United Nations Comprehensive Response to COVID-19:

Saving Lives, Protecting Societies,

diagnostics and treatment

1 - HEALTH: COVID-19 STRATEGIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN (SPRP)

Strategic objectives

- Rapidly establishing international coordination & operations support
- Scaling up country preparedness and response operations
- Accelerating priority research and innovation

Partners

200+

governments, international and non-governmental organizations, research institutes and businesses

Funding requirements

$1,740m

required of which $1,022m (59%) received or pledged as of June 24

2 - HUMANITARIAN: GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (GHRP)

Strategic objectives

- Contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and decrease morbidity and mortality
- Decrease the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion and livelihoods

Partners

60+

international and non-governmental organizations

Funding requirements

$7,320m

required of which $1,440m (19.7%) received or pledged as of June 24

3 - DEVELOPMENT: UN SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

Strategic objectives

- Protecting health services and systems during the crisis
- Protecting people: Social protection and basic service
- Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, informal sector
- Facilitating macroeconomic response & multilateral collaboration
- Supporting social cohesion and community resilience

Partners

165+

national institutions in countries and territories with UN Country Teams

Funding requirements

$1,000m

required for the first 9 months of the response of which $49m (5%) secured

of the virus, particularly among especially vulnerable populations, including in camps, prisons and detention centres; disseminate information widely about prevention and containment measures; and support national response planning and decision-making;

- The Secretary-General is using his convening power and advocacy to mobilize world leaders on critical issues such as cooperation on a vaccine, financing and debt relief – including the 28 May largest gathering of world leaders since the beginning of the pandemic;

- Peacekeeping missions are putting in place a series of mitigation measures to continue helping to protect vulnerable communities while promoting the safety, security and health of all UN personnel and maintaining continuity of operations;

- Humanitarian agencies already support more than 100 million people around the world and are placing high priority on continuing to provide life-saving help for those people, while also supporting the wider UN system's response to the pandemic;

- UN development system framework: The UN system is assisting countries in five main areas: health services; social protection; jobs; fiscal and financial stimulus; and social cohesion and community resilience. Environmental sustainability is a thread running through these workstreams.

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Alongside the pandemic, the world is experiencing an infodemic of misinformation – a war on science, a surge of stigma, a tsunami of hate, and ramped-up efforts to exploit young people spending more time online. The new United Nations “Verified” initiative aims to share clear, compelling content, and fight lies with fact-based advice and solutions. EPI-WIN, WHO’s Information Network for Epidemics, provides

FACTS ON UN FAMILY SUPPORT ON THE GROUND

as of early June

MEDICAL COORDINATION

134 countries

coordinating with WHO on strategic preparedness and response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Control the pandemic, contain the virus

The first aim is to suppress transmission of the virus to **control the pandemic**. Most people infected with COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Some people, particularly older people and those with underlying medical conditions are more likely to develop serious illness. Until specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19 become available, the only effective response, according to WHO guidelines, is a comprehensive approach that actively detects, tests, isolates and cares for every case, and to trace and quarantine every contact. This will require physical distancing measures, fact-and science-based public information, expanded testing, increasing capacity of healthcare facilities, supporting healthcare workers, and ensuring adequate supplies.

To slow down transmission, countries have implemented a number of public health measures, including restrictions on movement, public gatherings, and economic activity. As they consider lifting or adjusting these measures, they need to take into account six criteria in order to minimize the risk of resurgence: 1) Disease transmission is under control; 2) Health systems are **able to detect, test, isolate and treat** every case and trace every contact; 3) Outbreak risks are minimized in vulnerable places, such as nursing homes and health facilities; 4) Schools, workplaces and other essential places have established preventive measures; 5) The risk of importing new cases can be managed; 6) Communities are fully educated, engaged and empowered to live under a new normal. **Every person has a role to play** to protect lives and stop the virus.

Some countries can achieve these conditions with their own resources but developing countries need support. The United Nations system has mobilized fully to assist governments, partners, and communities, including through:

- **Delivering medical supplies:** The United Nations has mobilized its extensive procurement and logistics capacities and network of supply chains, especially WHO procurement

Preparedness

The third aim is to strengthen **pandemic preparedness, management and response** globally. The costs of COVID-19 already outweigh those of all previous epidemics combined and there are growing risks of other epidemics that spread rapidly and are di f cult to contain. COVID-19 has exposed dangerous gaps in preparedness and health coverage and access. Only one third of countries have put in place the capacities required under International Health Regulations (2005). Pandemic preparedness and response require a standardized outbreaket A sunt ċ eo ult ċ eo

from governments with UN support. 45 million people have received ps

financial stability to safeguard development gains and strengthen the recovery for the benefit of current and future generations.

- **Debt:** So as to prevent debt crises in all countries at risk, including middle income countries, since such crises risk undermining

weaknesses in the delivery of public services and structural inequalities that impede access to them. The policy brief underscores how governments and others can ensure better outcomes for everyone by keeping human rights considerations to the fore in their responses. This holds both for the public health emergency and the broader impact on people's lives and livelihoods. There are six key messag Te ƕa φheo af

Ending violence everywhere – including in the home

The Secretary-General has also urged all governments to make the prevention and redress of violence against women a key part of their national response plans. On 5 April, he issued a global call emphasizing the need for an end to all violence against women everywhere, including in the home. There is increased demand on domestic violence helplines and emergency shelters. Nearly one in five women worldwide has experienced violence in the past year. Many are now trapped at home with their abusers. The humanitarian access for sexual and gender-based violence service providers has been also restricted. Over 140 governments have supported this call. At country-level, the United Nations, with UN Women in the lead, is undertaking rapid assessments of violence against women and girls as well as strengthening access to essential and quality services for women survivors of violence.

Combatting misinformation and hate speech

disaster. The policy brief details how this impact presents itself as three interlocking crises: a health crisis whereby people on the move may lack the tools to protect themselves against the virus; a socio-economic crisis exacerbating

else. They may face great suffering and isolation under lockdowns and restrictions. We must not treat older people as invisible or powerless. Many older people depend on an income and are fully engaged in work, in family life, in teaching and learning, and in looking after others. Their voices and leadership count. They contribute immeasurably to their families and communities in various roles, and commonly sacrifice their own well-being as care workers or in helping children and grandchildren. This is especially true of older women. The policy brief calls for tackling the threat to their lives and health without discrimination on the basis of their age; strengthen-

As we recover, we must shift more services to the community, and make sure mental health is included in universal health coverage.

Other vulnerable communities

– the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. We must keep our promises for people and planet.

Recovery must go hand-in-hand with climate action

Recovery needs to go hand-in-hand with climate action. We cannot postpone climate action because climate change is not on hold. 2020 remains critical for making progress on the climate emergency: we need to decarbonize the transport, buildings and energy sectors; transition away from fossil fuels and clear the air we breathe by stopping coal; ensure that vulnerable populations are protected from the impacts of extreme climate events; and create the jobs needed to build resilient and sustainable infrastructures. And we have to halt biodiversity loss. The better we manage the health of our ecosystems, the better we manage human health and the spread of z t hl e aal

There are three main avenues for which the UN is seeking specific funding in response to the pandemic:

Strategic Preparedness and