



## WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS?

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## COVID-19 Guidance

COVID-19 is a test of societies, of governments, of communities and of individuals. It is a time for solidarity and cooperation to tackle the virus, and to mitigate the effects, often unintended, of measures designed to halt the spread of COVID-19. Respect for human rights across the spectrum, including economic, social, and cultural rights, and civil and political rights, will be fundamental to the success of the public health response and recovery from the pandemic.

### COVID-19 and human rights

#### [Overview](#)

COVID-19 Guidance:  
[Web](#) | [PDF](#)

#### Specific guidance

[Detention \(PDF\)](#)[Children in detention \(PDF\)](#)[Migrants \(PDF\)](#)[Women \(PDF\)](#)[LGBTI people \(PDF\)](#)

#### Related UN links

[WHO - COVID-19](#)[UN COVID-19 portal](#)[COVID-19 and Special Procedures](#)

<b>Access to health care</b>	+
<b>Emergency measures</b>	+
<b>Leaving no one behind</b>	+
<b>Housing</b>	+
<b>Persons with disabilities</b>	+
<b>Older persons</b>	+
<b>People in detention and institutions</b>	+
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<b>Food</b>	+
<b>Privacy</b>	+
<b>Children</b>	+
<b>Gender</b>	+
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	+
<b>Indigenous peoples</b>	-

- States should take into account Indigenous peoples' distinctive concepts of health, including their traditional medicine, consult and consider the free prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in

the development of preventive measures on COVID-19.

- States should put in place measures for control over the entry of any person in indigenous territories, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, in particular through their representative institutions.
- For those indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation or initial contact, States and other parties should consider them to be particularly vulnerable groups. Cordons that prevent outsiders from entering the territories of these peoples should be strictly implemented to avoid any contact.

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<b>Minorities</b>	+
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