

instance, it is already commendable that the city government is paying hotels and inns as quarantine facilities for COVID-19 potential patients rather than to build costly temporary facilities. Another plausible intervention is to download to pawnshops all government monetary subsidy to secure and/or augment work to these firms (Ang and Peña-Reyes, 2020). Encourage more agricultural production and use their produce for the distribution of relief goods to the quarantine areas.

8. Restart the business activities immediately and subsidize additional costs for COVID-19 related equipment required for the firms to secure the utmost safety of its clients.
9. Identify jobs that are not vulnerable to future pandemic and crises, create modules for the training of displaced workers in order for them to acquire the skills needed for the 21st century jobs, and coordinate with key agencies (i.e., TESDA, DOLE) on the training of these workers.
10. Tap private sector and other private stakeholders into the planning and implementing of recovery strategies.

No policy and intervention are superior to the rest. Everything always depends on how targeted and strategic government policies are. Although we are not new to economic crisis, what we are experiencing right now is different from the past. This is a health crisis turned into an economic crisis. The first thing that government should do is to improve the capacity of local hospitals for possible COVID referral centers. Encourage them to develop their facilities through generous incentives and tax payment considerations.

Lastly, government should think big and invest its resources to programs that create a multiplier effect to the economy. Multipliers are interventions that create ripples or positive impacts to other sectors and/or economic participants. For instance, strategies that

assist the most affected firms recover their income loss may avoid a strike increase of unemployment in the city. Providing temporary employment to affected workers secures their purchasing power, which may lead to substantial general private spending. The idea is that more purchasing power among workers may create potential sales among firms. More importantly, it is an undeniable fact that the blood line of government revenue is the taxes paid by private economic actors. Investing its limited resources in targeted strategies that immediately secure a worker's and/or firm's income should be paramount"

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