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|  | **Lockdown** | **Mask Adoption** | **Quarantine Measures** | **Vaccination** | **Government Funding** |
| **Australia** | Australia implemented some of the strictest lockdowns in the world. Starting in March 2020, states like Victoria and New South Wales imposed rigorous restrictions, including stay-at-home orders, the closure of non-essential businesses, and limits on public gatherings.  The lockdowns were often state-specific, with varying levels of intensity depending on local case numbers. Victoria, for example, experienced one of the longest lockdowns globally.  Australia closed its international borders early, only allowing citizens, residents, and essential workers to enter, with strict quarantine measures. | Mask-wearing was initially recommended and later mandated in public spaces, especially during periods of high transmission. The mandate was largely accepted by the public, and compliance was high.  Mask requirements were introduced gradually, with mandates becoming stricter in response to rising case numbers, particularly during outbreaks in 2020 and 2021. | Australia implemented a mandatory 14-day hotel quarantine for all incoming travelers, regardless of nationality. This was enforced nationwide and was a key element in controlling the spread of the virus.  During outbreaks, Australia used a "ring-fencing" approach, where specific hotspots were isolated through targeted lockdowns and quarantine measures. | The vaccine rollout in Australia began in February 2021 but faced early challenges, including supply issues and public hesitancy, partly due to concerns over rare blood clotting events linked to the AstraZeneca vaccine.  Despite the initial hurdles, Australia eventually ramped up its vaccine distribution, with mass vaccination hubs, GP clinics, and pharmacies playing key roles.  By the end of 2021, Australia had achieved high vaccination rates, with a significant portion of the eligible population fully vaccinated. | The Australian government introduced the JobKeeper program, a wage subsidy to help businesses retain employees during the pandemic.  Other economic measures included direct cash payments to individuals, increased unemployment benefits, and support for industries hit hardest by the pandemic, such as tourism and hospitality. |
| **Brazil** | Unlike many countries, Brazil did not implement a nationwide lockdown. Instead, state and municipal governments were responsible for deciding on lockdown measures, leading to significant regional differences.  Some states, like São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, imposed strict lockdowns early in the pandemic, including closing non-essential businesses, imposing curfews, and limiting public gatherings. However, other regions adopted more lenient measures.  President Bolsonaro was a vocal opponent of strict lockdowns, arguing that they would harm the economy. His stance led to conflicts with state governors and mayors who were enforcing stricter measures. | Mask mandates were also implemented on a regional basis, with some states and cities requiring masks in public spaces early on, while others were slower to adopt such measures.  Compliance with mask-wearing varied, with higher adherence in urban areas compared to rural regions. The use of masks became a polarizing issue, influenced by political and social divisions.  President Bolsonaro often downplayed the importance of masks, further complicating public health messaging and contributing to mixed public attitudes. | Brazil did not enforce a national quarantine, and quarantine measures were often inconsistent and poorly enforced. Some cities implemented quarantine for specific groups or areas, but there was no widespread, coordinated effort.  The effectiveness of quarantine measures was also hampered by the country's socioeconomic inequalities, with many people unable to afford to stay home due to the need to work for survival. | Brazil's vaccine rollout started slowly in early 2021, with initial delays in securing vaccine supplies. The government faced criticism for its handling of vaccine procurement, including a delay in signing deals with vaccine manufacturers like Pfizer.  Despite these challenges, Brazil eventually ramped up its vaccine distribution, with a significant portion of the population getting vaccinated by the end of 2021 which helped to reduce the severity of subsequent COVID-19 waves. | The Brazilian government implemented an emergency aid program, providing cash payments to low-income individuals and those who lost their income due to the pandemic. This was a crucial lifeline for millions of Brazilians.  The government also introduced measures to support businesses, including tax deferrals, credit lines, and subsidies to help companies retain employees. |
| **Canada** | Canada implemented its first wave of lockdowns in March 2020, as COVID-19 cases began to rise. The lockdowns were primarily managed by provincial and territorial governments, leading to varying degrees of stringency across the country.  Provinces adopted a phased approach to reopening, with restrictions being lifted or reimposed based on local case numbers. Lockdowns often included the closure of non-essential businesses, limits on gatherings, and restrictions on travel.  As subsequent waves of the virus hit Canada, provinces reintroduced lockdowns and other restrictive measures. The approach remained targeted, with some regions experiencing harsher restrictions depending on the severity of the outbreak. | Initially, there was some confusion about mask usage, but by mid-2020, public health authorities strongly recommended or mandated mask-wearing in indoor public spaces across the country.  Mask mandates were implemented at the provincial level, with all provinces eventually requiring masks in most indoor public settings, including retail stores, public transit, and workplaces.  Mask adoption was high across Canada, with most people adhering to public health guidelines, especially in urban areas. | Canada quickly imposed mandatory quarantine measures for travelers arriving from abroad. Initially, travelers were required to self-isolate for 14 days upon arrival.  In February 2021, Canada introduced mandatory hotel quarantine for travelers arriving by air, requiring them to stay in government-approved hotels at their own expense until they received a negative COVID-19 test result.  The quarantine measures were strictly enforced, with significant fines and penalties for non-compliance. The government also provided resources to help individuals comply with quarantine requirements. | Canada began its vaccination campaign in December 2020, prioritizing vulnerable populations, including healthcare workers, the elderly, and those in long-term care facilities.  The federal government secured a diverse portfolio of vaccines, including Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, AstraZeneca, and Johnson & Johnson.  By mid-2021, Canada had one of the highest vaccination rates in the world. The campaign was marked by strong public health communication and widespread public willingness to get vaccinated.  Canada also implemented a booster shot campaign in late 2021 to enhance protection against emerging variants of the virus. | The federal government introduced the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy program, providing financial support to individuals who lost income due to the pandemic. The benefit provided $500 per week to eligible Canadians.  To help businesses retain employees, the government introduced the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy, which covered a portion of employee wages for businesses experiencing a drop in revenue.  The government also implemented the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA), providing interest-free loans to small businesses, and other financial support measures to help businesses stay afloat during the pandemic. |
| **Chile** | Chile implemented strict lockdowns early in the pandemic, starting in March 2020, with restrictions varying by region depending on the severity of outbreaks. The government used a dynamic lockdown strategy, with regions moving in and out of lockdowns based on the number of active cases.  Chile introduced a "Step by Step" plan, which involved five phases ranging from total quarantine to advanced reopening. This system allowed for localized restrictions, with different parts of the country under different phases depending on the epidemiological situation.  The lockdowns, while necessary for controlling the virus, led to significant social and economic challenges, particularly for vulnerable populations. However, the phased approach helped manage the spread while allowing for some economic activity in less affected areas. | Chile was among the early adopters of mandatory mask-wearing. As of April 2020, the government required masks to be worn in all public spaces, including public transport, stores, and other indoor environments.  There was generally high compliance with mask mandates, supported by public health campaigns that emphasized the importance of masks in preventing the spread of the virus.  Mask-wearing remained a key part of Chile’s strategy throughout the pandemic, even as vaccination rates increased. | Chile imposed strict quarantine measures for international travelers. Initially, travelers were required to quarantine at home, but by 2021, the government introduced mandatory quarantine in designated hotels at the travelers' expense.  The government also implemented isolation protocols for individuals who tested positive for COVID-19 and their close contacts. These measures were strictly enforced, with significant penalties for non-compliance.  Chile invested in extensive testing and contact tracing efforts to identify and isolate cases quickly, which was crucial in controlling the spread. | Chile was globally recognized for its efficient and rapid vaccine rollout. The vaccination campaign began in December 2020, and by mid-2021, Chile had one of the highest vaccination rates in the world.  Chile secured a broad range of vaccines early on, including Sinovac, Pfizer-BioNTech, AstraZeneca, and others. The government’s proactive procurement strategy ensured a steady supply of vaccines.  The vaccination campaign was supported by effective public health communication, leading to high public willingness to get vaccinated. Chile also administered booster doses as new variants emerged, maintaining high levels of immunity in the population. | The Chilean government implemented several economic support measures, including cash transfers and emergency family income to help those who lost income due to the pandemic.  Chile allowed citizens to make early withdrawals from their private pension funds, providing immediate financial relief to millions of people.  The government also introduced measures to support businesses, including tax deferrals, loan guarantees, and direct financial support to prevent bankruptcies and job losses. |
| **Iceland** | Iceland never imposed a full lockdown as seen in many other countries. Instead, the government implemented targeted restrictions on gatherings and certain businesses. Schools, for instance, remained open for the most part, with only temporary closures when necessary.  The country adopted a strategy of progressively stricter measures based on the evolving situation. When infections rose, the government introduced bans on larger gatherings, restrictions on restaurant and bar operations, and limits on the number of people allowed in public spaces.  Restrictions were often localized rather than nationwide, allowing for more flexibility and a faster response to outbreaks in specific areas. | Iceland did not mandate widespread mask usage until later in the pandemic. Initially, masks were only required in specific settings, such as public transport, healthcare facilities, and places where social distancing was not possible.  Once mask mandates were introduced, compliance was generally high, aided by public health campaigns emphasizing the importance of masks in preventing virus transmission.  The government adjusted mask policies in response to the changing epidemiological situation, lifting and reinstating requirements as necessary. | Iceland implemented strict quarantine measures for travelers early on. Initially, travelers were required to self-isolate, but as the pandemic progressed, the country introduced mandatory quarantine for all incoming travelers, which included a stay in designated quarantine facilities.  Iceland was one of the first countries to offer and later mandate COVID-19 testing upon arrival at the airport, significantly reducing the risk of importing cases. Travelers were often required to undergo multiple tests during their quarantine period.  Individuals who tested positive for COVID-19 were required to isolate, either at home or in designated facilities. Contact tracing was robust, with swift isolation of close contacts to prevent further spread. | Iceland began its vaccination campaign in late December 2020, prioritizing healthcare workers and the elderly. The rollout was systematic and efficient, quickly expanding to the broader population.  By mid-2021, Iceland had one of the highest vaccination rates globally. The government secured doses from multiple suppliers, including Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna, ensuring sufficient supply for the entire population.  As new variants emerged, Iceland was proactive in administering booster doses, maintaining high levels of immunity across the population.  The vaccination campaign benefited from high levels of public trust in the government and health authorities, resulting in widespread acceptance of the vaccines. | Iceland introduced a range of economic support measures, including wage subsidies, grants for businesses, and unemployment benefits to help those affected by the pandemic.  Given the importance of tourism to Iceland’s economy, specific measures were introduced to support this sector, including financial aid and incentives to encourage domestic tourism.  The government also offered tax deferrals, loan guarantees, and other financial tools to help businesses weather the economic impact of the pandemic. |
| **Israel** | Israel implemented several nationwide lockdowns during the pandemic, beginning in March 2020. These lockdowns were among the strictest in the world, with citizens required to stay within 100 meters of their homes unless for essential activities.  In addition to nationwide lockdowns, Israel also implemented targeted lockdowns in areas with high infection rates, particularly in ultra-Orthodox communities where compliance was initially challenging.  Lockdowns were eased in phases, with schools, businesses, and public spaces reopening gradually based on the infection rate. The government often reintroduced restrictions in response to new waves of infections. | Israel mandated mask-wearing in public spaces early in the pandemic (April 2020), with widespread public compliance.  The government strictly enforced mask mandates, issuing fines for non-compliance. Public campaigns reinforced the importance of masks in reducing virus transmission.  As vaccination rates increased, Israel relaxed mask mandates in mid-2021 but reimposed them in certain settings due to the emergence of the Delta variant. | Israel imposed mandatory quarantine for all incoming travelers, initially requiring them to quarantine at home or in government-designated facilities.  To enforce quarantine, Israel used digital tracking methods, including phone tracking and the requirement for travelers to wear electronic bracelets.  Positive cases were required to self-isolate, and close contacts were subject to quarantine as well. The government provided support for those in quarantine, including food deliveries and medical care. | Israel was one of the first countries to begin vaccinating its population in December 2020, with an aggressive campaign that prioritized high-risk groups first, followed by the general population.  By early 2021, Israel had vaccinated a significant portion of its population, leading the world in per capita vaccination rates. The country’s deal with Pfizer-BioNTech for a steady vaccine supply was key to this success.  Israel was also one of the first countries to offer booster shots, starting in July 2021, to combat waning immunity and the spread of new variants. | Israel introduced several economic stimulus packages to support businesses and individuals affected by the pandemic. This included direct financial aid, tax deferrals, and grants for businesses forced to close during lockdowns.  The government expanded unemployment benefits and provided additional support for self-employed individuals and freelancers who were particularly hard-hit. |