

Omnibus Resolution

Comprehensive and Coordinated Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The General Assembly

PP 1. *Recognizing* that the COVID-19 pandemic is one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and *further noting with deep concern* its impact on health and the loss of life, mental health and wellbeing, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies, environments, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries, which is reversing hard-won development gains and hampering progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, all its goals and targets, (PP1&3 of 74/270; PP1 WHA; PP2 HRC PS)

PP 2. *Expressing* solidarity with all people and countries affected by the pandemic, and condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims of COVID-19 and those whose lives and livelihoods have been affected by the pandemic, (based on OP3 of 74/270; PP2 WHA)

PP 3. *Determined to address* the COVID-19 pandemic through a global response based on unity, solidarity, and renewed multilateral cooperation among States, peoples and generations that enhances the ability and resolve of States and other relevant stakeholders to fully implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, (based on PP8 of 74/270; P2 & P15 of 74/4)

PP 4. *Reaffirming* its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the duty of States to cooperate with one another in accordance with the Charter, and *recalling* the importance of a timely implementation in this Decade of Action of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the International Conference on Population and Development and its Programme of Action and the outcomes of their review conferences, the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030, the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the New Urban Agenda, the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage, the Alma-Ata and Astana Declaration on Primary Health Care, the Political Declaration on Antimicrobial Resistance, the Rome Declaration of the Second International Conference on Nutrition and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS, the Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, the UN Political Declaration on Non-Communicable Diseases, the political declaration of the “SDG Summit” and other relevant instruments, agreements, UN outcomes and programs of actions, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, (new)

PP 5. *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination,

the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Declaration on the Right to Development, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and other human rights instruments, and emphasizing that States need to ensure that all human rights are respected, protected and fulfilled while combatting the pandemic and that their responses to the COVID-19 pandemic respect and are in full compliance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, while emphasizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, (HRC PRST OP 3; 74/126, PP2)

PP 6. *Reaffirming* the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, (verbatim 74/274, PP4)

PP 7. *Recognizing* the need to tackle health inequities and inequalities within and among countries through political commitment, policies and international cooperation, including those that address social, economic and environmental determinants of health, (verbatim 74/20 PP11)

PP 8. *Recalling* that the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation are derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and are inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as the right to life and human dignity, (verbatim PP4 of 74/141)

PP 9. *Recognizing* the primary responsibility of governments to adopt and implement responses to the COVID-19 pandemic that are specific to their national context, and that emergency measures, policies and strategies put in place by countries to address and mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 must be targeted, necessary, transparent, non-discriminatory, time-bound, proportionate and in accordance with their obligations under applicable international human rights law, and reaffirms the obligation of States in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, (WHA PP3; HRC PRST PP13; 72/180 OP4)

PP 10. *Reaffirming* its resolutions 74/270 of 2 April, entitled “Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)”, 74/274 of 21 April, entitled, “International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19”, and the World Health Assembly resolution 73.1 of 19 May 2020 entitled “COVID-19 response”, (new)

PP 11. *Recognizing* the fundamental role of the United Nations system in catalysing and coordinating the comprehensive global response to COVID-19 pandemic and the central efforts of Member States therein, and *recalling* the constitutional mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) to act, inter alia, as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, and recognizing its key leadership role within the broader United Nations response and the importance of strengthened multilateral cooperation in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and its extensive negative impacts, (PP2 WHA, later part verbatim PP4 WHA resolution)

PP 12. *Welcoming* the initiation, at the earliest appropriate moment, and in consultation with Member States, of a stepwise process of impartial, independent and comprehensive evaluation, including using existing mechanisms, as appropriate, to review experience gained and lessons learned from the WHO-coordinated international health response to COVID-19 and to make recommendations to improve capacity for global pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response requested by the World Health Assembly, (closely based on OP9.10 WHA)

PP 13. *Expressing* appreciation for the leadership of the Secretary-General and *recognizing* all efforts and measures proposed by him concerning the response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including his appeal for an immediate global ceasefire, his appeal on peace at home and in homes around the world, and his Special Appeal to Religious Leaders to join forces, work for peace, and focus on the world's common battle to defeat COVID-19, as well as the establishment of the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund, the WHO's Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan, the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 and the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19, and *taking note of* the release of all relevant UN reports and policy briefs on the impacts of COVID-19, including the policy brief on COVID-19 and Human Rights, (new)

PP 14. *Recognizing* the vital role of United Nations peacekeeping operations in contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expressing deep appreciation for the UN personnel in UN peacekeeping operations, including personnel from troop and police contributing countries, for their extraordinary efforts in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, stressing the importance of their health and well-being and extending our condolences to those Member States whose peacekeepers have died as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to the families of those peacekeepers, (new)

PP 15. *Recognizing* the critical role of and efforts made by health workers, 70 percent of whom are women, and other frontline and essential workers, including humanitarian personnel, around the world aimed at addressing the pandemic through measures to protect the health, safety and well-being of people, and emphasizing the importance of providing health and other essential workers with the necessary protection and support, (new, WHO report "Delivered by women, led by men: a gender and equity analysis of the global health and social workforce")

PP 16. *Recognizing* the important role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations and women's and community-based organizations, youth-led organizations and all other stakeholders such as volunteers and national human rights institutions where they exist, as well as the academic and scientific community and the private sector play in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, (new, listing agreed from CSW64 political declaration)

PP 17. *Recognizing with deep concern* the special challenges facing developing countries, the most vulnerable countries, and, in particular, African countries, Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, Small Island Developing States, countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and countries affected by humanitarian emergencies, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries and notes as well the challenges faced by developing countries graduating to higher income per capita status, and *underlining* the need to give particular attention to their concerns and specific challenges, (based on OP4 74/233; OP9 74/4; para 12 FFD)

PP 18. *Recognizing* that countries dependent on commodities, remittances or tourism have been particularly affected by the initial measures undertaken to contain the spread of COVID-19, (new)

PP 19. *Deeply concerned* that the COVID-19 pandemic, due to its severe disruptions to societies, economies, employment, global trade, supply chains and travel, and agricultural, industrial and commercial systems, is having a devastating impact on sustainable development and humanitarian needs, including on poverty eradication, livelihoods, ending hunger, food security and nutrition, education, environmentally sound waste management and access to health care, especially for the poor and people in vulnerable situations and in countries in special situations and those most affected, and is making the prospect of achieving all Sustainable Development Goals more difficult, including eradicating poverty, in all its forms and dimensions by 2030, ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition, (new)

PP 20. *Noting with concern* that the pandemic and related global economic and commodity price shocks could significantly increase the number of countries in or at risk of debt distress, and *deeply concerned* about the impact of high debt levels on countries' abilities to withstand the impact of the COVID-19 shock and to invest in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, (verbatim P9 FFD)

PP 21. *Recognizing* that the COVID-19 pandemic has a disproportionately heavy impact on women, older persons, youth and children, as well as the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population and that responses to the COVID-19 pandemic need to consider multiple and intersecting forms of violence, discrimination, stigmatization, exclusion and inequalities, (based on 70/1; CSW 64; 74/2 OP9, 74/20 PPs, 74/125 OP31; 74/127)

PP 22. *Deeply concerned* that the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social and economic situation of women and girls and their access to education and essential health services, the increased demand for paid and unpaid care work and the reported surge of sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence and violence in digital contexts, during confinement, is deepening already existing inequalities and risks reversing the progress in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in recent decades, (based on women policy brief; 73/148 OP13)

PP 23. *Taking note with appreciation of* approaches adopted in many local, national, regional and global responses that are comprehensive, innovative, participatory, transparent, inclusive, coordinated, context-specific, whole-of-government, whole-of-society and people-centred, disability-inclusive, gender-sensitive, age-responsive, conflict-sensitive, prevention-oriented and fully respect human rights, (new)

PP 24. *Expressing* deep concern for the rise in discrimination, hate speech, stigmatisation, racism and xenophobia related to the pandemic, and stressing the need to counter them as part of the COVID-19 response,

PP 25. *Expressing concern* about the spread of disinformation and propaganda, including on the Internet, which can be designed and implemented so as to mislead, to violate human rights, including the right to privacy and to freedom of expression, and to incite violence,

hatred, discrimination or hostility, and emphasizes the important contribution of journalists and media workers in countering this trend, (verbatim 73/179, PP22)

Multilateralism and Solidarity

OP 1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to international cooperation, multilateralism and solidarity at all levels and, as the only way for the world to effectively respond to global crises like the COVID-19 pandemic and their consequences, and acknowledges the key leadership role of WHO and the fundamental role of the United Nations system in catalysing and coordinating the comprehensive global response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the central efforts of Member States therein; (based on 74/274 OP1; later part verbatim OP2 WHA)

OP 2. *Calls* for intensified international cooperation and solidarity to contain, mitigate and overcome the pandemic and its consequences through responses that are people-centred, gender-responsive, with full respect for human rights, multidimensional, coordinated, inclusive, innovative, swift and decisive at all levels, including by supporting the exchange of information, scientific knowledge and best practices through, inter alia, the development of new interoperable data tools and strengthening of platforms to inform mitigation and response actions and continuously monitor the impact of the pandemic, especially to assist people in vulnerable situations and the poorest and most vulnerable countries, to build a more equitable, inclusive, sustainable and resilient future and get back on track to realize the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development; (based on OP5 74/270; shared responsibility report)

OP 3. *Supports* the Secretary-General's appeal for an immediate global ceasefire, including to help create corridors for life-saving aid, open windows for diplomacy of dialogue, and bring hope to places and people among the most vulnerable to COVID-19, and notes with concern the pandemic's impact on conflict-affected states as well as those at risk of conflict, and that conditions of violence and instability in conflict situations can exacerbate the pandemic, and that inversely the pandemic can exacerbate the adverse humanitarian impact of conflict situations, and supports the continued work of UN peacekeeping operations in delivering their mandates and supporting national authorities in their response to the COVID-19 pandemic, within their mandates and capacities, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other UN entities in the country, and in this regard *notes* UN Security Council resolution 2532 (2020); (based on joint support for SG's appeal, E/RES/2019/2 PP3)

OP 4. *Calls upon* Member States, who have the primary responsibility to counter discrimination and hate speech, and all relevant actors, including political and religious leaders, to promote inclusion and unity in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to prevent, speak out and take strong action against racism, xenophobia, hate speech, violence, discrimination, including on the basis of age, and stigmatization; (based on SG's Policy Brief "COVID-19 and Human Rights")

OP 5. *Calls upon* States to ensure that all human rights are respected, protected and fulfilled while combatting the pandemic and that their responses to the COVID-19 pandemic are in full compliance with their human rights obligations and commitments; (Source: HRC, PrSt, OP3)

Jointly Protecting

OP 6. *Calls upon* Member States to put in place a whole of government and whole of society response, outlining both immediate and long-term actions with a view to sustainably strengthening their health system and social care and support systems, preparedness, and response capacities, engaging with communities and collaborating with relevant stakeholders and calls upon Member States to maintain the continued functioning of the health system and strengthening primary health care in all relevant aspects necessary for an effective public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other ongoing epidemics, and the uninterrupted and safe provision of population and individual level services, for, among others, communicable diseases, including by ensuring the continuation of undisrupted vaccination programs, neglected tropical disease prevention and control, non-communicable diseases, mental health, mother and child health, and promote access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and safe, sufficient and nutritious food and the enjoyment of a diversified, balanced and healthy diet, recognizing in this regard the importance of increased domestic financing and development assistance where needed in the context of achieving universal health coverage; (based on OP 7.1 and OP7.5 WHA 73 COVID resolution)

OP 7. *Calls upon* States to take all measures necessary to ensure the right of women and girls to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, and to develop sustainable health systems and social services, with a view to ensuring universal access to such systems and services without discrimination, (verbatim 73/147 Fistula, OP3)

OP 8. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to address communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis, as part of universal health coverage and to ensure that the fragile gains are sustained and expanded by advancing comprehensive approaches and integrated service delivery and ensuring that no one is left behind; (74/20, OP17)

OP 9. *Also calls upon* Member States to further strengthen efforts to address non-communicable diseases as part of universal health coverage, recognizing that people living with non-communicable diseases at higher risk of developing severe COVID-19 symptoms and are among the most impacted by the pandemic; (based on P33, 74/2; OP18 74/20; COVID-19 and NDCs)

OP 10. *Encourages* Member States to address mental health in their response and recovery from the pandemic by ensuring widespread availability of emergency mental health and psychosocial support; (based on Policy Brief on Mental Health)

OP 11. *Calls on* international organisations and other relevant stakeholders to support all countries, upon their request, in the implementation and review of their multi-sectoral national action plans and in strengthening their health systems to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and in maintaining the safe provision of all other essential public health functions and services; (verbatim OP 8.1. WHA)

OP 12. *Urges* Member States to enable all countries to have unhindered timely access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable diagnosis, therapeutics, medicines and vaccines, and essential health technologies, and their components as well as equipment for the COVID-19 response; (closely based on PP13)

OP 13. *Recognizes* the role of extensive immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health in preventing, containing and stopping transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end, once safe, quality, efficacious, effective, accessible and affordable vaccines are available; (verbatim OP 6. WHA)

OP 14. *Calls upon* Member States, with support from the United Nations system, to coordinate efforts to develop a science and evidence-based, cooperative and comprehensive approach to allocating scarce resources for combatting the COVID-19 pandemic based on public health needs; (based on shared responsibility, global solidarity)

OP 15. *Encourages* Member States to work in partnership with all relevant stakeholders to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines, leverage digital technologies, and strengthen scientific international cooperation necessary to combat COVID-19 and to bolster coordination, including with the private sector, towards rapid development, manufacturing and distribution of diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines, including antiviral medicines and medical science based treatment protocols, and vaccines, personal protective equipment, and explore ways to consider integrating, as appropriate, safe and evidence-based traditional and complementary medicine services, according to national context and priorities, adhering to the objectives of efficacy, safety, equity, accessibility, and affordability, while taking into account and supporting existing mechanisms, tools and initiatives, such as the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) accelerator, and relevant pledging appeals; (first part verbatim OP3 74/274)

OP 16. *Reaffirms* the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) as amended, and also reaffirming the 2001 World Trade Organization Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which recognizes that intellectual property rights should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of the right of Member States to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and notes the need for appropriate incentives in the development of new health products; (UHC Declaration OP51)

OP 17. *Calls upon* Member States to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to inform COVID-19 responses, while respecting the right to privacy; (based on 2030 Agenda paragraphs 17.18 and 74(g); 73/179 PP24; 74/235 OP49)

OP 18. *Calls upon* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to keep food and agriculture supply chains functioning, ensure the continued trade and movement of food and livestock, products and inputs essential for agricultural and food production to markets, minimize food loss and waste, support workers and farmers, including women farmers, in agriculture and food supply chains to continue their essential work, including cross-border, in a safe manner, mobilize and allocate adequate resources and enhance institutional capacities for an accelerated implementation of sustainable agriculture and food systems, and provide continued access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food, and provide adequate social safety nets and assistance to minimize the negative effects of loss of livelihoods and increasing food prices on food insecurity and malnutrition, and underlines that this is exacerbating existing high levels of acute food insecurity and humanitarian needs; (based on P5 FFD; 74/2 OP70;

AU Declaration on food security and nutrition, p. 4; UN Policy brief on The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition)

OP 19. *Reaffirms* the need to ensure the safe, timely and unhindered access of humanitarian and medical personnel responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as their means of transport, supplies and equipment, and to support, facilitate and enable transportation and logistical supply lines, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently and safely perform their task of assisting affected civilian populations, and in this regard further reaffirms the need to take the measures necessary to respect and protect such personnel, hospitals and other medical facilities, as well as their means of transportation, supplies and equipment; *and further recalls* its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations and all subsequent General Assembly resolutions on the subject, including its resolution 74/118 of 16 December 2019; (WHA resolution A/73/CONF.1 Rev.1 pp14, pp15, pp16 and 74/116 - Safety and Security of humanitarian personnel and UN personnel OP2, OP4, OP15)

OP 20. Calls for the urgent removal of unjustified obstacles in order to ensure the universal, timely and equitable access to, and fair distribution of, all quality, safe, efficacious and affordable essential health technologies and products, including their components and precursors that are required in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic; (based on PP4 of WHA73.1)

OP 21. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure protection for those most affected, women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants, and the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population and prevent all forms of discrimination, especially in the context of timely, universal, inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory access to safe, quality, effective and affordable health-care and services and medical supplies and equipment, including diagnostics, therapeutics, medicine and vaccines and to leave no one behind, endeavouring to reach the furthest behind first, founded on the dignity of the human person and reflecting the principles of equality and non-discrimination; (based on the SG's Policy Briefs; Agenda 2030; 74/2 OP9, 74/20 PPs, 74/125 OP31)

OP 22. *Calls upon* Member States to prevent the harmful effects of the pandemic on children by mitigating the damaging socio-economic impacts, including the continuity of child-centred services on an equal access basis, upholding the right of the child to education and supporting education that is inclusive, equitable and of quality by implementing appropriate measures, including by supporting families in ensuring the return of children, in particular girls and children in vulnerable situations, to school, when it is safe to do so, in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic and, while in confinement support school systems, teachers and families to ensure a reliable source of daily nutrition and use accessible and inclusive distance-learning solutions and to close the digital divide, while protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation in digital contexts, and recalling that no child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy and family; (based on policy brief on children)

OP 23. *Calls upon* Member States and other stakeholders to prevent, monitor and address the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on older persons, including the particular risks they face in accessing social protection and health services, and to ensure that health-care decisions affecting older persons respect their dignity and promote their human rights, including

the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; (Based on SG's policy on COVID and Older Persons; 74/125 OP52)

OP 24. *Calls upon* Member States and other stakeholders to include persons with disabilities in all stages of policy and decision-making related to COVID-19 response and recovery, as well to eliminate barriers and discrimination against persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, in accessing support and health-care services on an equal basis with others, and to prevent, monitor and address the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on persons with disabilities including the lack of accessible communications, support and services, as well as the unique challenges and barriers they will face following the end of the pandemic; (based on the SG's policy brief on people with disabilities)

OP 25. *Calls upon* Member States to take all the necessary measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic's impacts on migrant workers, and to continue to support them and their families in response to the economic and social challenges they face; (based on the SG's Policy Brief: COVID-19 and People on the Move)

OP 26. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate prevention, mitigation, and response efforts and reinforce plans and structures to counter the increase of sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence and violence in digital contexts, and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage as part of their COVID-19 responses, including by maintaining and designating protection shelters, hotlines and helpdesks, health and support services as well as legal protection and support as essential services for all women and girls; (UN Policy Brief on Women and COVID-19, 73/148 OP13)

OP 27. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and the feminization of poverty, which is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including through poverty eradication measures, labour policies, public services and gender-responsive social protection programmes; (based on CSW64; policy brief on women and solidarity report)

OP 28. *Acknowledges* the critical role that women are playing in COVID-19 response efforts and *urges* Member States to ensure full, equal and meaningful participation in decision-making and equal access to leadership and representation in all spheres of society for women, having in mind the need for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000), as well as for older persons and youth, and for the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population, and to fully respect, protect and fulfil existing commitments and obligations with respect to the equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as part of their COVID-19 response; (based on OP2 74/1.52; SG's policy briefs; 74/2 OP9, 74/20 PPs, 74/125)

OP 29. *Takes note of* the Secretary-General's Communications Response initiative and *reemphasizes* the importance, in the context of public health, to ensure public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, in accordance with States' international human rights obligations and national legislation, and therefore recognizing the important contribution of the promotion and protection of the safety of journalists in this regard, and recognizes the importance of the free flow of information and knowledge, while taking steps to counter the spread of misinformation and disinformation online and offline, including through the dissemination of accurate, clear and evidence and science-based information, bearing in

mind the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds; (based on 74/157 PP9; 74/197 OP37; ICCPR article 19)

Recovering Together

OP 30. *Calls upon* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to advance, with determination, bold and concerted actions to address the immediate social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, while striving to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by designing recovery strategies out of the crisis to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as helping to reduce the risk of future shocks; (based on OP3 FFD)

OP 31. *Further calls upon* Member States to design recovery strategies based on risk-informed, sustainable financing policies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks as per the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to enact the policies necessary to address the economic crisis and depression, begin economic recovery and minimize the negative effects on livelihoods, including targeted measures for poverty eradication, social protection for formal and informal sector workers, increased access to finance and capacity building for micro, small and medium enterprises, financial inclusion mechanisms, strong fiscal stimulus packages and supportive monetary policies, and calls upon donors and other stakeholders to support countries that lack capacity to implement such measures, in particular Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, as well as low- and middle-income countries; (based on 74/207 OP5; SG's 2020 report on shared responsibility)

OP 32. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Group of 20 and the Paris Club to provide a time-bound suspension of debt service payments for the poorest countries and by international financial institutions to provide liquidity and other support measures to ease the debt burden of developing countries, and *encourages* all relevant actors, including private and commercial creditors to address risks of debt vulnerabilities, through existing channels, in developing countries due to the pandemic; (P9 FFD)

OP 33. *Stresses* the important role that official developmental assistance plays in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilise public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries, and achieve Sustainable Development Goals. (based on Addis Ababa Action Agenda PP22)

OP 34. *Invites* Member States as appropriate to consider the experience achieved by the international community in countering the COVID-19 pandemic in enhancing the effective implementation of relevant international conventions and multilateral instruments on transport and transit with the aim of promoting global sustainable transport; (new)

OP 35. *Emphasizes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the normal functioning of open markets, global supply chain connectivity and the flow of essential goods, and that these disruptions hinder the fight against poverty, hunger and inequality, ultimately undermining our efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and reaffirms that emergency measures must be targeted, proportionate, transparent, and temporary, and that they do not create unnecessary barriers to trade or disruption to global supply chains, and are consistent with WTO rules, and reaffirms that emergency measures must not create unnecessary barriers to trade or disruption to global supply chains, and calls upon Member States to reaffirm the critical importance of connected global supply chains in ensuring the

unimpeded flow of vital medical and food supplies and other essential goods and services across borders, by air, by land and by sea; (based on Joint Statement on Open Markets, Flow of Essential Goods and Supply Chain Connectivity, and P11 FFD)

OP 36. *Encourages* donors to leverage the global Aid for Trade agenda to enable developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to benefit from the opportunities afforded by global value chains and foreign investment in their sustainable recovery efforts; (verbatim P11 FFD)

OP 37. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen development cooperation and to increase access to concessional finance, especially in the context of the global pandemic, and *calls upon* donors that have not done so to intensify their efforts to fulfil their respective official development assistance commitments, particularly to least developed countries; (P12 FFD)

OP 38. *Emphasizes* that illicit financial flows, in particular those caused by tax evasion, corruption and transnational organized crime, reduce the availability of vital resources for responding to and recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and financing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and *calls upon* Member States to recommit to addressing the challenges of preventing and combating illicit financial flows and strengthening international cooperation and good practices on assets return and recovery, including by more effective measures to implement existing obligations under the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and to implement effective, inclusive and sustainable measures to prevent and combat corruption within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (based on PP12, OP6, OP11 74/206; P14 FFD)

OP 39. *Calls upon* Member States and International Financial Institutions to provide more liquidity in the financial system, especially in all developing countries, and *supports* the continued examination of the broader use of special drawing rights to enhance the resilience of the international monetary system; (based on shared responsibility report; OP26 74/202)

OP 40. *Calls upon* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to promote research and capacity-building initiatives, as well as to enhance cooperation on and access to science, innovation, technologies, technical assistance, and knowledge sharing, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, especially with developing countries, in a collaborative, coordinated and transparent manner and on mutually agreed terms in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and towards advancing the Sustainable Development Goals; (based on OP27(h) 74/4)

Building Back Better

OP 41. *Reaffirms* its full commitment to the 2030 Agenda as the blueprint for building back better after the pandemic and calls upon Member States to ensure that efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for all, by reaching all its goals and targets, are strengthened and accelerated in this decade of action for building more sustainable, peaceful, just, equitable, inclusive and resilient societies where no one is left behind and make sustainable long-term investments to eradicate poverty in all its forms, as well as address inequalities and human rights abuses or violations, which have greatly exacerbated vulnerabilities and increased the negative effects of the pandemic and address climate change and the environmental crisis in order to build a better future for all; (briefs on human rights and global solidarity)

OP 42. *Recognizes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has tested the capacity of institutions and reaffirms its commitment to promote good governance at all levels and to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions and more responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes and *calls upon* Member States with support from the UN System to ensure a risk-informed response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, including by redoubling efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries; (based on 74/4 27(d); 70/1 P35)

OP 43. *Emphasizes* that the crisis provides an opportunity to consider the international debt architecture and the international financial system, with a view of its strengthening; (based FFD; debt report)

OP 44. *Calls upon* Member States to build, strengthen and promote health systems, including primary health care, that are strong, resilient, functional, well governed, responsive, accountable, integrated, community-based, people-centred and capable of quality service delivery, supported by a competent health workforce, adequate health infrastructure and essential public health functions and capacities, enabling legislative and regulatory frameworks, as well as sufficient and sustainable funding, and calls upon donors and other relevant stakeholders to support countries that lack capacity to implement such measures and recognizes the value of an integrated “One Health” approach that fosters cooperation between the human health, animal health, and plant health, as well as environmental and other relevant sectors, and underlines the urgent need of continued close work between the long-standing Tripartite, together with other relevant parts of the UN system and relevant stakeholders in this regard; (based on OP9 74/2 UHC PD; UNEA 3/4, OP 24; WHA 73.1 OP9)

OP 45. *Calls upon* Member States to develop recovery plans that promote sustainable development and drive transformative change towards more inclusive and just societies including by empowering and engaging all women and girls, especially those in vulnerable situations; (UN Policy Brief on Women and COVID-19)

OP 46. *Further stresses* that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need to reduce the risk of the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, desertification and biodiversity loss, and emphasize the need to support and invest in adaptation and action at all levels to enhance efforts to build resilience through, inter alia, disaster risk reduction, community empowerment and participation and the sustainable management of ecosystems and the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, including wildlife, to reduce the likelihood of zoonotic infections and the impacts and costs of disasters; (based on 74/218 OP5; 73/284; shared responsibility report)

OP 47. Urges Member States to adopt a climate- and environment-responsive approach to COVID-19 recovery efforts, including by aligning investments and domestic policies with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC, reversing biodiversity loss, and strengthening approaches that reduce emissions and enhance both resilience and efficiency, such as increasing the global share of renewable energy, promoting pathways towards climate-resilient development, developing more ambitious national plans and, for parties to the Paris Agreement communicating or updating their Nationally Determined Contributions in 2020, immediately curbing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking climate change and biodiversity into account in fiscal planning, budgeting, public investment management and procurement

practices, and emphasizes in this regard that mitigation of and adaptation to climate change represent an immediate and urgent global priority, and stresses the importance of mobilizing means of implementation from all sources, including adequate financial support inter alia for mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

OP 48. *Recognizes* that substantial digital divides and data inequalities exist within and among countries and regions, and between developed and all developing countries, and that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communication technologies, and urges Member States and other relevant stakeholders to accelerate the catalytic role that digital technologies play in reducing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on education, health, communication, commerce and business continuity and to take concerted action to further digital governance and economy, scientific research, emerging technologies and new data sources and to build resilient, inclusive and integrated data and statistical systems under the leadership of National Statistical Offices, that can respond to the increased and urgent data demands in times of disaster and ensure a path towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; (based on 73/141)

Partnerships, Commitments and the Way Forward

OP 49. *Encourages* the continued implementation of current reforms of the UN development system and *affirms* that a reinvigorated resident coordinator system allow for a better, more integrated and coherent support to countries and that a strategic, flexible, country-owned, results and action-oriented UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, as well as its transparency and accountability will help support countries' response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic while safeguarding and accelerating progress toward achieving the sustainable development goals; (based on OP1 72/279; UN response framework)

OP 50. *Further encourages* the UN development system and the UN country teams, in close cooperation with International Financial Institutions and other relevant international stakeholders, to support countries' responses to the pandemic and its consequences based on countries' program needs and priorities, including by building on the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19, and help develop preparedness capacities to prevent, detect and respond to ongoing and future public health threats including the regional challenges of cross-border nature; (new)

OP 51. *Urges* the strengthening of international cooperation at all levels, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships to contain, mitigate and defeat the pandemic and its consequences, including by exchanging information, scientific knowledge and best practices and to intensify their contributions to the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (new)

OP 52. *Encourages* Member States to engage all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, as appropriate, through the establishment of participatory and transparent multi-stakeholder platforms and partnerships, to provide input to the development, implementation and evaluation of health- and social-related policies and

reviewing progress for the achievement of national objectives for universal health coverage; (verbatim OP9 74/20)

OP 53. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders, including the private sector and International Financial Institutions, to mobilize a large-scale, coordinated and comprehensive global response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, taking note of the Secretary-General's report *Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity* where the need of a multilateral response amounting to at least 10 per cent of global GDP is highlighted; (based on solidarity report)

OP 54. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders to mobilize resources to support UN appeals to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, while underlining the importance of rapid and flexible funding and for these efforts not to replace or divert resources away from other emergencies or ongoing work to safeguard progress in achieving the sustainable development goals, and supports the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) and Country-based Pooled Funds, which have already played a key role in the humanitarian response, and will continue to do so; (based on UN response framework)

OP 55. *Urges* Member States and all relevant actors to align investments with the 2030 Agenda, including investments supporting progress towards compliance with International Health Regulations (2005), universal health coverage and reduction of inequalities, to help ensure a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as pandemic preparedness and the prevention and detection of and response to any future global health threats, including outbreaks and antimicrobial resistance; (based on P16 FFD)

OP 56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to work with all relevant stakeholders and mobilize the UN's network of partnerships to support Member States, upon their request, and other actors in national, regional and international responses to the COVID-19 pandemic; (based on OP9.1 WHA Res; PP10 S/RES/2177 (2014); UN response framework)

OP 57. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide regular updates to the General Assembly on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session;

OP 58. *Decides* to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution under the agenda item of "global health and foreign policy" of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly. (new)