Abstracts:

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		• • Lavinia Bertini BSMS • Leanne Bogen-Johnston, PSYCH • Istvan Kiss, MPS • John Drury, PSYCH • Rebecca Sharp, Kent Surrey Sussex Academic Health Sciences Centre • Wendy Wood, Research Design Service, University of Brighton • Julien Forder, PSSRU, University of Kent • Daniel de Araujo-Roland, PSSRU, University of Kent • Patient and public representatives: Jennie Hawks and Joy Fletcher	How can community-based care settings for individuals vulnerable to Covid-19 related mortality be supported in receiving returning or new clients? A mixed methods study.
Chirantan Chatterjee	USBS	• Anindya Chakrabarti, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM) • Aparna Hegde, Founder of Armman • Sawan Rathi, IMM	COVID-19 Lockdown & Technology Engagement: New Evidence from a Large-Scale m-Health Intervention in India.

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Filippo OSELLA	GLOBAL	• Kate Howland, ENGINF	Forecasting with fishers: co-producing knowledge for early warning of extreme weather events on the coast of South India
Rotem PERACH	PSYCH	• Maliyana Limbu, PSYCH	Can culture beat Covid-19? Evidence that exposure to facemasks with cultural symbols increase solidarity
Bernard REUS	ENGINF	• Florian Kern, BSMS	Developing and exploring a novel software application for understanding HLA-ty

Ed WRIGHT	LIFESCI		Developing SARS-COV-2 assays and standards to enable studies of viral host range and vaccine development
Nicola YUILL	PSYCH	• Zubeida Dasgupta, VIGFutures, Brighton & Hove, Devyn Glass, Psychology	Zoom or Room and Covid-19: Effectiveness and Guidance for In-person versus Online Video Interaction Guidance (VIG) intervention sessions.
Shahaduz ZAMAN	BSMS	• Geeta Hitch, LIFESCI	A Comparison Of The Impact Of COVID-19 Pandemic On Students' Experiences From BAME And White Ethnic Groups In Higher Education In The: A Qualitative Exploration

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer (LGBQ+) young people may have been particularly harmed by the consequences of lockdown, closure of educational institutions, and social distancing measures as they are likely to have been confined in households thatrme1(e)4. -0d(u)-0a byk i72 754.92l72 754.9gunes a4(e)-6 J( )

This research unpacks the fate of Indian circular labour migrants at the time of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on detailed interviews with inter-state migrant workers employed in the textile industry of Tamil Nadu, we present their narratives of being stuck at work at the start of lockdown, their subsequent struggles to get home, and finally their ‰ o v • š } Œ š µ Œ v š } d u] o E µ o š
These accounts reveal the particular labour control regime that enhanced their hyper-precarity during the crisis. Employers activated various strategies – withholding wages, deducting food expenses, and promising future wage settlements and pay rises – to first prevent migrant workers from leaving, then dispose of them when they were no longer needed, and ultimately lure them back to restart production post-lockdown. Enabled by the spatio-temporal separation of migrant workers from their home-based kin networks and their lack of social support at destination, this labour control regime drew on the simultaneous disposability and unfreedom of migrant workers to produce unprecedented levels of labour exploitation. Drawing on critical literature on labour control regimes, hyper-precarity, and the separation of productive and reproductive labour, we contribute to an understanding of how migrants' hyper-precarity became further entrenched and reinforced during the Covid-19 crisis.

5. the international rise and proliferation of public health emergency operations centres (EOCs)

Results: Long Covid affected 13.6% of participants. Significant risk factors included being female (P<
ì X1), pre-existing poor health (P D ì X ì í • U v Á } Œ • • Ç u ‰ š } u •] v š Z] v] š] o] o o v
incorporating sociodemographics, comorbidities, and health status predicted Long Covid with an accuracy (AUROC) of 76%. No consistent cluster or factor pattern emerged from the clustering approaches.

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and access to urban growing sites: existing inequality of access was exacerbated during the pandemic. This limited the resilience benefits accessible to the most vulnerable communities.

Our work indicates that further research on how property and planning laws and policies intersect with the experiences of marginalised groups would be valuable. We also plan to investigate management issues arising on communal/public growing sites of various types.

During COVID } Œ P v] Ì š] } v • Z À o Œ P o Ç • Z] (š š Z] Œ Z] Œ] v P ‰ Œ } • • } now happening online, of these an expected 32% are Artificial Intelligence- o ~ s >] Œ Œ Ç U î ì î ì • X The latest consist of an

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prevented vital economic activities for everyday subsistence, increased the risks of infection and impacted wider well-being. Meanwhile the withdrawal of the state physically from rural areas as well as political changes in the Ministry of the Environment undermined the government's stated aim to move to more inclusive and transparent environmental policies, a change that may endure even after the pandemic. In contrast to the institutional failings in the region, the paper concludes by exploring indigenous peoples' own responses to the pandemic in a manner that strengthened local identities and forms of solidarity.

Whether herd-immunity can be induced by a first wave of infection is highly contentious. Simple models predict that once a fraction $1-1/R_i$ has been infected, the residual susceptible population can no longer sustain an epidemic. However, with heterogeneity in contacts, this is no longer the case because the disease acts like a targeted vaccine, preferentially immunizing higher-risk individuals who play a greater role in transmission. Here, we systematically analyse a number of well-known mean-field models to shed further light on this problem. When modelling interventions as changes in transmission rates, we confirm that in populations with significant contact heterogeneity, the first wave of the epidemic confers herd-immunity with significantly fewer infections than equivalent models with less or no contact heterogeneity. However, if the intervention involves a change in contact structure, this effect can become much more subtle. We strengthen this finding by using an age-structured compartmental model parameterised with real data and comparing lockdown periods implemented either as a global scaling of the mixing matrix or age-specific structural changes. Overall, we find that results regarding (disease-induced) herd immunity levels are strongly dependent on the model, the duration of the lockdown and how the lockdown is implemented in the model.

Twenty-one children (7-11 years old) and their mothers took part in two semi-structured interviews about the impact of school closures and home learning on their social and emotional well-being.
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Participants were asked to reflect on their experiences and feelings of lockdown at both timepoints.
At time 2, participants were also asked to reflectÂSjæeeecentutrcec12.5 ns t <0.05A5f(a)2.8(e)10.8(i)2.5(c)1.1 ((n)25.3(c)

the pandemic and provides practical recommendations for schools and policy makers to support children's emotional wellbeing.

subsistence agriculture with implications for forest loss. Project data is aiding us to anticipate long-term effects and develop mitigation plans.

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underpinning integrated actions to further global goals for health and land biodiversity in Papua New Guinea.
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people's social identities via facemask exposure to promote collective resilience in the Covid-19 pandemic are discussed.

Covid-19 restrictions meant changes, virtually overnight, from in-person to online meetings across therapeutic interventions affecting clients receiving a vn(o)-6hv (o)-6hv (o)-6711.0 -aG (a)0.1n (n)13.1u-6sov) v14.6 71