riyadh,
Saudi Arabia

Email: o.alzahrani@seu.edu.sa

Abstract

Human rights are among the topics in which scientific research is inexhaustible, especially in the field of law with its branches, the most important of which are international and criminal law, and international criminal law. Through the current vision of international relations, treaties and agreements, it has paid attention to solving problems at the international level; The COVID-19 crisis, in which the international community has given most of its attention to regulating international relations, has emerged. Hence the research problem that crystallizes in the repercussions of the COVID-19 crisis on these relations in the field of human rights. Therefore, the research aimed to reflect on what happened at the international level in terms of the crisis in international relations. As well as examining the repercussions of the crisis on human rights in their security, political, health, and economic situations. Accordingly, the research results, the most important of which are the negative effects of the COVID-19 crisis on human rights, security, politics, health, and economy. However, COVID-19 also recorded positive effects on some aspects of human rights. Based on these results, the research recommends paying more effort to finding international solutions besides the health field represented by the World Health Organization to solve emergency international crises in particular, which have a direct impact on human rights.

Keywords: Coronavirus, human rights, international relations

Introduction

Human rights have many kinds of relationships to all life aspects (Sultana et al., 2022). Human rights are closely linked to the law that regulates and protects them at the same time. Human rights are also affected by crises, whether internal or external crises outside the state or at the international or global level (White et al., 2022). Looking at the international situation, the difficulty of working on a specific type of international cooperation between a numbers of countries is noticed, especially in the field of solving health crises at the international level as a whole. As well as sensitive issues locally and internationally, such as human rights.

Therefore, in the past three years, it has been observed that conflicting and sometimes compatible reactions to the COVID-19 crisis (Uddin et al., 2022). Hence, it is noticed that some violations in the international position of human rights, some of which restricted human rights, and some of them prevented and robbed human rights (Raju, 2021). From here, the research proceeds to clarify and discuss the extent to which human rights have been affected by the COVID-19 crisis at the international level in terms of security, politics, health, and economy. The research problem is mainly seen in answering the main question of the study, which is what are the international consequences of COVID-19 crisis on human rights?

The current research has three main implications, which are: first, to draw the attention of the international community to more cooperation in the field of human rights protection; second, to invite the international community to consider the issue of developing countries when the crisis occurs to protect human rights, like any of the developed countries; and third, to consider the possibility of unifying the approach to address any international crisis without compromising human rights (Raju, 2021).

The current research seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What are the international security repercussions of the COVID-19 crisis on human rights?
2. What are the international political repercussions of the COVID-19 crisis on human rights?
3. What are the international public health repercussions of the COVID-19 crisis on human rights?
4. What are the international economic repercussions of the COVID-19 crisis on human rights?

The Security Repercussions

The World Health Organization defined the emerging coronavirus as: "a large family of viruses that may cause disease in animals and humans, and it is known that a number of coronaviruses cause respiratory infections in humans that range in severity from the common cold to more severe diseases, such as East Syndrome. The recently discovered Coronavirus causes the Coronavirus (Covid-19), as she described it as a global pandemic: that is, it is a new disease that challenges control with its rapid global spread among countries (Raju, 2021)(Tsindeliani et al., 2022).

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization announced that the outbreak of the "Covid-19" disease caused by the emerging "Corona" virus, which first appeared in December 2019 in the Chinese city of Wuhan, has reached the level of a pandemic, or a global epidemic. The organization called on governments to take urgent and more stringent steps to stop the spread of the virus, citing concerns about the "alarming levels and severity of the spread."

As a result, countries have primarily focused on security monitoring to disseminate information about the COVID-19 crisis, and the news that some may broadcast and others express is critical information that may result in human lives being lost (Polas et al., 2020). Accordingly, the security repercussions appeared not only to protect the right to human security as an individual right, but also expanded to work on taking security measures to protect public security internally and externally (Polas et al., 2020).

As a result, we have not seen any criticism of these actions to mitigate the security ramifications of the COVID-19 crisis on the right to public security (Polas et al., 2020). Countries did not stop at securing themselves; they also worked on preventive security control of rumors that disrupt public security, both internally and externally (Chetty & Phung, 2018)(Sharmin & Laryea, 2022). Here, the individual may see that this method robs him of his right to know the data about the virus, even if it is from people who are not specialists, on the grounds that they are people whose information is the result of their experiences, which may convince the receiving publisher, which one might perceive as a prejudice to his right to science (Saha, 2022). However, we believe that it is a matter of providing a strong security and information policy to provide the right to public security as a matter of public order (Chetty & Phung, 2018).

If there are negative effects on public security as a result of Corona, then security is not just security over money and property, but rather comprehensive security (Chetty & Phung, 2018). It is the security that guarantees the individual's full right to information security, while not confusing his thoughts or directing his opinion in a specific direction that the publisher of false information about the state may seek (Annamalai et al., 2022)(Regus, 2022). And it's a way of dealing with the crisis or sharpening thoughts against the state (Ali et al., 2022). Also, preventing doctors from publishing information before it is ratified by the public authority is a robbery of the right to speak or express an opinion on the one hand, but it also may prejudice the public security of the recipient of the information, especially if it is related to a specific group such as doctors, for example, because they are more vulnerable to infection with the virus, as evidenced by the deaths of many of them, as happened in Egypt, for example.

Hence, we see that at the same time, it is not permissible to consider it a basis, given the evidence that many of them were not injured and their condition did not reach death. Accordingly, the state's control over the dissemination of information by prohibition does not negatively affect the human right to knowledge, opinion, or speech, as in the case of doctors, which negatively affects public security, but rather, on the other hand, it achieves psychological security for members of society when they take precautionary and security precautionary measures by staying away from places of danger (Raju & Phung, 2018)(Palalar Alkan et al., 2022).

We also go on to criticize and justify the tendency to detain people who have broadcast on their websites and pages obscene information. If the state justifies that they are provocative sites or expressions of resentment against the state, on the other hand, these are also measures that violate the right to freedom of opinion. On the other hand, we justify what countries have done in dealing with these pages, and that it is not a matter of depriving the security of the human right to freedom of opinion, but rather of organizing so that the source of information is one and trusted by the state, such as its approved media; not only that, but we believe that society can be protected through the means and devices licensed to do so, which is the Ministry of Health in each country (Özgit & Akanyeti, 2022); It has reached some countries, such as Turkmenistan, which banned the word "coronavirus" in the media.

The security repercussions also appeared in highlighting the imposition of authority by the state on society in issuing instructions and directives and preventing their violation. Furthermore, states maintained their efforts to impose their authority to issue general legal directives and instructions, as well as criminal penalties for violators. Despite the essential role that states must play at the individual level, public health security at the international level is both a collective aspiration and a shared responsibility. Individually and in cooperation with each other, states must deploy the maximum amount of their available resources to ensure the enjoyment of social and economic rights, such as the right to health. From this aspect, we find that people who were left behind were more likely to be injured and die.

Nations have also been the hardest hit by the social and economic consequences of the crisis. UN Human Rights has contributed to assessing the impacts of COVID-19 on various population groups and building data sets, with a focus on strengthening accessible healthcare and social protection systems (Naor et al., 2022). Undoubtedly, the COVID-19 pandemic has worked to reveal the legal and legislative capabilities of countries to face emergency circumstances. In the legal arena, many legal attempts have appeared in many countries to confront the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic also showed the extent of flexibility that the international community enjoys in dealing quickly with the pandemic and working to protect public rights and freedoms without prejudice to the special considerations of private sick cases

and moral and natural persons that are allowed within a limited framework to be contrary to the ban imposed on the public.

Despite the fact that the human right to movement is enshrined in all international and national treaties, it was deprived of this freedom and right during the pandemic, with many people barred from traveling even to their home country (Mrozla, 2022). This contradicts the text of Article Thirteen of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued in 1948, where it is stated that: "(1) Every individual has the right to freedom of movement and to choose his place of residence within the borders of the state." (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

From this point of view, we see that no authority is allowed to set itself up as preventing a human right without restrictions, including the right to freedom of movement and freedom of residence. On the other hand, and from a fair perspective to protect human rights, we see that there are security repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic that required the taking of this right, preventing people from moving and imposing a curfew. In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for example, the Basic Law of Governance guarantees all the rights and public freedoms of members of society in accordance with the text of Article 26 of it, saying that "The state protects human rights, according to Islamic Sharia."

The Basic Law of Governance also clarified equality between citizens and residents in freedoms and actions and their non-restriction according to the text of its thirty-sixth article, in which it is stated that: "The state provides security for all its citizens and residents on its territory, and no one's actions may be restricted, arrested, or imprisoned, except under the provisions of the system.". However, the measure of the curfew is one of the emergency measures that Islamic law enabled the ruler to exercise in order to protect those rights and freedoms and so that others do not infringe on the rights of others, justifying his aggression against his right to freedom of movement, which may cause death when transmitting infection with the Coronavirus (Covid-19) in particular (Moldes-Anaya et al., 2022).

With regard to preventing people from visiting certain places in the state, it should take whatever security measures and precautions it deems necessary. In order to preserve the health security of the individual and society, they are prevented from going to restaurants and staying there, as the Kingdom decided so to prevent the spread of the virus, and accordingly, the system may impose a ban on some people to prevent them from being in certain places, and this does not represent a punishment but rather a precautionary measure in anticipation of infection with the Coronavirus (COVID-19), albeit for a short time.

The ban on a residence is a ban on stability, and the ban on travel is a ban on freedom. In legal terminology, a "ban on travel" is a precautionary measure intended to prevent a person or persons from leaving the country designated by the competent authority until their matter is decided upon or the period specified for the ban has passed (Marzouk, 2022). The travel ban is also a measure taken by the Saudi regulator to confront any emergency pandemic that affects the public health of citizens and residents, as stated in Article Seventeen of the Health Surveillance System at Ports of Entry, which states that: "The competent authority at the various ports of entry - in the event of a public health emergency that causes international concern or for public health purposes of preventing the ingress of citizens and residents - in the event of a public health emergency that causes international concern or for public

The citizen and the foreigner are equal in the travel ban measure with regard to preventive criminal policy measures to combat the spread of the coronavirus. If the individual

has the right, whether a citizen or a resident, to move freely in any place that the system and the law allow him to roam in, nothing prevents him from this right except the law that grants it; therefore, the law was the effective means of controlling the speed of the spread of the virus (Covid-19) as a quick tool to confront emergencies. It is the responsibility of the executive authority in the Kingdom to carry out these tasks in such emergency cases, and they are represented in many ministries, the most important of which is the Ministry of Interior, which closely follows the movement of the virus and alerts individuals to places of danger (Ma & McKinnon, 2022).

As a precaution, the Kingdom's orientation was to prevent individuals from roaming in general throughout the Kingdom, initially for a period of twenty-one days, and then by another royal order, the ban was extended until further notice; it also decided to prevent travel to places of virus outbreak, whether internally or externally, as it took the public's and urgent interests into account. Food, in particular, in order to ensure a healthy and pure life for members of the community, and by prohibition, as well as healthy and organized by granting licenses to some groups working in the field of nutrition and food supplies to work with a certain number, and a license to move from a specific place to another place mentioned in the license, it is prohibited to leave it to meet the general needs of It also permitted individuals to move within the neighborhood only to meet their basic food needs, rather than delivering it by organized means to areas where the epidemic spread by itself without displacing its residents, did not deprive them of it, but rather gave them its goodness and relieved them of the suffering of searching for food in the face of this pandemic (Lytvyn et al., 2022).

None of the liberties were restricted to that except by a text, whether it was stated in the system, the decisions of the Ministry of the Interior, or the circulars of the Public Prosecution that each announced at the time and in the process of seeking intercourse in the first place. The travel ban, in this case, is not a punitive measure as stipulated in the system but rather appears here as a preventive measure to confront a general health security situation (Litor, 2022). An international curfew imposed by all countries on themselves, because no country accepts non-nationals when they arrive from a country where the virus (COVID-19) has spread protection from start to finish, and non-citizens from entering from any country with the virus. The World Health Organization (WHO) is keen on health security, so it has made three pillars clear to the international community that countries must follow in order to achieve the required level of health security. These pillars are summarized as follows:

Monitoring/monitoring:

This pillar includes activities to investigate early infections that appear within the country, as well as follow-up on the possibility of “imported cases” emerging at sea, land, and air border ports. These activities require the provision of the necessary resources, starting from the staff to the individual thermometers, as well as the strengthening of national laboratories to facilitate the conduct of examinations and the development of clear protocols. Procedures for communicating risks to public health.

Contain/Prevent:

Early actions include monitoring people in contact with infected people. Community participation, implementation of quarantine procedures, and isolation of infectious cases.

Mitigation/Treatment:

This pillar includes activities related to the treatment of cases that have been discovered, and these activities require the rapid availability of medical personnel, equipment, and medicines.

Accordingly, we see that the COVID-19 pandemic crisis has revealed the failure of international and national federations, and regional blocs to deal with the health challenges caused by the rapid spread of the virus. Evidence of the weakness of the position of the European Union, and its members' rejection of its policy in the face of the crisis in response to its refusal to issue the so-called COVID-19 bonds, which the Union countries desired in order to relieve the burdens of individuals, which made the Union in the face of the crisis.

Political Repercussions

The curfew is one of the precautionary measures that the state should follow in the event of public emergencies such as epidemics, floods, volcanoes, and earthquakes. The curfew is a measure implemented in anticipation of a worsening of the situation, in order to prevent the general situation from deteriorating or members of the community's health security from being jeopardized (Levi & Smith, 2022). We mean the curfew preventing individuals from moving and controlling in some way the freedom to move from one place of residence to another within the country, from one region to another, from one neighborhood to another, from one center to another, or from one village to another.

The ban on international curfews between countries amounts to a travel ban for the suspect pending the completion of the investigation. In the case of the Coronavirus, countries decided to ban curfews between them and each other and prevent non-citizens from entering in light of the spread of the virus in anticipation of the outbreak, which would become a disaster beyond the ability to control it. Its territory includes citizens and residents, and non-citizens should not enter it as a precautionary prohibition.

Therefore, the curfew appeared for all members of society within the same country as a precautionary criminal security policy to combat the spread of the virus within the territory of the same country, and it is one of the procedures and measures followed by all affected countries. On the other hand, the international embargo occupies a great rank among the measures that states can take in international relations in such circumstances (Kosciejew, 2022). Indeed, the development of events, disasters, and aggression has produced legal foundations for us that work to regulate the international embargo through UN Security Council resolutions. In our opinion, the COVID-19 pandemic is a health disaster that requires states to exercise international caution and make decisions to ban, not as a punishment as is customary under the United Nations Charter, but as a health security measure not only for the state deciding the ban or requesting the ban, but for everyone who requested the ban and who decides to ban.

It is worth noting that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, concluded in 1965 AD, defined racial discrimination under the text of the first paragraph of Article One as: "Any discrimination, exclusion, restriction, or detail based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin that targets or entails disrupting or impedes the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, or any other field of public life." We saw how the distinction between humans affects from one state to another, and between one group and another within the same state, in violation of all legal texts that prohibit discrimination of one group from another, or giving priority to one country over another at the international level, during the COVID-19 pandemic. We deplore this method, even if it is international, because it may orchestrate, or actually arrange, violations of many human rights; whereas all countries prevent the entry of citizens of specific countries, their citizens who enter these countries have

the right to return to them, upholding their right to return to their homes. For example, Kuwait banned the entry of citizens of 35 countries to its territory while imposing an institutional quarantine on residents coming from countries from which they were allowed to return, on the condition that there are places for quarantine (Jha, 2022).

From this perspective, we find the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to be one of the most concerned countries for the health of its citizens and residents, as it has not overlooked the early detection of cases of infection or suspected infection with the Coronavirus (Covid-19); because it has provided electronic applications that reveal the injured without waiting for notification to the competent authorities (Tawakulna). Which is the benefit of the extent of the state's interaction with the speed of the event, the speed of its spread, and the suddenness of the result while respecting the rights and public freedoms stipulated internationally and internally?

That is, in our opinion, the decisions of states towards those who live on their territory should differ from their decisions towards those who do not live on their lands, and they should be made without discrimination and without evaluating them on the basis of race or nationality (Elshobake, 2022). This is confirmed by Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; it states that: "Everyone has the right to enjoy all the rights and freedoms mentioned in this Declaration, without discrimination of any kind, especially discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or another opinion, or origin, national, social, wealth, birth, or another status." Moreover, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, legal, or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it is independent, a trust, non-self-governing, or subject to any other limitation of his sovereignty.

Hence, the effective role of the United Nations in the field of human rights emerged. Where In 2020, UN Human Rights increased its engagement with EU institutions in Brussels that are focused on EU external action, notably in peace and security, and provided greater support to the Office's engagement at headquarters and in field presences. The Office enhanced its working relationships with the EU Council Working Party on Human Rights (COHOM), DROI, and EEAS and strengthened its relationship with the EU Special Representative for Human Rights and his Office. UN Human Rights supported several briefings and/or meetings between COHOM and EEAS with UN Human Rights staff members and UN special procedures mandate holders, including the Chief of OHCHR's Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, and the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Somalia (AlAashry, 2022; Costanza, 2022). In November, the Office collaborated with the European Commission and EEAS to co-organize an online event on human rights in multilateral action, with a panel composed of the Chief of OHCHR's Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division, the OHCHR Regional Representative for East Africa and to the African Union, and the Head of the Human Rights Unit of the EU Delegation in Geneva.

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human rights sanctions regime that the EU adopted in December. The Regional Office also participated in the UNBT Task Force on the Joint Africa-EU Strategy and will strengthen its collaboration with the OHCHR Regional Office in Addis Ababa for triangular engagement with the EU and the African Union on human rights priorities.

As a result, we believe that the international community's policy should be oriented toward solidarity and cooperation, rather than interdependence among states and some of them in the face of this global crisis, and work to unify the solution without discrimination between states or individuals, which requires submission under one umbrella such as the World Health Organization and compliance with its orders towards combating the current deadly virus or others. The general objective of international solidarity is to create an environment conducive to:

- Preventing and eliminating the causes of inequality and inequality between and within countries, and the structural obstacles and factors that generate and perpetuate poverty and inequality at the global level.
- Establishing a relationship of trust and mutual respect between states and non-state actors in order to promote peace, security, development, and human rights;
- Strengthening a social and international order that allows the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Economic Repercussions

The COVID-19 pandemic is causing a high and increasing human toll worldwide, and the necessary protection measures are severely affecting economic activity. As a result of this epidemic, the global economy will contract by -3% in 2020, significantly worse than during the 2008-2009 financial crisis. In the baseline scenario, which assumes that the epidemic fades in the second half of 2020 and that containment efforts can fade away gradually, the global economy was expected to grow by 5.8% in 2021 as economic activity returns to normal, aided by international policy support (Abas et al., 2022; Williams, 2021; Xing et al., 2021).

The neediest people work in sectors that have been hit the hardest by the pandemic: extractive industries, tourism (including hotels, cafes, and restaurants), retail trade, transportation, commerce, and construction. These are the industries where informal workers or those on temporary contracts are employed. In Djibouti, 7% of refugees living in urban areas reported losing their jobs, compared to 3% of nationals in the previous week. The addition of 25% of refugees who were not working (compared to 11% of citizens) exacerbates existing weaknesses (Wei et al., 2021).

It was also expected to decline to 4.4% in 2022. The forecasts for 2021 and 2022 are stronger than in October 2020, according to the WEO. The upward review reflects additional financial support in a few large economies, the expected recovery by vaccines in the second half of 2021, and the continued adjustment of economic activity to weak mobility. Much uncertainty surrounds this view, regarding the course of the pandemic, the effectiveness of policy support to provide a bridge to vaccine-assisted normalization, and the evolution of financial conditions (Sokołowski, 2021; Urbanovics et al., 2021). We see, however, that while recent vaccine approvals raised hopes for a turnaround in the pandemic late in 2021, renewed waves and new variants of the virus have raised concerns about the outlook. Amid a state of exceptional uncertainty, which made expectations recede, the global economy will have a growth rate of 5.5% in 2021 and 4.2% in 2022.

However, we see that the surprise of the Ukrainian war was not a source of losses as much as it provided an economic movement in the international community that was not expected before. The war in Ukraine has created a costly humanitarian crisis that requires a peaceful solution. At the same time, the economic damage from the conflict has contributed to a significant slowdown in global growth in 2022 and fueled inflation. Fuel and food prices rose rapidly, hitting vulnerable populations in low-income countries even more. Global growth was expected to slow from 6.1% in 2021 to 3.6% in 2022 and 2023. This is 0.8 and 0.2 percentage points lower in 2022 and 2023 than expected in January (Scott, 2021).

However, the temporary recovery in 2021 was followed by increasingly bleak developments in 2022 as risks began to emerge. Global output contracted in the second quarter of the same year, due to the contractions in China and Russia, while consumer spending in the United States was less than expected. Several shocks have hit a global economy already weakened by the pandemic: higher-than-expected inflation around the world, especially in the US and major European economies; tightening financial conditions. The worse-than-expected slowdown in China reflects the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown, as well as more negative repercussions of the war in Ukraine (Roziqin et al., 2021; Saguem et al., 2021).

As a result, we believe that expectations, which show that global growth will fall to around 3.3% in the medium term after 2023, are correct. Commodity price increases due to war and expanding price pressures have resulted in a 2022 inflation forecast of 5.7% in advanced economies and 8.7% in emerging market and developing economies, -1.8% and 2.8% points higher than predicted in January. So, we think that multilateral efforts are needed to help with the humanitarian crisis, stop more economic fragmentation, keep the global economy liquid, deal with debt problems, stop climate change, and stop the spread of the pandemic (Kosciejew, 2021; Peruginelli et al., 2021).

The criminal policy, in general, aims to prevent public rights and freedoms from being subjected to any prejudice or aggression, to criminalize any prejudice or aggression in any way, and then to determine the punishment for anyone who is tempted to prejudice or aggression in proportion to his criminal gravity or the aggression and damage that resulted. But these goals should be taken into account in the general political, economic, social, security, and health conditions that directly or indirectly affect rights and freedoms, whether in normal circumstances or emergency circumstances, that every legal or organized person should take into account in formulating his criminal policy at all levels, including prevention, criminalization, punishment, and then rehabilitation.

Undoubtedly, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the legal capabilities and legislative ability of the international community to confront emergency conditions. In the legal arena, many legal attempts have appeared in many countries to confront the COVID-19 pandemic. The countries, each according to their capabilities, interacted with the crisis and how to deal with it by organizing and working to draw up a quick criminal policy to confront this pandemic. The pandemic has produced many circulars and regulatory decisions (Januarita & Sumiyati, 2021; Jones & Nguyen, 2021). The pandemic also showed how much flexibility the regulatory and legal authorities have. They were able to respond quickly to the pandemic and work to protect public rights and freedoms while also taking into account the special needs of private sick people and moral and natural persons, who are allowed, within certain limits, to go against the public ban.

Conclusion

There is no doubt about the impact of the coronavirus crisis on the world; it was obvious that the coronavirus crisis would have repercussions at the international level, which led to several actions done by countries, besides that the World Health Organization had a vital role in facing the coronavirus crisis, especially toward the protection of human rights, as countries scrambled to achieve that goal.

The current study has found the following:

1. Weak international cooperation to solve the crisis.
2. The crisis affected the international community collectively as well as individually; Some countries were described as neglectful in the face of the crisis.
3. The media controlled, dominated, and united in terms of describing the crisis both at the international and local levels, at the same time, there were sometimes other malicious rumors spread that were targeting political entities of specific countries.
4. Linking the expression of the increase in the incidence of infection to a specific country or a specific group showed the illegal form of racism in each case.

Research Recommendations

The current research recommends the following:

1. Removing barriers that prevent people from protecting their health and the health of their communities, such as unemployment, increased costs, and lack of infrastructure.
2. Restrictions on the protection of public health should be of limited duration.
3. Activate exceptions when necessary, for the most vulnerable groups and mitigate the consequences of restrictions.
4. Countries should work together to support each other to ensure that no country is left behind, also, information, knowledge, resources, and technical expertise must be shared.
5. Support and protect health care workers.
6. Avoiding racism in international dealings and not giving preference to a race, country, or group over another in the right to vaccination because it is linked to the right to public health.

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