INICIATIVAS Y RESPUESTAS POR ORGANIZACIONES DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO CONJUNTO DE CUMBRES (GTCC) ANTE LA CRISIS DEL COVID-19 EN LA REGIÓN

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Washington, D.C.
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COMISION ECONOMICA PARA AMERICA LATIN Y EL CARIBE (CEPAL)

La pandemia originada por el Covid 19 nos encuentra con sistemas de salud fragmentados y sin cobertura universal donde más del 47% de la población se encuentra sin acceso a la seguridad social.

Traerá graves consecuencias económicas y sociales. Proyectamos que la región registrará para 2020 un crecimiento negativo de, al menos, -1,8%. De confirmarse los datos base, pasaremos de los actuales 186 millones de pobres a 220 millones, y de los actuales 67,5 millones de latinoamericanos y caribeños que viven en condición de pobreza extrema a 90,8 millones.

Para apoyar el seguimiento y monitoreo del progreso a mediano y largo plazo la CEPAL ha desarrollado este Observatorio, que recopila y pone a disposición tanto las políticas públicas que los países de latinoamericana y caribeña están tomando para limitar el impacto de la pandemia de COVID-19, como el análisis de los impactos económicos y sociales que éstas van a tener a nivel nacional y sectorial (www.cepal.org). Asimismo, hemos reiniciado de modo virtual un amplio abanico de reuniones intergubernamentales (ministros de finanzas, desarrollo social, mujer, adultos mayores, planificación) a fin de intercambiar experiencias, buenas prácticas y espacios de cooperación.

PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)

Current Situation:

COVID-19 pandemic has now surpassed 1 million cases and 50,000 deaths worldwide, with Europe accounting for 75% of the new daily cases.

In the Americas, as of 2 April 2020 (2pm WDC time), 51 countries and territories reported 247,473 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 5,600 deaths. The last 24 hours, our Region showed an increase of 14% in the number of cases and 23% in the number of deaths.

The United States represents 86% of the cases and the deaths in Region and it is now the country with the highest number of cumulative confirmed cases in the world. In the State of New York, 37% of those tested, resulted positive for COVID-19, the number of deaths increased 3-fold in the past five days, and the new hospitalized patients increased 15% in one day, 25% of them in intensive care rooms with ventilators.

Other countries in the PAHO region with the highest cumulative number of cases are Canada, Brazil, Chile, and Ecuador.
33 out of the 35 countries in the Americas have adopted additional exit and entry bans and border restrictions, significantly interfering with international traffic. Only Mexico and Nicaragua have not.

Countries with larger numbers of confirmed cases are the ones that have expanded surveillance and implemented more laboratory testing.

Almost all countries declared national emergency and are working around the clock on establishing COVID-19 health facilities.

**Preparedness:**

Long before COVID-19, all countries in the Americas have been strengthening their capacity to respond to Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI):

- There are currently around 700 sentinel sites for SARI surveillance, distributed in all countries in the Region.
- Laboratory capacity to conduct RT-PCR (Real Time – Polymerase Chain Reaction) surveillance is in place in 31 countries.
- All countries had developed their Nacional Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Plans
- Our Countries have been strengthening the essential public health functions and have been assessing their capacity through the International Health Regulations

**PAHO Response to COVID-19**

Daily updates are sent to all Member States through the IHR National Focal Point since 31 December

PAHO has been publishing Epidemic Alert and Updates on novel coronavirus since 16 January

On 17 January 2020 the Pan American Sanitary Bureau activated an organization-wide response to provide all 51 countries and territories in the Americas with technical cooperation to address and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Member States have been supported in strengthening national response plans and gap analysis, surveillance, case detection and contact tracing, building laboratory capacity through provision of test kits and training, infection prevention and control including supply of PPEs and training, case management and training for risk communication.

PAHO’s works under four key objectives from its Regional Response Strategy:

1: Ensure real-time information to countries and efficient coordination of national and regional response operations

2: Limit human-to-human transmission, including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, and preventing transmission amplification events

3: Identify, isolate, and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients, and

4: Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities, and counter misinformation

Update briefings have been organized with the Ministers of Health, Permanent Missions to the OAS, Sub-Regional Entities, National Emergency Management Offices, UN Agencies, International Partners, and the media

PAHO has also been providing guidance, training, supplies and equipment for: Surveillance, Laboratory, Infection prevention and control, Clinical management, Hospital readiness, Risk Communication, Additional Health Measures, among others.

Challenges:

In the absence of RT-PCR tests, many countries are now using or purchasing other type of lab kits including rapid test kits. In general, these rapid tests may serve to detect COVID-19 but should not be used to rule out cases.

Severe shortage of PPEs is putting an increased number of health care workers at risk especially in countries with weakest health systems and the ones with a high increase of cases.

Countries with previously weak health systems are particularly at risk. The health systems of this region are fragmented and segmented for the most part, with differential access to the poor and vulnerable groups. Social protection is variable across the region.

Another big challenge is the very low availability of ventilators to treat severe and critical patients and limited trained health care professionals in some countries.

International travel restrictions are impacting the delivery of COVID-19 and non COVID medicines, lab kits, PPE, vaccines and other supplies.
Final Remarks:

The COVID-19 crisis is one of the greatest challenges that we have faced, and it demands immediate coordinate health response and maximum financial and technical support for the poorest and most vulnerable people and countries.

This pandemic is straining health systems almost everywhere and, while we respond to COVID-19, we also need to maintain essential health services.

COVID-19 could have serious social, economic and political consequences, especially for the most vulnerable. We call on governments to put in place social welfare measures to ensure vulnerable people have access to health, food and other life essentials during this crisis.

Regional solidarity and joint work is more essential than ever to overcome this enormous challenge.

BANCO MUNDIAL

El Banco Mundial se ha movilizado de manera expedita en respuesta a la pandemia, proporcionando ayuda financiera y técnica a los países de Latinoamérica en dos frentes: respuesta inmediata a la emergencia sanitaria y apoyo continuado para atender los impactos sociales y económicos de la pandemia. Nuestros equipos técnicos trabajan muy de cerca con los gobiernos de la región y en coordinación con otros donantes, para compartir las experiencias exitosas de otros países del mundo en respuesta a la pandemia. Trabajamos en coordinación con el FMI y otras multilaterales para ofrecer el respaldo fiscal urgente que necesitan los países. A la fecha, hemos aprobado proyectos atendiendo la emergencia sanitaria en Ecuador, Paraguay, Argentina y Haití – proyectos en cuatro países centroamericanos serán aprobados a la brevedad. Hemos desembolsado en los últimos días casi USD 500 millones en créditos para atender desastres. En cerca de 15 países de la región estamos redirigiendo de común acuerdo con los Gobiernos, recursos no desembolsados de proyectos existentes para atender esta emergencia. En los próximos 15 meses esperamos aprobar recursos entre USD 7,000 millones y USD 10,000 millones para apoyar a los países en sus planes económicos y sociales para atenuar los impactos de largo plazo de la pandemia.

INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACIÓN PARA LA AGRICULTURA (IICA)

En un contexto de crecientes preocupaciones sobre la seguridad alimentaria en el hemisferio, el Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA) está poniendo a disposición de sus países miembros información relevante enfocada en esa materia y propuestas concretas de cooperación técnica.

Junto a la puesta en marcha de un Consejo Asesor para la Seguridad Alimentaria que transmite análisis y recomendaciones para tomar decisiones, y a la publicación de un Monitor sobre seguridad alimentaria, el IICA está impulsando reuniones virtuales de ministros de Agricultura de las diferentes regiones y subregiones del continente.
En estos encuentros se expresan preocupaciones sobre producción, inventarios, logística y comercialización de alimentos, así como una ralentización del comercio exterior y por la situación de los trabajadores golondrina y el comportamiento de los precios. El IICA recoge estos planteos para producir propuestas de cooperación técnica en beneficio de la institucionalidad agropecuaria y rural de las Américas.

**BANCO DE DESARROLLO DE AMÉRICA LATINA (CAF)**

- Es fundamental que exista una respuesta común, coordinada y fruto de la cooperación internacional particularmente entre los organismos que conforman el GTCC, y actuar de manera ágil, rápida y eficaz frente a las urgentes necesidades planteadas por nuestros países.

- CAF, Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina apoya a sus países accionistas con recursos financieros de rápido desembolso, para enfrentar la crisis actual entre las que destacamos:

1. **Activación de Línea de Crédito contingente de USD 50 millones por país.**
   - CAF renovó a inicios de marzo una línea de crédito contingente para apoyar la adecuada gestión del riesgo y prestación de una respuesta oportuna en los sistemas de salud.
   - Se trata de una línea de crédito contingente regional de USD 50 millones por país para atender de manera ágil y oportuna las emergencias que se pudieran presentar en sus países accionistas, en esta ocasión por cuenta de la pandemia del COVID-19.

2. **Línea de Crédito USD 2.500 millones**
   - CAF ha puesto a disposición de los países una Línea de Crédito de Emergencia de rápido desembolso de carácter contracíclico hasta por USD 2.500 millones, que le permitirá a las autoridades ofrecer una respuesta rápida y oportuna para mitigar los efectos económicos de la expansión del COVID-19.
   - Con esta línea de crédito CAF busca agilizar la aprobación de operaciones que apoyen de manera rápida y eficaz las medidas de emergencia que están adoptando nuestros países para mitigar los efectos del COVID-19 en la economía y en la calidad de vida de las personas.

3. **Redireccionar operaciones de financiamiento aprobadas para enfrentar la crisis.**
   - CAF permitirá redireccionar operaciones de crédito aprobadas, conforme a su normativa, y a petición del país prestatario respectivo, la reasignación de recursos aún no desembolsados de préstamos existentes a la mitigación de los efectos del COVID-19.

4. **Medidas en apoyo al Sector Privado y empresas**
   - Con miras a apoyar al sector privado y mantener su operatividad y fomentar su posterior recuperación, CAF pone a disposición de los países líneas de crédito, garantías y préstamos para apoyar el sector privado de América Latina. A través de esta medida, CAF continuará
apoyando al sistema bancario de nuestros países y, de manera prioritaria, a los bancos de desarrollo a fin de que puedan colocar recursos al sector productivo, en particular a las pequeñas y medianas empresas; y seguirá movilizando recursos de países terceros y socios estratégicos con miras a complementar los esfuerzos que vienen desplegando nuestros países.

- Las líneas de crédito y préstamos están orientadas a apoyar mayormente a las pequeñas y medianas empresas, el sector de la salud y otros sectores críticos afectados por la emergencia sanitaria y evitar la ruptura de las cadenas de pagos.

5. Cooperación Técnica No Reembolsable para enfrentar la pandemia.

- CAF aprobó el otorgamiento de fondos de cooperación técnica no reembolsable por hasta 400,000 dólares por país para acciones y compras inmediatas relacionadas con el COVID-19.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Since January, and in line with WHO recommendations, IOM’s global workforce has been mobilized across the world, drawing down on decades of experience, most recently with the Ebola epidemic and working with dozens of governments to plan their responses and save lives as the global health crisis evolves into the most significant mobility crisis ever.

IOM’s strategic response focuses on reaching the vulnerable and building operational capacities to address the mobility dimensions of this pandemic. These actions include:

- Risk communication and community engagement activities, by leveraging community networks to ensure public health information is communicated in accessible and culturally appropriate ways to the most vulnerable, including migrants, regardless of status. IOM has conducted information sessions in mainland camps for migrants, translating government information, as well as distributing additional supplies.

- Cross-border coordination and capacity building to strengthen health surveillance at entry and exit points (airports, seaports and land border crossings) in dozens of states. IOM is providing a daily Global Mobility Restriction Overview, as well as Country-Level Restriction Mapping, outlining new and complex travel restriction measures to support colleagues across the organization.

- Crisis coordination to facilitate information exchange between stakeholders.

- Trainings for government employees; IOM has previously undertaken trainings on Standard Operating Procedures at point of entry during health emergencies in the context of Ebola response, in Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Senegal. This can be extended to address COVID-19 operational needs and be done virtually.

- Population mobility mapping exercises to anticipate needs and prioritize measures by layering information about travel restrictions, points of entry status, airlines and the status of stranded
migrants, in collaboration with WHO. It is important that governments and frontline response teams have a solid understanding of population movements and mobility dynamics so vulnerable groups can be reached in a timely manner.

- **Enhanced surveillance, and WASH services** at entry points. IOM is increasing water access and hygiene measures at scale across its operations, to minimize the risk of contagion. In other locations, and across Asia, all US-bound migrants undergoing health checks at IOM centers receive information, hand sanitizer and tissues.

**IOM's Response in the Americas**

- **Through its Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform**, is coordinating the COVID-19 response for refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the region. Working with WHO/PAHO, Regional Sectors and members of the Regional Platform provide regional guidance on adapting modalities of work to ensure continuity of delivery of life-saving aid and cash assistance (available in a dedicated section of R4V.info), while identifying areas for priority interventions and providing crucial information to refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

- **In Central America and Mexico, partners are modifying the delivery of assistance (e.g. prioritizing cash and NFIs) to respond to the COVID-19 situation.** Activities supporting livelihoods or registration, counselling and cash distribution in the sub-region are adjusted and conducted in alignment with WHO/PAHO recommendations.

- **The Sub-regional Platform in the Southern Cone is conducting assessments of needs and capacities of partners.** Based thereon R4V partners have prioritized shelter solutions, NFIs, food assistance and cash-based interventions to the most vulnerable refugees and migrants in border areas and in urban centres, where the majority of them are located.

**Regional Sectors**

- **The Regional Health Sector developed key recommendations on the COVID-19 response for refugees and migrants that were distributed to regional and national sectors.** The Sector is prioritizing its assistance to national levels, so that national and international organizations continue to maintain health needs atop their priorities.

- **The Regional Shelter/NFI and Humanitarian Transportation Sectors are prioritizing guidance on distributions and market-based interventions for NFIs, as well as measures to implement isolation and enhancing WASH facilities within shelters**, using CBIs for temporary accommodation solutions, e.g. in hotels. For transportation, where operations are still running, the Sectors are advising on enhanced WASH measures prior to and during journeys. The Sectors are also developing and disseminating sector-specific messages to platforms for use in camp-like settings, distribution sites and transport terminals.

- **The Regional Food Security Sector is advising on adapted response modalities** for partners to ensure vulnerable populations continue receiving assistance. Some partners are considering take-home rations instead of school meals, or cash instead of in-kind modalities. The Sector is also monitoring food prices to assess the impact on food
security and adapt transfer values where needed. Advocacy with authorities and technical assistance are also ongoing to include vulnerable Venezuelans in national social protection systems. Levels of food insecurity are expected to increase due to the lack of income impacting disproportionately refugees and migrants.

- **The Reginal WASH Sector is prioritizing the communication of risks of COVID-19 and the promotion of hygiene practices among refugees and migrants.** Having observed an increased need for cleaning and hygiene products as well handwashing facilities in shelters and receiving hubs, the Sector is also coordinating the provision of hand sanitizers to households, communal spaces and handwashing facilities in public spaces. Access to water and hygiene supplies continues to be a critical gap for people on the move.

- **The Regional Education Sector is developing guidance to maintain continuity of education services** for refugees and migrants through alternative non-formal education programs. More than 400 million children in the region are affected. The Sector is compiling good practices concerning flexible home-based learning delivered through on-line platforms, radio and TV.

- **The Regional Protection Sector is working to activate virtual channels and hotlines to maintain assistance and legal orientation to refugees and migrants.** The Sector is developing a factsheet concerning the impact of the COVID-19 situation and related changes of activities, highlighting disruption of services and potential threats to the safety and dignity of refugees and migrants. Key protection messages and a collection of good institutional practices towards refugees and migrants have been produced and will be disseminated. The GBV and Child Protection Sub-Sectors are also monitoring the situation as many women are now confined with abusive partners, vulnerable to sexual exploitation, assault and to other forms of GBV, with a direct impact on children. Negative coping mechanisms are rising due to social distancing and lack of income generating activities leading to increased homelessness. Human trafficking & smuggling is expected to increase as borders are closed and organized crime networks may take advantage of the situation. The Sub-Sector is preparing key messages for authorities and stakeholders about trafficking & smuggling risks linked to the implementation of COVID-19 measures.

- **Employment opportunities for refugees and migrants, in both formal and informal sectors, are reducing due to movement restrictions.** The Integration Sector developed key messages on workers’ rights in the current context and is promoting good practices adopted by authorities in the region to facilitate the integration of foreign health professionals in the response.

In view of the impact of the pandemic on IOM’s daily operations, including the increasing number of travel restrictions, a thorough assessment is being undertaken to ensure the continued safety of the staff, partners and all beneficiaries of the organization. Across all of IOM’s activities, priority is given to mainstreaming protection concerns within the COVID-19 response to ensure that our efforts are people-centered, inclusive and do no harm to the populations we assist. For more information, visit [https://www.iom.int/covid19](https://www.iom.int/covid19).

For more Information, contact Luca Dall’Oglio, Chief of Mission, IOM Washington IOMWashington@iom.int
My regards and gratitude to the Secretary-General of Organization of American States, Luis Almagro, for the opportunity to provide the following statement at the Organization of American States High Level Meeting to Address the Regional Impact of the COVID-19.

**Context**

Latin America and the Caribbean has over 23,000 cases confirmed as of 2 April 2020. Every country in the region now has confirmed cases and nine countries have surpassed 1,000 cases, including Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Dominican Republic Mexico, Panama, Peru and Columbia. In terms of cases by 100,000 people, Panama is the country in the region with the most cases, at 32.

We observe large heterogeneity in the region in terms of capacity to test, which partly explains large uncertainty on the extent and dynamic of the problem. Just to give you an example, while Brazil has 5 times more reported cases than Mexico, it has administered over 10 times more tests.

LAC is a region characterized by low growth, high inequality and high levels of informality. The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 will be compounded with these existing vulnerabilities and have a disproportionate effect on the poorest. Most governments in the region have responded with strict social distancing measures to flatten the epidemiological curve, which will result in a deep recession. The consensus forecasts are at -3 to -4%, and it is not until 2022 that the region is expected to go back to its pre-crisis output levels in scenarios that foresee a U-shaped crisis pattern.

In terms of social distancing policies, most governments have closed schools, imposed curfews, typically between 19-5hrs, and banned entry for non-nationals (borders have remained open for merchandise). Some have imposed mandatory country-wide lockdowns (i.e. restricting all movement of individuals) as in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Peru.

To limit the effects that social distancing measures have on the economy, countries in the region have put placed exceptions on social security contributions (for instance, Argentina and Peru); allowed unemployment insurance claims without breaks in labor relations (Chile), deferred firms tax payments (for instance, Mexico and Haiti), and distributed lump-sum cash transfers (US$150 in Argentina, US$65 in Chile, US$40 in Colombia, US$110 in Peru). Challenges remain in terms of targeting benefits and reaching the informal sector.

**The UN Development System and UNDP’s Response**

As Co-Chair of the Regional UN Development System, together with Alicia Barcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, we have conducted a series of meetings with Regional Directors of Agencies, Funds and Programmes to discuss the UN System’s integrated response to the evolving situation in the region. Earlier this week we also held a meeting with the UN Deputy Secretary-General, Amina J. Mohammed, to discuss our coherent and multisectoral response.
As UNDP in LAC, we are in the mist of supporting countries in preparing, responding and recovering from this crisis. UNDP COs in LAC are engaging closely with government counterparts, offering timely and relevant policy and programmatic support, as well as facilitating procurement process for testing kits, protective personnel equipment and other medical equipment. UNDP has received requests for support from twenty-three governments in the region. Programmatic requests are varied and include hiring and training of medical personnel, conducting economic and social impact analysis, supporting governance issues, mitigating the impact on gender violence, and supporting communication strategies to reduce the impact of fake news and ensure that the most vulnerable populations receive adequate and timely information. It is also worth noting that most COs are also exploring alternatives to support the implementation of IFIs funds.

For example, in Paraguay, in partnership with CAF, UNDP delivered approximately 200,000 surgical masks to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Well-Being. In Bolivia, UNDP supported the government in the acquisition of testing equipment for COVID-19. In Uruguay, UNDP is supporting the government with a communication campaign to stop the spread of misinformation regarding the virus. UNDP Accelerator Labs in LAC are also engaging with governments to support their efforts in new and innovative ways. In Paraguay, for example, they are crowdsourcing solutions to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the informal sector.

At the regional level we have launched a Series of COVID-19 Policy Papers, to promote a collective reflection on the response to the Covid-19 health crisis and its economic and social effects on our societies. The series includes regional level analysis, as well as papers analyzing the socio-economic impact of the crises at the country level. This series also contributes to the integrated approach established by the UN reform and aspires to become an important input into the coherent response of the United Nations development system at the global, regional, and national levels.

Allow me to close by celebrating this important initiative to address the regional impact of COVID-19 and expressing our strong commitment to continue to engage and collaborate with it.

ORGANIZACIÓN PARA LA COOPERACIÓN Y EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICOS
(OECD)

La pandemia de coronavirus está teniendo un alto costo en vidas humanas, causando gran sufrimiento e incertidumbre en todas las economías y sociedades. Se trata de una crisis de salud pública sin precedentes en la historia reciente, que está poniendo a prueba nuestra resiliencia y nuestra capacidad de respuesta colectiva. También trae consigo la mayor crisis económica y financiera del siglo XXI. La OCDE estima que el impacto directo inicial de las medidas de distanciamiento social podría alcanzar el 25% del PIB, lo que implica que el crecimiento anual del PIB sufriría cerca del 2% por cada mes que un país pase en confinamiento. Además, estimamos que el confinamiento afectará directamente a sectores que representan hasta un tercio del PIB de las principales economías.

Esta crisis sobreviene en un contexto de grandes incertidumbres en la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Hace solo unos meses, fuimos testigos de la ola de protestas desencadenadas por el

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\[1\] In Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay
descontento social, las aspiraciones frustradas, la vulnerabilidad persistente y la creciente pobreza. La crisis que vivimos actualmente no hace sino exacerbar estos riesgos, así como los derivados de la creciente volatilidad de los mercados financieros, las tensiones comerciales internacionales, y el bajo crecimiento económico de la región, que apenas alcanzó el 0.1% en 2019, según datos de la CEPAL.

Además, el riesgo de que el impacto de la crisis recaiga en su mayor parte sobre los hogares y personas más vulnerables no puede ser ignorado. Muchas empresas podrían ir a la bancarrota, particularmente las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES), que representan el 99% de las empresas y el 60% del empleo en la región. La enorme pérdida de empleos podría perjudicar de manera desproporcionada a la clase media vulnerable, que hoy representa el 37% de la población, y que en su mayoría no cuenta con ninguna forma de protección social y no puede mitigar riesgos como la cuarentena o el aumento del gasto en atención médica.

En el área de salud pública, los retos de la región son considerables: en ALC, solo el 47% de la población tiene seguridad social y los niveles de equipamiento son menores que el promedio de la OCDE (México, Costa Rica, Colombia y Chile tienen máximo 2.1 camas por 1000 habitantes, mientras que el promedio de la OCDE se sitúa en 4.61). Y, por supuesto, sectores como el turismo se verán enormemente afectados por esta crisis.

Para afrontar estos retos, necesitamos un nivel de ambición similar al del plan Marshall, en el que América Latina y el Caribe deben tener voz. Necesitamos un paquete financiero excepcional para traducir las políticas en acciones, particularmente para los países que ingresan a la crisis de COVID-19 con discusiones internacionales en curso para la gestión de su deuda pública, como Argentina y Ecuador. Es el momento de desatar el poder de la cooperación internacional en la región y de un sistema multilateral revitalizado, apuntalando las medidas financieras con mecanismos para compartir conocimientos, diálogos de políticas y transferencias tecnológicas, para estimular una recuperación duradera y sustentable. Necesitamos la solidaridad de todos, pero sobre todo de los que más tienen.

La OCDE está movilizando su experiencia para ayudar a los gobiernos a desarrollar políticas efectivas en todos los sectores necesarios para frenar la propagación de la pandemia y mitigar sus efectos económicos y sociales en muchas áreas: salud, impuestos, trabajo y empleo, PYMES, educación, ciencia y tecnología, intercambios, inversiones, entre otros. En este sentido, pone a disposición su nueva plataforma (http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/) como respuesta a la crisis con el objetivo de proporcionar datos oportunos, análisis, asesoramiento y soluciones, así como información sobre las medidas de salud, económicas y sociales de países de todo el mundo.