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The publication is still under consideration and will be available shortly. Click here for an interactive version of WHATO provides this timeline of the COVID-19 Response Organization for general information. WHO will update the timeline on a regular basis and in light of changing developments and new information. Unless otherwise stated, specific country-specific information and data are reported to WHO by its Member States. This timeline overshadows the WHO statement on the dates issued in April 2020. It is not exhaustive and does not provide details of each event or who is WHO. As of 28 August 2020, there have been the following steps and events on COVID-19: the Director-General and Executive Director of the WHO Health Emergencies Programme have held 90 media briefings. The Director-General's opening remarks, transcripts, videos and audio recordings of these media briefings are available on the Internet. Twenty-eight briefings and information sessions of Member States were held. WHO convenes international expert networks covering clinical management, laboratory and virology, infection prevention and control, mathematical modelling, seroepidemiology, and research and development in diagnostics, therapy and vaccines, which have been frequent teleconferences since the beginning of January. These networks include thousands of scientists, health professionals and public health professionals from around the world. The OpenWHO platform has more than 4.2 million course students, with 123 courses available to support COVID-19 responses covering 16 topics and 39 languages. The Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Infectious Dangers (STAG-IH) met 41 times. STAG-IH provides independent advice and analysis to the WHO Health Emergencies Programme on infectious hazards that could pose a threat to global health security. EPI-WIN, WHO's epidemic information network, has convened 70 technical webinars, bringing 376 experts to more than 21,000 participants from 149 countries and territories, bringing their representation to 935 organizations. As of 8 September 2020, 34 clinical-assessment vaccines and 145 vaccines in the preclinical assessment are listed in the WHO COVID-19 vaccine landscape. In addition to the selected recommendations below, all WHO technical recommendations for COVID-19 can be found here. All activities listed below are in the Swiss time zone (CET/CEST). Note that the dates listed for the documents are based on when they were completed and timestamped. 31 December 2019 WHO Country Office in the People's Republic of China took a statement of the media Wuhan Municipal Commission from his website on cases of viral pneumonia in Wuhan, People's Republic of China. The Country Bureau notified the Coordinator of the International Health Act (IHR) at the WHO Regional Office in the Western Pacific about the statement of the Health Commission Wuhan Wuhan cases and provided a translation of it. The WHO Open Source Intelligence Platform (EIOS) will also pick up the media report on ProMED (the International Society of Infectious Diseases Programme) on the same cluster of cases of unknown cause pneumonia in Wuhan. Several health authorities from around the world contacted WHO for further information. 1 January 2020, GWRO requested information from the Chinese authorities on a reported cluster of cases of SARS in Wuhan. WHO has activated its Incident Management Support Unit (IMST) as part of its Emergency Response System, which coordinates and responds at three levels of WHO (Central, Regional, Country) in public health emergencies. On 2 January 2020, the WHO Representative in China wrote to the National Health Commission, offering WHO support and repeating a request for more information on the cluster of cases. WHO has informed partners of the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) of a cluster of pneumonia cases in the People's Republic of China. GOARN's partners include large public health institutions, laboratories, UN fraternal agencies, international organizations and NGOs. On 3 January 2020, officials provided WHO with information on a cluster of cases of viral pneumonia of an unknown cause identified in Wuhan. On 4 January 2020, the WSD tweeted that a cluster of pneumonia had been reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, of the People's Republic of China, with no reported deaths and that investigations were under way to establish the cause. WHO has shared detailed information on the unknown cause pneumonia cluster through the IHR Activities Information System (2005), which is available to all Member States. Case reports were provided in the event notification and Member States were advised to take precautions to reduce the risk of acute respiratory infections. WHO has also published its first report on outbreaks. It is a public web platform for the publication of technical information addressed to the scientific and public health communities as well as to the global media. The report provides information on the number of cases and their clinical condition; Details of Wuhan's national response; and WHO risk assessment and recommendations for public health measures. She reported that WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza and severe acute respiratory infections were still in place. 9 January 2020, the Report reported that Chinese authorities had determined that the outbreak was caused by a new coronavirus. WHO conducted the first of many with global expert networks, starting with the Clinical Network. 10 January 2020 The Global Coordinating Mechanism for Research and Development to Prevent and Respond to Epidemics conducted the first teleconference on the novel of coronavirus, as well as the Research and Development Advisory Group (NIOCR), a global strategy and preparedness plan allows for rapid revitalization of research and development activities during epidemics. The Director-General spoke with the head of the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. He also called for sharing information with the director of the China Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. WHO tweeted that it had received genetic sequences for the new coronavirus from the People's Republic of China and expected them to be made public soon. Chinese media reported the first death from a new coronavirus. On 12 January 2020, WHO held its first teleconference with a global expert diagnostics network and laboratories. On January 13, 2020 Mni, the Ministry of Health of Thailand reported an imported case of laboratory-confirmed new coronavirus from Wuhan, the first reported case outside the People's Republic of China. WHO publishes the first RT-PCR analysis protocol by a WHO partner laboratory for diagnosing a new coronavirus. 14 January 2020, WHO held a press briefing in which it stated that, based on experience with respiratory pathogens, the potential for human-to-human transmission in 41 confirmed cases exists in the People's Republic of China. Of course, it is possible that human-to-human transmission is limited. WHO tweeted that preliminary investigations by The Chinese authorities had found no clear evidence of human-to-human transmission. In its risk assessment, WHO stated that additional research was needed to determine whether human-to-human transmission was available, modes of transmission, general source of exposure and the presence of asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic cases that were not clear. On 16 January 2020, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan informed WHO of a confirmed case of the new coronavirus in a person who had travelled to Wuhan. This is the second confirmed case identified outside the People's Republic of China. WHO said that, given global travel patterns, additional cases in other countries are likely. The Pan American Office of the Organization of Health/WHO For America (PAHO/AMRO) has issued its first epidemiological warning of a new coronavirus. The warning included recommendations covering international travellers, measures to prevent and control infection, and laboratory tests. On 17 January 2020, WHO convened the first meeting of the working group on the analysis and modelling of the new coronavirus. On 19 January 2020, WHO's Western Pacific Office (WHO/WPRO) tweeted that, according to the latest information received and by WHO, there was data on limited human-to-human transmission. On January 20, 2020, the GCO published a guide to home care for patients with suspected infection. January 2020, RGO conducted its first mission to Wuhan and met with public health officials to learn about the response to the cluster of new coronavirus cases. On 21 January 2020, WHO/WPRO tweeted that it was now clear from the latest information that human-to-human transmission and that infections among health workers have strengthened the evidence. The United States of America (USA) reported the first confirmed case of the new coronavirus. This was the first time in the WHO Region in America. WHO convened the first meeting of the global expert network on infection prevention and control. On 22 January 2020, WHO's Ministry of Asia issued a statement saying that evidence indicates human-to-human transmission in Wuhan, but more research is needed to understand the extent of transmission. 22-23 January 2020, who has convened the Emergency Committee (FEMA) in response to the outbreak of the new coronavirus. The EC has 15 independent experts from around the world and has been tasked with advising the Director-General on whether the outbreak is a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). The Committee was unable to reach a conclusion on 22 January on the basis of limited available information. As the Committee had not been able to make a recommendation, the Director-General had asked the Committee to continue its deliberations the following day. The Director-General briefed the media on the novel coronavirus in order to provide an update on the Committee's work. The EC met again on 23 January, and the members of the Council were equally divided on whether this was a FEIC event, as a number of members felt that there was still insufficient information for it, given its restrictive and binary nature (only PHEIC or no PHEIC could be determined; there was no interim warning). As there were differences of opinion, the EC did not inform the Director-General that the event was a FEIC event, but stated that it was ready to be reconvened within 10 days. The EC has made recommendations for WHO, the People's Republic of China, other countries and the global community. The Director-General agreed with the Committee's recommendation and held a second media briefing in which he made a statement on the EU recommendation and what WHO was doing in response to the outbreak. 24 January 2020 France informed WHO of three cases of the new coronavirus, all of which came from Wuhan. These were the first confirmed cases in the WHO European Region (EURO). WHO has held informal consultations on the priority of candidate therapeutics for use in the new coronavirus infection. The Director of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) called on countries in America to be prepared for early detection, isolation and care for patients infected with the new coronavirus when receiving travelers from countries where new cases of coronavirus continue to be transmitted. The Director spoke at the PAHO briefing for the Ambassadors of the Americas to the Organization of (OAS) in Washington. On 25 January 2020, the Director of the WHO Regional Office of Europe issued a public statement highlighting the importance of local and national preparedness to detect cases and test testing On January 26, 2020, THEWHO released its first free online course on the novel coronavirus on its OpenWHO training platform. On 27 January 2020 The Who Regional Director for Southeast Asia issued a press release urging countries in the Region to focus on their readiness to quickly detect imported cases and prevent further spread. On 27-28 January 2020, a senior WHO delegation led by the Director-General arrived in Beijing to meet with Chinese leaders, learn more about the response to the People's Republic of China and provide technical assistance. On 28 January, the Director-General met with President Xi Jinping and discussed continued cooperation on deterrence measures in Wuhan, public health measures in other cities and provinces, further research on the severity and vectorization of the virus, continued data exchange and China's request to share biological material with WHO. They agreed that an international group of leading scientists should travel to China to better understand the context, the overall response and to share information and experiences. On 29 January 2020, upon his return to Switzerland from China, the Director-General provided Member States with an update on the response to the outbreak of new coronavirus infection in China at the 30th meeting of the Programme, Budget and Administration Committee (CPC) executive board. He informed the PBA that he had reconvened the Emergency Committee on the novel on the novel on the coronavirus in the IHR (2005), which would meet the following day to advise on whether the PHEIC outbreak was a problem. The Director-General also held a press briefing during his visit to China and announced the convening of the EC the following day. The Director-General based the decision to reconvene on the basis of the deeply alarming continuing increase in human-to-human transmission and data outside China, in addition to numbers outside China that could lead to a much larger outbreak, although they are still relatively small. The Director-General also spoke of his agreement with President Xi Jinping that WHO would lead a team of international experts to visit China as soon as possible to work with the government to increase understanding of the outbreak in order to guide global response efforts. WHO held the first of its weekly informal discussions with a group of public health leaders from around the world in line with its commitment to listening and advocacy exercises outside of official mechanisms. The United Arab Emirates has reported the first cases in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. The Regional Director confirmed that the Regional continues to monitor disease trends and work with Member States to ensure that potential cases are identified and responded to. The Pandemic Supply Chain (PSCN), established by WHO in collaboration with the World Economic Forum, held its first meeting. PSCN's mission is to create and manage a market network for WHO and the private sector partners to access any capacity and assets of the supply chain from anywhere in the world on any scale. WHO has issued recommendations on the use of masks in the community, during home care and in health facilities. 30 January 2020, a member state briefing was held to provide more information about the outbreak. The Director-General of WHO has reassembled the IHR Emergency Committee (EC). The EC informed the

Director-General that the outbreak now meets the PHEIC criteria. The Director-General agreed with the EC's recommendations and declared a new outbreak of PHEIC coronavirus. At that time, there were 98 cases and no deaths in 18 countries outside China. Four countries had data (8 cases) of human-to-human transmission outside Of China (Germany, Japan, the United States of America and Vietnam). The EC has formulated recommendations for the People's Republic of China, all countries and the world community, which the Director-General has accepted and issued as interim recommendations within the IHR. The Director-General issued a statement reviewing the situation in China and around the world; the statement also explained the reasons behind the decision to declare PHEIC and set out the EC.31 Recommendations on January 31, 2020, the Regional Director of Software for Africa sent a recommendation to all countries in the Region, Which stressed the importance of the readiness and early detection of cases.February 2, 2020First sending RT-PCR laboratory diagnostic kits sent to WHO Regional Offices.3 February 2020WHO to finalize its Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SRPP), focused on improving the capacity to identify , preparing and responding to the outbreak. The SRPP has translated what has been studied about the virus at this stage into strategic action to develop national and regional operational plans. Its content is built around how to quickly establish international coordination, scale country readiness and response operations, and accelerate research and innovation.February 4, 2020, the WHO Director-General asked the UN Secretary-General to step up the UN crisis policy, which met for the first time on 11 February. During the 146th Executive Council, WHO held a technical briefing on the novel coronavirus. In his opening remarks, the Director-General urged Member States to prepare for action, saying, We have an opportunity. While 99% of cases are in China, in the rest of the world we have only 176 cases. Responding to a question in the Executive Board, the Secretariat said: It is possible that there may be people who are pomptomatic that shed the virus, but we need more detailed research around this to determine how often this happens and if it leads to secondary transmission. On 5 February 2020, WHO headquarters began to conduct media briefings on the novel coronavirus for the first time during daily briefings by the Director-General or Executive Director of WHO Health Program. On 9 February 2020, the WRO sent an advanced team to the WHO-China Joint Mission, receiving a final agreement from the People's Republic of China on the same day. The mission was agreed between the Director-General and President Xi Jinping during a visit by the WHO delegation to China in late January. The advanced team completed five days of intensive preparations for the Mission, working with the National Health Commission of China, the China Center for Disease Control and Prevention, local partners and related organizations and the WHO Country Office in China. On February 11, 2020, theWHO announced that the disease caused by the new coronavirus would be called COVID-19. In accordance with best practice, the name of the disease has been chosen to avoid inaccuracies and stigma and therefore does not refer to the geographical location, animal, person or group of people. On February 11-12, 2020, the VVO convened the Global Science and Innovation Forum on the new coronavirus, which was attended by more than 300 experts and sponsors from 48 countries, and another 150 joined the network. Participants came together to assess knowledge, identify gaps and work together to accelerate and fund priority research, with equitable access at the heart of this work. Topics covered by the Forum included: origin of the virus, natural history, transmission, diagnosis; Epidemiological studies; Clinical performance and management; Infection prevention and control; Research and development for candidates for therapeutic drugs and vaccines; Ethical considerations for research; and the integration of social sciences in response to an outbreak. The Forum was convened in accordance with the WHO Research and Development Plan, which was activated to speed up diagnosis, vaccines and therapeutics for this new coronavirus.12 February 2020, supplementing the SRPP in more detail, WHO has published the Guidelines for Operational Planning to support country preparedness and response, structured around the eight pillars of coordination, planning and monitoring at the country level; The risk of community communication and participation surveillance, rapid response teams and case-reporting; Entry points National laboratories; Infection prevention and control; Case management operational support and logistics. The guidelines put in place technical recommendations, such as the manual published on 10-12 January. On 13 February 2020, the WHO Digital Solutions Group held a roundtable of 30 companies in Silicon Valley to help build WHO support for human safety and information on COVID-19.14 February 2020, based on lessons learned from H1N1 and Ebola outbreaks, WHO to finalize guidelines for mass meeting organizers in light of COVID-199. On 15 February 2020, the Director-General addressed the Munich Security Conference, a global forum on issues security, including global health security, where he also held several bilateral meetings in his speech the Director-General made three requests to international to seize opportunities to increase preparedness, to take an approach that is used by the whole government, and to be guided by solidarity, not stigma. He also expressed concern about the lack of global urgency in funding the response. The WHO-China Joint Mission began its work on 16 February 2020. As part of a mission to assess the severity of this new disease; Its transmission dynamics; And the nature and impact of China's controls, the teams travelled to places in Beijing, Guangdong, Sichuan and Wuhan. The mission consisted of 25 national and international experts from the People's Republic of China, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Singapore, the United States of America and WHO, all selected after extensive consultation to provide the best talent from different geographical regions and specialties. It was chaired by a senior adviser to the WHO Director-General and co-chaired by the head of the COVID-19 response team at the China National Health Commission (NHS). Throughout the global outbreak, WHO regularly sent missions to countries to study and support responses at the request of the affected Member State. In particular, in the early stages of the response to COVID-19, missions around the world were missions in countries facing relatively high levels of community-based transmission, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy and Spain. On 19 February 2020, WHO Member States' COVID-19 briefings began, with the latest COVID-19 knowledge and insights. On 21 February 2020The Director-General of WHO appointed six special envoys for COVID-19 to provide high-level strategic and political advocacy and participation in various parts of the world: Professor Dr. Maha El Rabhat, former Minister of Health of Egypt; Dr. David Nabarro, former Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change; Dr. John Ngangsang, Director of the African Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Dr Mirta Rose, former Director of the WHO Americas Region; Dr Shin Young-soo, former Regional Director of the WHO Western Pacific Region; Professor Samba Sou, Director-General of the Vaccine Development Centre in Mali, whoops in the COVID-19 Joint Mission, held a press conference to report on the mission's key findings. The mission warned that much of the world community was not yet ready, in a mentality and material way, to implement measures that had been used to deter COVID-19 in China. The Mission stressed that in order to reduce COVID-19 morbidity and mortality in the short term, preparedness planning should cover the large-scale implementation of high-quality, non-pharmaceutical public health measures, such as case isolation, contact tracing and monitoring/quarantine and community participation. The main recommendations were developed for the People's Republic of China, countries with imported cases and/or outbreaks of COVID-19, uninfected countries, countries, and the international community. For example, in addition to the above-mentioned countries with imported cases and/or outbreaks, it was recommended that the highest level of national response management protocols be activated immediately to ensure all government and omnivorous approaches needed to contain COVID-19. Success was presented as dependent on rapid decision-making by senior management leaders, operational thoroughness of public health systems and public participation. In addition to the press conference, the WHO Mission published operational considerations for the management of COVID-19 cases and outbreaks on board ships following the COVID-19 outbreak during an international flight.25 February 2020Depr confirmation of the second case in the WHO African Region in Algeria. This followed earlier reports of an incident in Egypt, the first on the African continent. The Regional Director for Africa called on countries to step up their readiness. On February 27, 2020, the WCO published a guide to the rational use of personal protective equipment due to the global shortage. This gave recommendations on the type of personal protective equipment for use depending on the environment, staff and type of activity. On 28 February 2020, the report of the WHO-China Joint Mission was published as a guide for countries on the measures needed to contain COVID-19. On February 29, 2020, the WCO published considerations on the quarantine of individuals in the context of COVID-19 deterrence. This describes who should be quarantined and minimum quarantine conditions to avoid the risk of further transfer.3 March 2020WHO called on industry and governments to increase production by 40 percent to meet growing global demand in response to the lack of personal protective equipment threatening health workers around the world. This appeal fits into a wider range of ongoing contacts with industry, through the WHO EPI-WIN network and through partners such as the International Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the World Economic Forum, the latter of which supports COVID-19 briefings to regional and national media. On 6 March 2020, the WCO published the Global Roadmap for the Study of a New Coronavirus, developed by the working groups of the Research Forum. The road map identifies the main priorities of research in nine key areas. These include the virus's natural history, epidemiology, diagnostics, clinical management, ethical considerations and social sciences, as well as long-term targets for therapy and vaccines.7 March 2020 To mark the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19, exceeding 100,000 worldwide, WHO issued a statement calling for measures to stop, containment, control, delay and reduce the impact of the virus at each opportunity. WHO has published a consolidated package of existing guidelines covering preparedness, preparedness and response to four different transmission scenarios: no cases, sporadic cases, clusters of cases and population transmission. On 9 March 2020, the Global Preparedness, Readiness, A high-level body set up by WHO and the World Bank responsible for monitoring global health emergency preparedness called for an immediate \$8 billion response to COVID-19. WHO's support for coordinating and prioritizing efforts to support the most vulnerable countries; Development of new diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines; Strengthening unmet needs for regional surveillance and coordination; and to ensure sufficient supplies of protective equipment for health workers.10 March 2020, WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have issued a guide to highlighting critical considerations and practical checklists to ensure the safety of schools with advice for parents and caregivers, as well as children and students themselves. On March 11, 2020, Woz estimated that COVID-19 could be described as a pandemic as a pandemic. Speaking at a COVID-19 media briefing, the Director-General stressed that WHO has been in full response since the first cases were reported and called on countries to take urgent and aggressive action every day. While acknowledging that COVID-19 is not just a public health crisis, but a crisis that will affect every sector, he reiterated WHO's call from the outset for countries to adopt a government-wide, common-society approach based on a comprehensive strategy to prevent infections, save lives and minimize impacts. Stressing that we cannot speak about it loudly enough, or clearly enough, or often enough, he stressed that all countries can still change the course of this pandemic if they detect, test, treat, isolate, track and mobilize their people in response. He stressed that the problem for many countries that are currently dealing with large clusters or community-based transmission is not whether they can do the same - whether they will.13 March 2020 The Director-General said that Europe has become the epicenter of a pandemic with more reported cases and deaths than the rest of the world combined, except for the People's Republic of China. The UN Foundation and Partners have launched the COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund to receive donations from individuals, corporations and institutions. In just 10 days, the Foundation raised more than \$70 million from more than 187,000 individuals and organizations to help health workers at the forefront to help them work, treat patients, and advance research on treatment and vaccines. On March 16, 2020, the COVID-19 Partner Platform launched as a supportive tool for all countries, implementing partners, donors and participants to collaborate in the global COVID-19 response. Partners include real-time tracking to support country preparedness and response activities.17 March 2020WHO in conjunction with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) have issued guidance on increasing COVID-19 outbreak preparedness and response operations in camps and camps. On March 18, 2020, I.V. And Partners launched the Solidarity trial, an international clinical trial that aims to collect reliable data from around the world to find the most effective treatments for COVID-19. While randomized clinical trials usually take years to develop and conduct, the Solidarity trial has been designed to speed up the process. Enrolling patients in one randomized study was to help facilitate a rapid worldwide comparison of unproven treatment. This arrangement also overcame the risk of numerous small trials that did not generate the conclusive evidence needed to determine the relative effectiveness of potential treatment. WHO published a guide to mental health and psychosocial considerations during the COVID-19.20 outbreak on March 20, 2020, which offers instant and accurate information about COVID-19 launched on WhatsApp. It is available in several languages with users around the world. On 21 March 2020, in light of the lack of testing capacity by many Member States, WHO has published recommendations on the COVID-19 laboratory test strategy. On March 23, 2020, the UGOs and FIFA launched an information-driven Pass to kick out the coronavirus campaign led by world-renowned footballers who encouraged people around the world to protect their health, hand washing, coughing etiquette, not touching the face, keeping a physical distance and staying at home if they feel unwell. On 25 March 2020, WHO Director-General, UN Secretary-General, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund began working with the UN Global Humanitarian Assistance Plan. WHO has also updated its operational planning guidelines to help countries balance the requirements for a direct response to COVID-19 while maintaining basic health services, protecting health workers and reducing the risk of system collapse.26 March 2020. Opening their summit speech, G20 leaders said they were committed to doing everything possible to overcome the pandemic with the World Health Organization (WHO). They also said they would strengthen health systems around the world, including by supporting the full implementation of WHO International Health Standards (IHR 2005). The statement goes on to say that the leaders fully support and pledge to further strengthen WHO's mandate to international control of the pandemic, including the protection of health workers, the delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostics, treatments, medicines and vaccines. Leaders said, said, will work quickly together with stakeholders to close the financial gap in the WHO Strategic Readiness and Response Plan and pledged to provide immediate resources to the WHO COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund, calling on all countries, international organizations, the private sector, charities and individuals to contribute to this effort. In addition to the G20, WHO, together with UNESCO and other partners, has launched a Global Education Coalition to promote inclusive learning opportunities for children and young people during this period of sudden and unprecedented educational disruption.28 March 2020 With many medical institutions around the world overwhelmed by the influx of COVID-19 patients seeking medical care, WHO has published guidance on how to establish and manage a treatment center for severe acute respiratory infections and severe acute respiratory infections in health facilities to optimize medical care Service. On 30 March 2020, the Director-General called on countries to work with companies to increase production; Ensure the free movement of essential health products; and ensure fair distribution, talk to G20 trade ministers about ways to address chronic deficits earlier in the day. To date, WHO has delivered nearly 2 million individual protective equipment to the 74 countries most in need, and is working intensively with several partners to massively increase access to life-saving products, including diagnostics, personal protective equipment, medical oxygen, ventilators and more.31 March 2020, WHO issued a health warning warning, alerting consumers, health care workers and health authorities to a growing number of falsified medical products.31 March 2020, WHO issued a health warning warning, alerting consumers, health care providers and health authorities about the growing number of falsified medical products. That claim to prevent, detect, treat or treat COVID-19. WHO has published a scientific brief on the use of MEDICINES for COVID-19, which addresses the issue of compassionate use. WHO has announced the launch of a chatbot with Rakuten Viber, a free messaging and call app. WHO Viber chatbot subscribers receive notifications with the latest news and information directly from WHO. It is available in several languages with users around the world. On April 2, 2020, theWHO reported evidence of transmission from symptomatic, pre-antidotomic and asymptomatic people infected with COVID-19, saying that transmission from pre-symptomatic may occur before the onset of symptoms.4 April 2020WHO reported that more than 1 million cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed worldwide, more than ten times less than a month. On 6 April 2020, the WRO published an updated guide to masks, including a new section on advising decision-makers on the use of masks people in communities. On 7 April 2020, World Health Day was dedicated to celebrating the work of nurses and midwives at the forefront of the COVID-19 response. WHO has published a paper outlining what the health sector/system can do to combat COVID-19 and violence against women. WHO has highlighted practical considerations for leaders and religious communities in the context of COVID-19. April 8, 2020The UN COVID-19 Supply Chain Task Force was launched to coordinate and scale the procurement and distribution of personal protective equipment, laboratory diagnostics and oxygen to the countries most in need.9 April 2020WHO marked 100 days since the first cases of pneumonia with an unknown cause were recorded with a review of key events and efforts made to stop the spread of the coronavirus. On April 11, 2020, RGO published a draft landscape of COVID-19 vaccine candidates based on a systematic assessment of candidates from around the world, which continues to be updated. On 13 April 2020, WHO issued a statement to 130 scientists, sponsors and manufacturers from around the world pledging to work with WHO to accelerate the development of the COVID-19 vaccine. On April 14, 2020, VRO published an update to the COVID-19 strategy with guidance for countries preparing to phase out from widespread transmission to a sustainable low-level transmission or non-infection rate. It aims to bring the pandemic under control by mobilizing all sectors and communities to prevent and prevent community transmission, reduce mortality and develop safe and effective vaccines and therapeutics. The first Flight of Solidarity by WHO and the World Food Programme, organized with partners, Flying from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, carrying vital medical supplies to Africa, WHO launched a chatbot Facebook Messenger of its WHO Health Alert platform, offering instant, accurate and multilingual information and recommendations to ensure user safety from COVID-19.15 April 2020WHO final guide to public and religious practice, in the context of COVID-19. On 16 April 2020, WHO issued guidance on adjusting public health and social security measures, such as large-scale restrictions on movement, commonly referred to as blockages. On April 18, 2020, the world and Global Citizen co-hosted the One World: Together At Home concert, a global on-air special concert to celebrate and support health workers. The concert raised a total of \$127.9 million, providing \$55.1 million to the COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund and \$72.8 million to local and regional responders.19 April 2020 With 14 other WHO humanitarian organizations calling on the donor community to urgently support the emergency management system for COVID-19. On April 20, 2020, the UN Assembly adopted a resolution titled International Cooperation to Ensure Global Access to Medicines, Vaccines and Medical Equipment to Solve COVID-19. The resolution recognizes the crucial leadership that the World Health Organization plays in coordinating the global response to combat the spread and contain the spread of COVID-19. She also asked the UN Secretary-General for close cooperation with WHO. April 24, 2020. European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the CEO launched the COVID-19 Tool Accelerator, or ACT-Accelerator collaboration, to accelerate the development, production and fair access to vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics for COVID-19. WHO has published a scientific brief on immunity passports in the context of COVID-19. This summary review emphasizes that there was insufficient evidence of the effectiveness of the antibody mediated immunity to guarantee the accuracy of the passport immunity or risk-free certificate and that the use of such certificates could therefore increase the risks of further transmission.30 April 2020 The Director-General convened the IHR Emergency Committee on COVID-19 for a third time, with extended memberships, to reflect the nature of the pandemic and the need for the inclusion of areas of expertise. The Emergency Situations Committee met on 30 April and issued a statement on 1 May. The Director-General stated that the COVID-19 outbreak was still a FEIC. He agreed with the recommendations of the WHO Committee and issued the Committee's recommendations to member states as interim recommendations within the IHR. In his opening remarks at a media briefing on May 1, ON 19, the Director-General outlined the EC's recommendation to WHO and how the organization will continue to lead and coordinate the global response to the pandemic in collaboration with countries and partners. The Director-General agreed with the Committee's recommendation that WHO was working to identify the animal source of the virus through international scientific and collaborative missions. Among other commitments, he stated that WHO would continue to call on countries to implement a comprehensive package of measures to find, isolate, test and treat each case, as well as to track all contacts, as had been done clearly from the outset. On 4 May 2020, the Director-General addressed leaders from 40 countries around the world at the COVID-19 International Response Event organized by the European Commission. The DIRECTOR-general stressed that the ACT accelerator represents a unique commitment to work together at record speed in developing key COVID-19 prevention, detection and treatment tools. He went on to point out that the ultimate measure of success would be how evenly distributed those tools were within the framework of health for all. On 5 May 2020, WHO launched the COVID-19 Supply Portal, a purpose-built tool to facilitate and consolidate supply requests from national authorities and all implementing partners supporting the COVID-19 National Action Plans. Access to the Portal is provided through the COVID-19 Partners platform. On May 7, 2020, the UN launched a \$6.7 global humanitarian response plan update to minimize the most adverse effects of the pandemic in 63 low- and middle-income countries.10 May 2020 and WHO clusters issued an interim guide to contact tracing. 10-14 May 2020.As Member States face different transmission scenarios, WHO has published four annexes for adjustments to public health and social welfare measures for workplaces, schools and mass gatherings, as well as public health criteria to adjust these measures. May 13, 2020 Will be able to inform health workers to help them care for COVID-19 patients and protect themselves, the WHO Academy App launched in conjunction with the WHO Info app for the population.14 May 2020WHO published an outreach brief, in which countries are encouraged to include gender in their COVID-19 response to ensure that policies and public health measures to limit the pandemic take gender into account and how it interacts with other inequalities.15 May 2020 WHO released a multi-system science brief on multi-system inflammatory syndrome in children and adolescents temporarily associated with COVID-19.18 May 2020, the Independent Oversight Committee and Advisory Committee on the WHO Health Emergencies Programme (IOAC), which is constantly reviewing WHO's health emergencies, has completed and published its interim report on who's response to COVID-19 from January to April 2020. The report is part of WHO's existing independent accountability mechanisms since the beginning of the pandemic. The Committee was alerted to the case cluster in Wuhan on 2 January, and WHO has been updating the Committee regularly since 6 January. On 20 January, the Committee held its first teleconference on the WHO response to COVID-19 and began its interim report on 30 March. IOAC continues to review WHO's work on the COVID-19 pandemic and will report to the next meeting of WHO governing bodies.18-19 May 202073- the world health assembly, the first in history to be held virtually, adopted a landmark resolution to unite the world to fight the COVID-19 pandemic, co-sponsored by more than 130 countries - the largest number in history - and consensus. Fourteen heads of state took part in the opening and closing of the sessions. The resolution calls for increased efforts to combat the pandemic and recognizes the role of broad immunization against COVID-19 as a global public health good and calls for equitable access and equitable distribution of all major health technologies and products to fight the virus. It summarizes the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on the poor and most vulnerable, touching not only on health, but also on the wider impact on the economy and society and the exacerbation of inequality within and between countries. The resolution calls for take a number of measures, including providing WHO with both sustainable funding and timely, accurate and sufficiently detailed public health information related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as required by the International Medical Standards (2005). It also asks the Director-General, who works other organizations and countries to identify the zoonous source of the virus and the route of introduction into the human population. The resolution concludes with a request to the Director-General to initiate an impartial, independent and comprehensive assessment of the COVID-19 response at the earliest appropriate time and in consultation with Member States to review the lessons learned and to make recommendations to improve the capacity to prevent a pandemic, preparedness and response, as well as to report on the implementation of the resolution at the 74th World Health Assembly. In his opening remarks, the Director-General urged countries to act with caution in order to ensure the fastest global recovery. He reiterated the importance of a comprehensive approach and action towards the entire Government and the entire society, with particular attention to vulnerable groups. Stressing that the world needs to strengthen, implement and finance the systems and organizations it deals with, including WHO, the Director-General emphasized investing in the global treaty that underpins global health security: International Medical Standards. In his closing statement, the Director-General described how WHO was tackling the pandemic with every tool it had available and said: May our common humanity be the antidote to our common threat. On 21 May 2020, WHO signed a new agreement with the UN Refugee Agency with a key goal for 2020 to support ongoing efforts to protect some 70 million forcibly displaced persons from COVID-19.27 May 2020The WHO Foundation was established to support global public health needs by providing WHO funds and reliable partners. In the light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the WHO Foundation will initially focus on emergencies and the response to the pandemic. By contributing to contributions from the general public, individual major donors and corporate partners, the Fund will encourage work to ensure more sustainable and predictable FUNDING for WHO through a broader donor base. On May 29, 2020, Thirty countries and several international partners and agencies began to establish Poole Access to COVID-19 (C-TAP) technology, an initiative to create vaccines, tests, treatments and other health technologies to combat COVID-19 available to all. On a voluntary basis and based on social solidarity, C-TAP aims to provide a one-stop shop for a fair exchange of scientific knowledge, data and intellectual property. Heads of government and leaders from across the UN, academia, industry and civil society spoke at the launch event of C-TAP, an initiative first proposed in March by Costa Rican President Carlos Alvarado. WHO, Costa Rica and all sponsor countries also issued a Call action in which stakeholders asked stakeholders to join the initiative and support it, and recommended action for key groups.2 June 2020, the Executive Director of the WHO Health Emergencies Programme addressed the High Level Conference on Pledge, Pledge, to support humanitarian assistance and alleviate the suffering in the country. The Executive Director stated that COVID-19 was placing a heavy burden on a health system that was already on the verge of collapse, and that, despite the considerable efforts of WHO and partners, we needed to scale our COVID and non-COVID health operations massively. On 4 June 2020, WHO welcomed the funding commitments made at the Global Vaccine Summit. Hosted practically by the UK government, it was Gavi, vaccine Alliance, the third conference on pledge announcement. These commitments will help to maintain immunization in low-income countries by mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Summit also highlighted how important a safe, effective and fairly affordable vaccine will be to combat COVID-19.5 June 2020WHO has published an updated guide to the use of masks to control COVID-19, which provides an update on who should wear the mask, when to wear it and what to do with it. On June 13, 2020, the Report reported that Chinese authorities had provided information on a cluster of COVID-19 cases in Beijing, China. Officials from the National Health Commission and the Beijing Health Commission briefed who is the WHO country office in China to share details of preliminary investigations conducted in Beijing. WHO has offered support and technical assistance, and has requested additional information on the cluster and ongoing and planned trials.16 June 2020WHO welcomed initial results from clinical trials from the UK that showed that dexamethasone, a corticosteroid, could be life-saving for patients seriously ill with COVID-19. This news was created at the Global Forum on Research and Innovation, which was held in mid-February in St. Petersburg in order to accelerate the development of health technologies for COVID-19. The Forum highlighted further research into the use of steroids as a priority.17 June 2020WHO announced that the hydroxychloroquin hand of the Solidarity Court to find an effective treatment for COVID-19 is being stopped. This decision was based on large-scale randomized data from Solidarity, Discovery and Recovery trials, as well as a review of available published data from other sources that showed that hydroxychloroquin did not reduce mortality for hospitalized COVID-19 patients. On June 26, 2020, ACT-Accelerator published its consolidated investment case, calling for \$31.3 billion over the next 12 months for diagnosis, therapy and vaccines. The press conference detailed four key areas of ACT-Accelerator work: diagnostics, therapy, vaccines and the health system connector, as well as cross-working flow on access and distribution. June 29, 2020 the first information and epidemiology in the organization's work on new evidence-based measures and practices to prevent, detect and respond to misinformation and misinformation. Infodemiology is the science of managing infodemy: an overabundance of information - some accurate and some not - in July 2020, WHO held a second COVID-19 research and innovation summit to take stock of the evolving science of COVID-19 and explore progress in developing effective health tools. More than 1000 researchers and scientists from all over the world took part in the virtual summit. One result was the agreement that additional trials were needed to test antiviral drugs, immunomodulatory drugs and antimicrobial agents, as well as combination therapy at various stages of the disease. Discussions on vaccine candidates covered the use of global, a multi-country, adaptive trial design, with a general data monitoring and safety board, and clear criteria for moving candidates through various test stages.4 July 2020WHO announced that hydroxychloroquin and lopinavir/ritonavir solidarity court weapons to find effective treatment for COVID-19 have been discontinued, relying on the decision to stop the hydroxychloroquin hand on June 17, 2020. The decision was based on the evidence of the interim results of the Solidarity trial and on a review of the evidence of all studies presented at the WHO Summit on Research and Innovation COVID-19 on 1-2 July. On 6 July 2020, the WVO shared the results of a survey showing that seventy-three countries had warned that they were at risk of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Twenty-four countries reported that ARV stocks were critically low or that supplies of these vital medicines were being disrupted.9 July 2020, the WHO Director-General announced co-chairs of the Independent Pandemic Preparedness and Response Group (IPPR) to assess the world response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This statement was in response to this request in a landmark resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly in May, which called on WHO to initiate an independent and comprehensive assessment of the lessons learned from the international health response at COVID-19. Speaking to WHO Member States, the Director-General stated that the Group would be co-chaired by former Prime Minister Helen Clark and former Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. In the past, who's internal assessment department has served as a secretariat for independent assessments, but the Director-General has proposed the creation of an independent secretariat fully accountable to the two co-chairs and the team in connection with the unique situation. WHO has published an updated scientific brief on COVID-19 transmission, which provides information on how, when and under what conditions the virus spreads between humans. The brief describes possible modes of transmission, including contact, droplets, airborne droplets, fomite, fecal-oral, blood, mother-to-child transmission and mother-to-human transmission. July 10, 2020In the end of the Tobacco Access Initiative, provides free access to nicotine replacement therapy and Florence, a digital health worker based on artificial intelligence that dispels the myths around COVID-19 and tobacco and helps people develop to develop plan to quit tobacco. To develop the scope and scope of the WHO-led international mission, WHO experts traveled to China to work with their Chinese counterparts to prepare scientific plans to identify the COVID-19 zoonous source. The aim of the mission is to promote the understanding of animal hosts for COVID-19 and find out how the disease has jumped between animals and humans.13 July 2020The 2020 edition of the UN State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World is published, which predicts that the COVID-19 pandemic could tip over more than 130 million people into chronic famine by the end of the year. On 15 July 2020, the COVAX Foundation, a mechanism designed to guarantee rapid, fair and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines worldwide, has enabled more than 150 countries representing more than 60% of the world's population. Seventy-five countries have expressed interest in funding vaccines from their own public finance budgets and partnerships with 90 low-income countries that could be supported by COVAX Advance Market Commitment. The COVAX Foundation is a key part of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) vaccine accelerator support, co-chaired by WHO. On 17 July 2020The WHO Director-General held a press conference with the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, marking the launch of the updated \$10.3 billion Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 to fight the virus in low-income and unstable countries. On 22 July 2020, the United Nations Development Programme and Georgetown University launched the COVID-19 law lab, a database of laws passed in more than 190 countries in response to the pandemic. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that laws protect health and well-being while respecting international human rights standards. On 24 July 2020, WHO published a brief overview of the policy on the prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 in all aspects of long-term care, including home and home care. The 11 policy objectives and key points of activity are summarized in the accompanying annex. On July 25, 2020, theWHO published an interim guide to Eid al-Adha's safe practices in the context of COVID-19, which highlights public health recommendations for public gatherings and religious practices that can be applied in different national contexts. On 27 July 2020, WHO marked World Hepatitis Day, highlighting the results of a modelling study conducted in collaboration with Imperial College London. The study looked at potential violations of the hepatitis B vaccination (HPV) vaccination programme in response to the pandemic. In the worst-case scenario, another 5.3 million chronic HPV infections are projected among children born between 2020 and 2030, and 1 million deaths related to ERV among these children at a later age. On July 31, 2020, the Director General convened the FEMA Emergency Committee for COVID-19 (EC) for the fourth time. The EC met on July 31 and released its statement on August 1. agreed that the pandemic continues to be a public health emergency related to the international problem (PHEIC) and has made recommendations to the Director-General. He agreed with the recommendations of the WHO Committee and issued the Committee's recommendations to member states as interim recommendations in accordance with the IHR (2005). The Committee has made a number of recommendations that countries must continue to implement in order to bring the virus under control. They ranged from sharing best practices to strengthening political commitment and leadership of national strategies and localized response activities based on science, data and experience. It was also recommended that countries participate in ACT-Accelerator, participate in appropriate clinical trials and prepare for the safe and effective implementation of therapeutics and vaccines. In his opening remarks at a media briefing on 19 August, the Director-General described how the Committee recognized that Member States must make difficult choices, but it is also clear that when leaders begin and work intensively with their populations, the disease can be controlled. On 3 August 2020, the WVO published its COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Report, covering progress made between 1 February and 30 June 2020 in expanding international coordination and support and preparedness for countries, as well as accelerating research and innovation. The report also discussed key issues and updated resource requirements for the next phase of the WHO response.5 August 2020, the Director-General launched a social media #WearAMask to help spread awareness of how and when to use the mask to protect against COVID-19. The campaign, involving a wide range of partners, is part of a broader call by WHO for a comprehensive response to the do it pandemic. The aircraft, carrying 20 tons of WHO medical supplies, landed in Beirut, Lebanon, to treat patients affected by a powerful explosion in the city on 4 August, in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, recent civil unrest, a major economic crisis and the heavy refugee burden. On 6 August 2020, in cooperation with the Aspen Security Forum, a regular COVID-19 media briefing was held in which the Director-General stressed the critical importance of investment in health care for national security, stressing that no country will be safe until we are all safe. WHO has published two new documents on the COVID-19 Global Vaccine Access Fund (COVAX), which outline global procurement of COVID-19 vaccines and focus on accelerated vaccine development and production. COVAX Foundation countries use the vaccine candidate portfolio to enable their populations to have early access to effective vaccines. The Fund is being developed through the ACT-Accelerator COAX Pillar, which is being worked on by WHO, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (CEPI) in conjunction with multinational and developing vaccine manufacturers.7 August 2020, WHO published an updated public health surveillance guide for COVID-19, which includes revised definitions of suspected and probable cases that integrate new knowledge about the COVID-19 clinical spectrum and its transmission. On 12 August 2020, WHO published an updated home care guide for suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients and their contact management. On 14 August 2020, the International Drug Control Council (ICB) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) issued a statement calling on Governments to ensure the purchase and supply of controlled medicines in countries, meeting the needs of patients, both those with COVID-19 and those in need of internationally controlled medicines for other medical conditions. On 19 August 2020, on World Humanitarian Day, WHO, together with UN partners, paid tribute to workers at the forefront of the fight against COVID-19 and other health emergencies. The #RealLifeHeroes include refugees who, as health workers, play an important role in the response to the pandemic; Health workers who fight COVID-19; and doctors and nurses who continue to provide critical medical care to women and children. On 21 August 2020, WSO, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund, published a guide to the use of masks for children in the community in the context of COVID-19. On 27 August 2020, speaking at a briefing for Member States, the Director-General announced his plan to establish a Committee for the Review of the Functioning of the IHR during the COVID-19 period. The Committee will advise the Director-General on whether any changes to the IHR may be necessary to ensure that this powerful instrument of international law is as effective as possible. It was created in accordance with the IHR and a landmark resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly in May, which called on WHO to initiate an independent and comprehensive assessment of lessons learned from the international health response at COVID-19.31 August 2020, WHO published its first indicative survey of COVID-19 effects on health systems based on reports from 105 countries experiencing violations. The Director-General announced his \$76 million appeal for Lebanon following the bombing of the port of Beirut on 4 August. The appeal will support WHO's work to provide follow-up care for the wounded, provide access to services, provide mental health support, rebuild destroyed hospitals and control COVID-19 by expanding testing and treatment, purchasing urgently needed and protecting health workers. On 2 September 2020, WHO published a guide on the role of corticosteroids in the treatment of COVID-19, developed in collaboration with the non-profit Mavig Evidence Ecosystems Foundation (MAGIC). 8-9 September 2020 International Health Policy Review Committee (2005) (IHR) during the course of the The response has begun work to assess the functioning of the IHR during the pandemic and recommends any changes it believes are necessary. The Review Committee was convened by the Director-General in accordance with a landmark resolution adopted at the 73rd World Health Assembly. Assembly. send last component of 29 up

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