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## WHO RESPONSE

**3,090,445**

**Confirmed COVID-19  
cases**

**66,430**

**New cases  
last 24 hours**

**217,769**

**Total Deaths  
(CFR: 7.05%)**

**1,005,213**

**Cumulative  
Recovered**

**1<sup>st</sup> CASE**

**COMOROS  
(Today)**

Today marks **3 months** since WHO declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern and just over **3 million** confirmed cases have been reported globally. WHO has supported the response in some of the following ways:

- Continues to coordinate the global response, through country, regional offices and headquarters
- Increasing understanding of the disease: WHO is constantly analyzing data and working closely with global experts to better understand the transmission, epidemiology and clinical features of the virus, WHO has developed research protocols that are being used in more than 40 countries, in a coordinated way.
- Providing advice to:
  - ✓ countries on critical preparedness, readiness and response actions to COVID-19
  - ✓ Individuals on how to protect themselves and others
  - ✓ Businesses and employers to make sure they implement containment measures at workplaces
  - ✓ Vulnerable communities, such as displaced people and/or people living in camps and camp-like settings and non-camp settings, and prisons and other places of detention;
  - ✓ Religious leaders, general risk communications guidance, including on mass gatherings and safe practices
- Keeping countries and the public informed through daily sitreps and dashboards
- Coordinating with partners: WHO is working with our networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, forecasting, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment
  - ✓ Over 100 Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) and focal points worldwide are continuously engaging in monitoring, guiding, and facilitating national and international COVID-19 response operations.
- Supporting countries with development of disaster risk management practices:
- WHO manages different expert networks, such as clinical management, IPC, laboratory networks and others:
  - ✓ Laboratories: Twenty-three WHO reference laboratories from various regions are taking part in the network dedicated to strengthening global diagnostic capacity for COVID-19 detection to improve surveillance, address testing of the virus and samples sharing, and track the spread of disease
  - ✓ R&D: The WHO R&D Blueprint is a global strategy and preparedness plan that allows the rapid activation of R&D activities during epidemics. The R&D roadmap focuses on research that can save lives now, as well as longer-term research priorities for vaccines and therapeutics.
  - ✓ GISRS: Existing respiratory disease surveillance systems and associated networks, such as the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS), are playing an important role in monitoring the spread of COVID-19 and will be relied on if comprehensive active case finding is challenging in countries with community transmission.
- Early investigations: WHO has provided four Early Investigation Protocols (rebranded the WHO Unity Studies) to rapidly and systematically collect and share data in a format across different settings globally
- Forecasting: WHO is working with an international network of statisticians and mathematical modelers to forecast estimate key epidemiologic parameters of COVID-19
- UNCMT: The UN activated a Crisis Management Team (CMT) on the COVID-19 outbreak, led by WHO and brings together OCHA, IMO, UNICEF, ICAO, WFP, FAO, the World Bank and others UN entities.
- Special envoys: the DG announced the appointment of six special envoys on COVID-19, to provide strategic advice and high-level political advocacy and engagement in different parts of the world.
- WHO and WTO are working together to support efforts to ensure the normal cross-border flow of vital medical supplies and to resolve unnecessary disruptions to global supply chains, in furtherance of the International Health Regulations (2005) and WTO rules.
- WHO, the World Bank and the IMF call for debt relief for developing countries.

# ETHIOPIA

Fig. 3: Epidemiological details of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Ethiopia, 30-April 2020

