

Safety and Precautions of Hotels, Motels, Restaurants And Food Markets in Rwanda for COVID-19

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Abstract

Recently, the corona virus dispreads in word since 2019 in Wuhan in Province of Hubei, the COVID-19 comes from China, the virus is propagated through the air that the research conformed SARS-COV-2 discovered in 2002 in China. The Rwanda is one of the countries in Africa which fight against the COVID-19, setting the several rules for outbreak during opening some activities hand washing where in tax pack, markets, supermarket, churches, carrying nose mask and respect social distancing and respecting all policies of WHO. This article shows how to protect people when the bar and restaurant will be open including methods, discussions and result reduces the rate of spread of pandemic for citizens, tourists and visitors in Rwanda.

Keywords: SARS-COV-2, food supply chain, bar and restaurants, COVID-19.

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1. INTRODUCTION

On 12 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that a novel coronavirus was the cause of a respiratory illness in a cluster of people in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, which was reported to the WHO on 31 December 2019 [8, 9, 13, 26].

However, the case fatality ratio for COVID-19 has been much lower than SARS of 2003, [10, 11] but the transmission has been significantly greater, with a significant total death toll.[10, 12] Model-based simulations for Rwanda indicate that the 95% confidence interval for the time-varying reproduction number R_t has been around 1.1 since early August provoking changes in the market [13,16, 17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25].

Based on epidemiological publications from the literature for centuries, as result of infectious disease outbreak and pandemic through ever and recent past, the IDPR conforms the infectious disease preparedness and planning guidance [1], the pandemic spreads killed thousands of people; Yersinia pestis disease has killed many people in Asia and Europe, the Spanish flu killed thousands of people, the cholera killed people in England, EVD is one of deadliest viral disease, Ebola was discovered in 1976 [2].

Efficient control measures should exist for the several epidemics and pandemics like the sars-2 epidemic that has become covid-19 pandemic. Sanitary proper principles should be followed by all according the World Health Organisation, where the hand wash methods starting and masks protection begun since 1918, the SARS-COV-2 spreads through air expanding in group of people and suffering COVID-19 that could cause death [3, 13, 14], contact non-hand washing person, waiters whom breaks the PPE rules like carrying gloves, face masks, covers and serving in restaurant and bars.

Useful guidelines are presented in this work for Rwanda so as to control the relative situation of post covid-19 pandemic era.

2. METHODOLOGY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION

The government of Rwanda has compile the policies very accurate methods to fight against covid-19 [4], the EU itemized the country that meet the rations for Schengen visa [5]. The procedure that will be used to fight the covid-19 in food supply chain and methodology to reduces the spread of pandemic. How in bar and restaurant fight the extent using Personnel Protective Equipment for IDPR's strategies, the fig.1 shows how government policies, economic policies, bars and restaurants and food supply chain discoveries clearly all the corners of critical areas of COVID-19 [6].

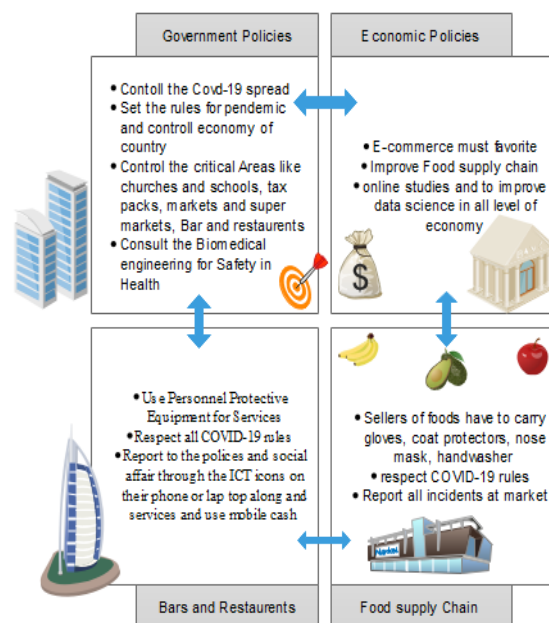


Figure 1. Sustainable solutions for Safety and Precautions of Hotels, Motels, Restaurants and Food Markets in Rwanda for COVID-19.

The relative measures that should be taken into account in Rwanda at post covid-19 pandemic era are presented in figure 1.

According to figure 1 the relative measures should be applied properly and to include the next.

i. Government policies to control covid-19 spread: set the rules for pandemic pandemic situation and control economic productivity of country; control the critical areas following the right sanitary guidelines at community places like churches, schools, food supply markets, bars, restaurants; consult biomedical covid-19 tests for public health protection.

ii. Bars and restaurants: Use proper occupational health guidelines; use proper sanitary equipment at services; respect all covid-19 rules.

iii. Food Supply chain: Prefer mobile cash; credit card cash using proper ICT's web banking applications and mobile banking ones, identifying your the importance of your activities so as to minimise the spread of covid-19.

iv. Food security measures should exist: sellers of food have to carry gloves, use proper coat protectors, wear nose mask, operate properly hand-washing liquids and equipment

v. Efficient economic sustainable policies: more companies should provide their services and goods to citizens, tourists, visitors via safe e-commerce relative web ICT's applications; improve food supply information to citizens, tourists, visitors with on-line web information about contact telephone numbers and food delivery places that support new technologies information services and e-commerce within proper food supply chain at food services of hotels, motels, delivery food from restaurants, delivery of drinks, snacks from bars, support of proper logistics - web utilities for the particular market sectors after covid-19 [27,28,29,30,31,32, 33].

Based on the above an update of relative data on-line are necessary for new sustainable services, relative facilities for safe food supply to citizens at post covid-19 pandemic era; collect comments from citizens from social media at web and improve data applications and food supply services in all relative levels of economy.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This paper shows what will be found as result from methods fighting the covid-19. During open of some activities as the following points show explanations and arguments. In figure 2 is presented the hierarchy and steps that should be followed properly so as to to fight against covid-19 taking the proper measures and controls.

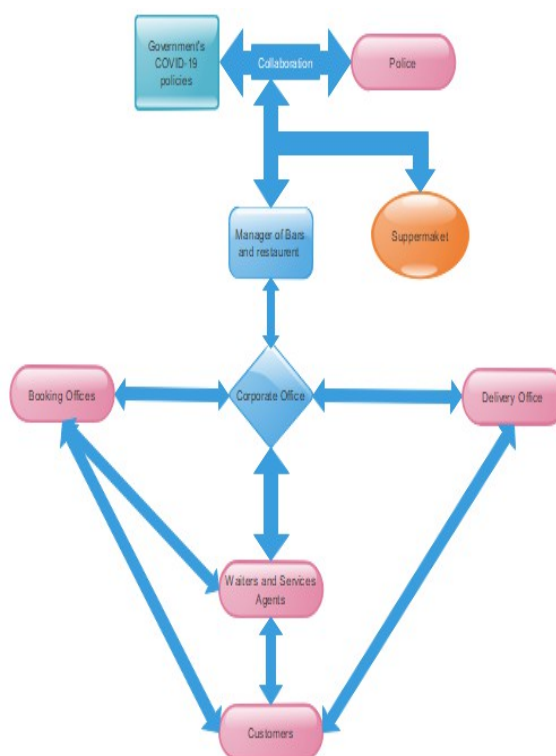


Figure 2. Hierarchical flow chart and control steps to fight against covid-19

The relative measures that should be taken into account in Rwanda at post covid-19 pandemic era are presented in figure 2. According to figure 2 the relative hierarchical measures and steps that should be applied properly should take into account the followings for public health protection.

1. Customers

The clients have to list of people whom there going to sit together on bar, pay amount for booking and conforming the time that will spend there in order to

clarify and to help managers to control services.

2. Booking offices

The reservation officer has to check and conform the requests, to report the booked list of customers, consummation requested according to the infrastructures: single user papers protects tables and chairs. The availability Bay Becky and materials for food supply chain.

3. Corporate offices, safety and precautions

The trade officer has to control whole scenario of bar and restaurant with full substantiation of lists received, check the waiters' PPE, the preparation workplace required for restaurant and bar, report to the police all list of customers from 10:00 AM to 22:00 PM, report to the sector social affairs officer, and report to the manager of bars and restaurants [34,35,36,37.

4. Delivery offices

Upon the outside catering, supply officer received the orders through the booking office and confirm them. To manage whole transport for sending products requested and receiving raw materials and drunk products; directing the waiters, cooks and cleaners, and reporting to corporate officer.

5. Waiters and Services

The waiters for restaurant and bars have to carry full personnel protective (PPE) like face-mask, gloves and appropriate cover and respects the covid-19 rules, services agents also carry face-mask and gloves has to supervise hand washing scenario, the single user papers that are well used.

6. Supermarket precautions

For the high markets, the social distancing must respected during incoming many customers, the customers have masks and gloves, covid-19 mask to avoid air contamination and gloves to avoid hand contamination.

In addition to the above should exist including email, telephone contact numbers and about the food supply market to citizens. That web information could include useful data about where there are booking offices, delivery offices go in case that the telephone lines are busy. However, the Rwanda's police

announcement has cautioned the public to avoid gathering in large groups where drones will be delivering messages [15].

Any additional useful web data should be updated by stakeholders also at social media about safe expansions of the food supply chain market for the better sustainable delivery services according to the needs of citizens, tourists and visitors in Rwanda's cities.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The article presented measures to improve the safety and precautions study to avoid the extent of covid-19 pandemic through a useful efficient methodology. The presented idea should be implemented according to the size of bars, restaurants and motels.

As the source of covid-19 may be found at community places with a lot of people like restaurants, bars the apply of the presented hierarchical model could prevent the spread of covid-19. Proper ICTs, web information technologies should exist in future with more data to citizens, stakeholders and they have to be available with relative information on-line open data to citizens, tourists, visitors.

The latter fact could provide better services to stakeholders in terms of safe operation of food supply chain companies among hotels, motels, restaurants and bars. In this way can be controlled better the covid-19 situation in terms of public health protection, protection of the economy in post covid-19 pandemic era and sustainable development.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they do not have conflict of interest.

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