Introduction

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What Is A Coronavirus?

- **Coronaviruses are a class of virus,** named for their circular shape, that cause a wide variety of illnesses in mammals and birds.

- **Respiratory infections are the most common type of infections** caused by coronaviruses in humans.

- They **cause approximately 15-20 percent of all colds** but also can be **more severe such as MERS and SARS**.

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What Is This Coronavirus Called?

- This virus has been given the name **severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)** to represent that it is a sister of the original SARS virus.

- The disease that the virus causes has been named **coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)**.

- For the purposes of this webinar, when I say coronavirus I mean SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 specifically.
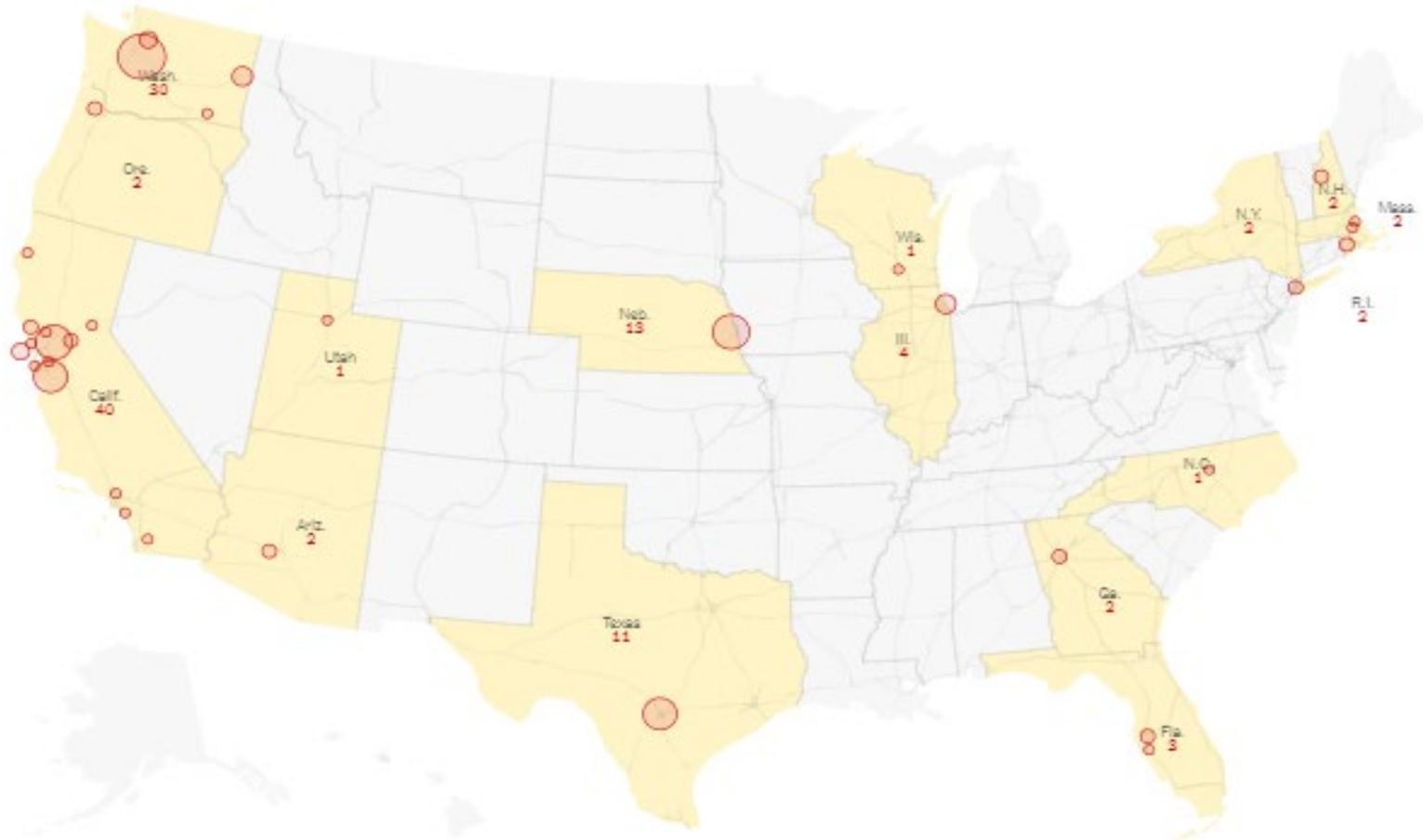
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How Many Cases Are There?

Country	Confirmed Cases	Recovered	Deaths
Mainland China	80,270	49,928	2,981
South Korea	5,621	41	28
Iran	2,922	552	92
Italy	2,502	160	79
United States	128	8	9
TOTAL	94,250	51,026	3,214

Facts About COVID-19

- In a study of **72,000+ cases of COVID-19** in Mainland China, researchers at China's CDC found:
    - Overall **2.3% case fatality rate** (CFR) (among the 72,000+ cases). The WHO now says **3.4% CFR.**
    - Most cases are mild but **among the critically ill, the CFR was 49.0%.**
    - 87% of patients were aged 30 to 79 years, only 1% (each) were under 10 or 10-19.
    - This disease hits the elderly the hardest – the **CFR was 14.8% in patients 80 and older** and 8.0% in patients ages 70 to 79.
    - More transmissible than SARS or MERS but **less deadly**.
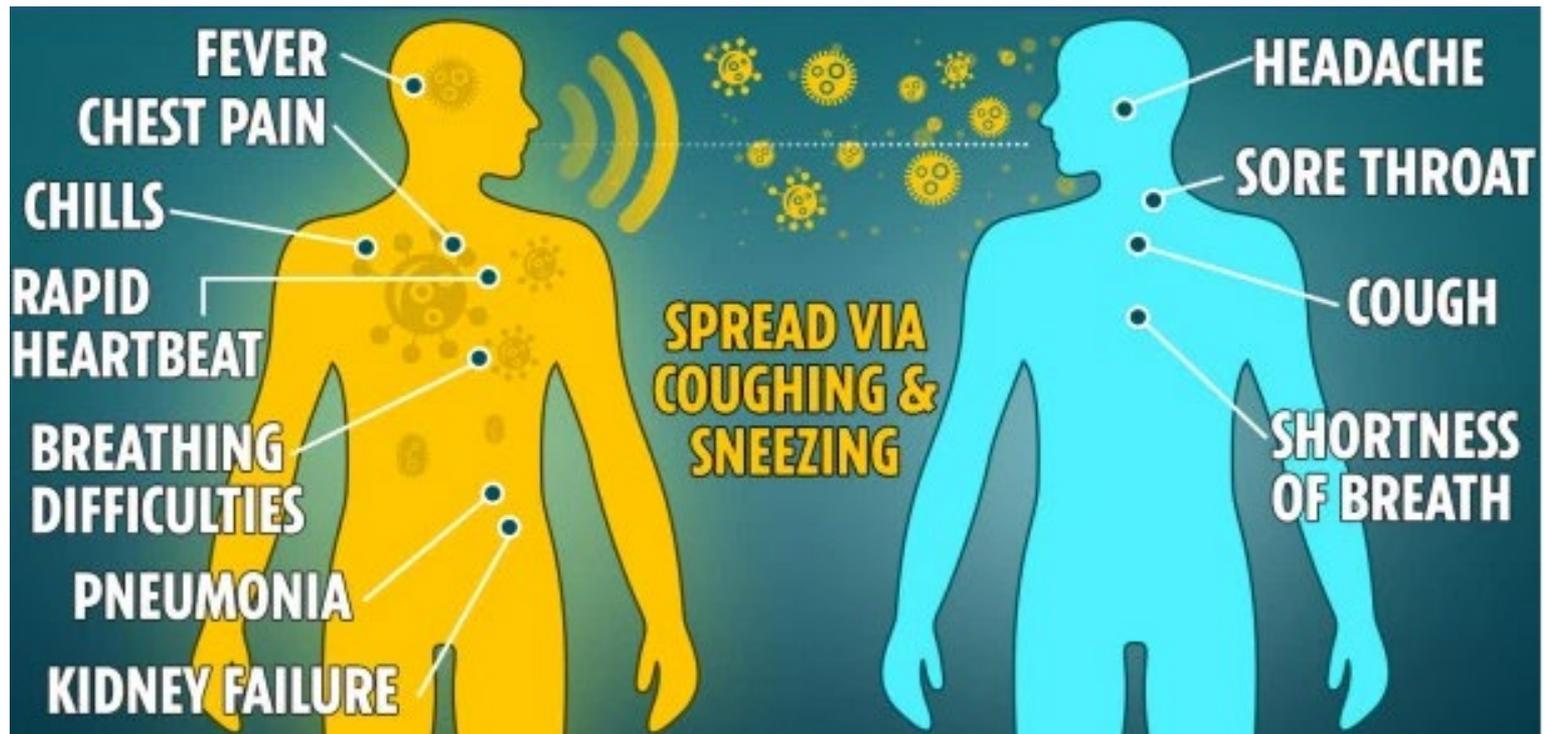   - SARS had a CFR of 9.6%; MERS has a CFR of 34.4%. **The flu usually has a CFR of 0.1%.**

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COVID-19 in the United States

Considerations for Planning

- Supply chain challenges – production schedules have high dependency on Chinese imports and "just-in-time" manufacturing.
  - Limited supplies and panic purchases.
- Quarantine – 14 days if exposed/at-risk.
- Isolation – up to 3 weeks or more.

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How Does the Virus Spread?

Personal and Familial Protection – Do's

- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water (temp doesn't matter) but **soap is critical.**
- Switch to paper towels or designate a separate hand towel for each person.
- If you can't wash hands use hand sanitizer (make your own if needed).
- Touch elevator buttons with knuckles, bump elbows instead of shaking hands etc.
- If sick, call the doctor's office before going in and follow their instructions.

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Personal and Familial Protection – Don'ts

- Don't wear a mask unless YOU are very sick.
- Avoid touching money or wash hands after touching it. Wear gloves if you work with money a lot.
- Don't travel to at-risk countries.
- Don't share utensils, even with family members.
- Don't double dip that chip!
- Avoid using bare hands on door handles.

Quarantine – 14 Days

- Are you ready for a 14 day quarantine? Do you have:
  - Food and water
  - Pet food
  - Medications
  - Hygiene supplies – including extra soap, paper towels, tissues
  - Cash

Quarantine – 14 Days

- Are you ready for a 14 day quarantine?
  - How will children access education?
  - How will you carry out your work or do you have enough sick leave?
  - How will dogs get walked (pets may need to be quarantined as well)?
  - Do you have enough "stuff" to entertain your family for 2 weeks together?

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Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

- "A **COOP plan** is a collection of resources, actions, procedures, and information that is developed, tested, and held in readiness for use in the event of a major disruption of operations."
  - http://emergency.ucf.edu/coop.html

- It is a living document and should be reviewed, practiced and revised constantly.

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Stages of a COOP

□ There are four stages of a COOP:

▫ Readiness and preparedness

▫ Implementation/Activation

▫ Continuity Operations

▫ Recovery/Review/Revision

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COOP - Readiness and Preparedness

- Development of the plan including:
  - Analysis of likely hazards in your area
  - Assessment and inventory of resources – human, financial, physical
  - Development of an electronic and paper back-up of all contracts, files and important contacts.
  - Create a staff phone tree.
  - Develop a crisis communication plan.
  - Determine "hit by the bus" options for staffing.

COOP - Implementation/Activation

- Designated Activator:
  - Notifies key personnel including staff, board, volunteers and clients.
  - Issues press release (if applicable).
  - Ensures smooth transition into continuity.

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COOP - Continuity Operations

- Considerations:
  - Who is writing checks if your CFO and/or your electronic system is unavailable? Signing authority?
  - Where are staff working? Remote from home, relocation to another office – in community, in new community?
  - Is there a like-minded organization that can share resources – space, services etc.
  - What services need to be modified?
  - How are costs being managed?

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COOP - Recovery/Review/Revision

- After the event – hold an "After Action Report"
  - AARs are useful to determine what worked, what didn't work and what needs to be changed.
  - Seek input from all stakeholders. It may have worked from a staff perspective but not for clients.
  - Provides suggestions for new areas to examine in editing the COOP.
- Rewrite the COOP as needed. Practice!

COOP in the Time of COVID-19

☐ Biggest impact will be quarantines. If one staff member or client tests positive, it is possible that the entire staff (and any clients present) will be quarantined.

- How will staff carry out work?
- Is there remote access to shared drives?
- Does everyone have a work phone, laptop, home internet?
- Do sick staff have enough vacation time?
- Can payroll be met without staff working in the office?

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COOP in the Time of COVID-19

- ☐ If there is only a partial reduction of staff:

- ☐ How can the needs of clients be met without full staff complement? Can another agency shoulder the load?

- ☐ What services can be reduced or delayed? What is essential and what is a luxury?

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COOP in the Time of COVID-19

❑ What new needs are arising?

- ❑ Are clients more vulnerable? Do they have extra needs because of the quarantine?

- ❑ How does service delivery need to change?

- ❑ Are NGOs in need of extra and flexible resources?

- ❑ Is a foundation trying to launch a new fund or manage a fund/grantmaking with limited resources?

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The Full Life Cycle of Disasters

CDP Helps Donors Go from Being Reactive to Strategic

All Funders *are* Disaster Funders

Disasters tend to fall outside of normal grantmaking guidelines, but destruction is often multi-dimensional, affecting:

☐ Housing

☐ Vulnerable Populations (e.g. communities color, seniors and low income)

☐ Children/Education
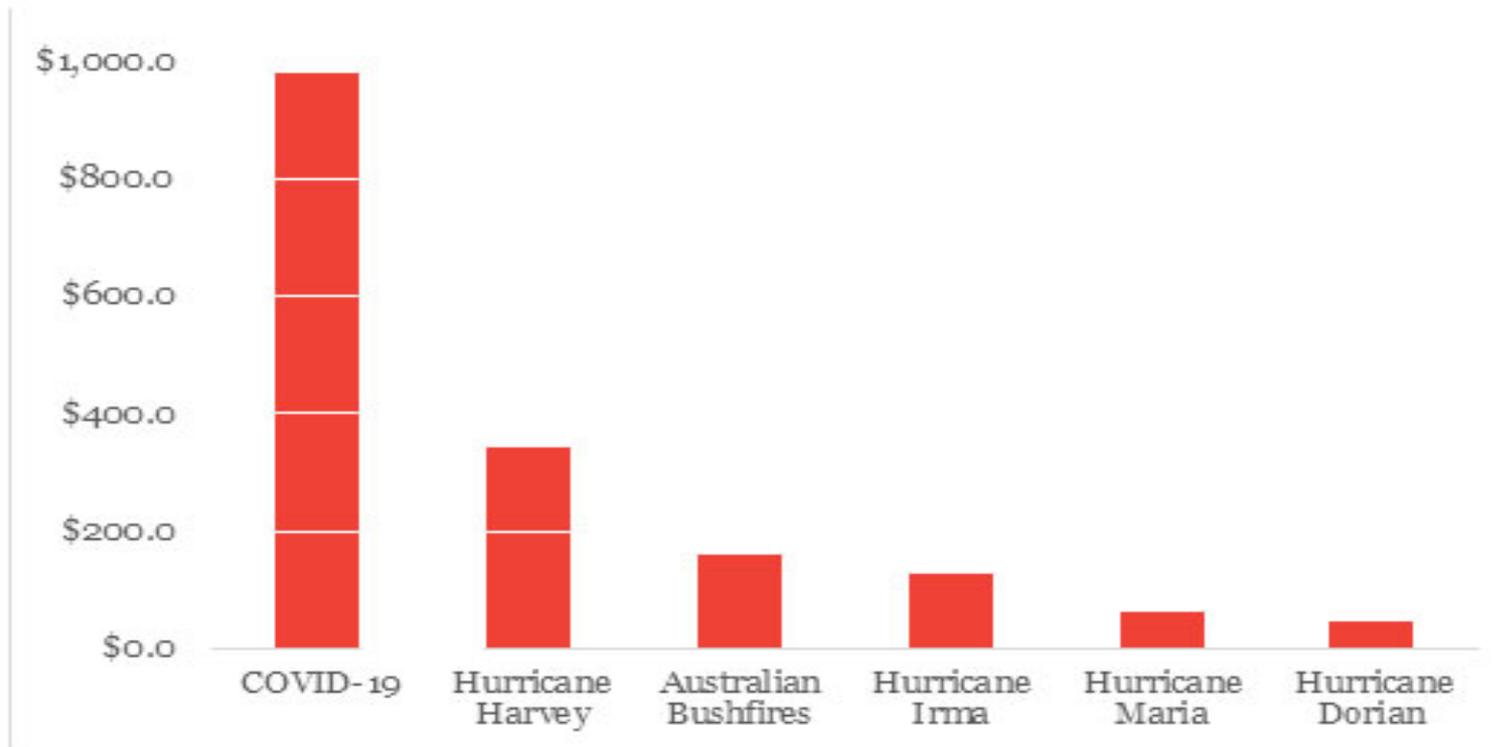
☐ Social Services and more
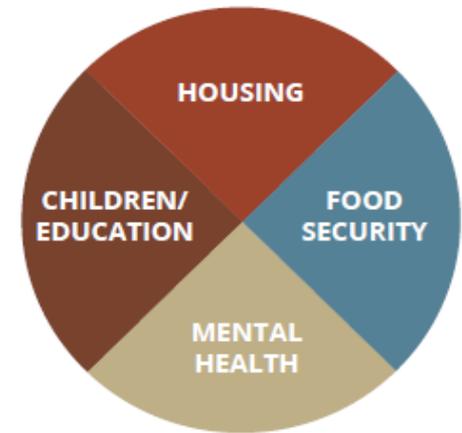
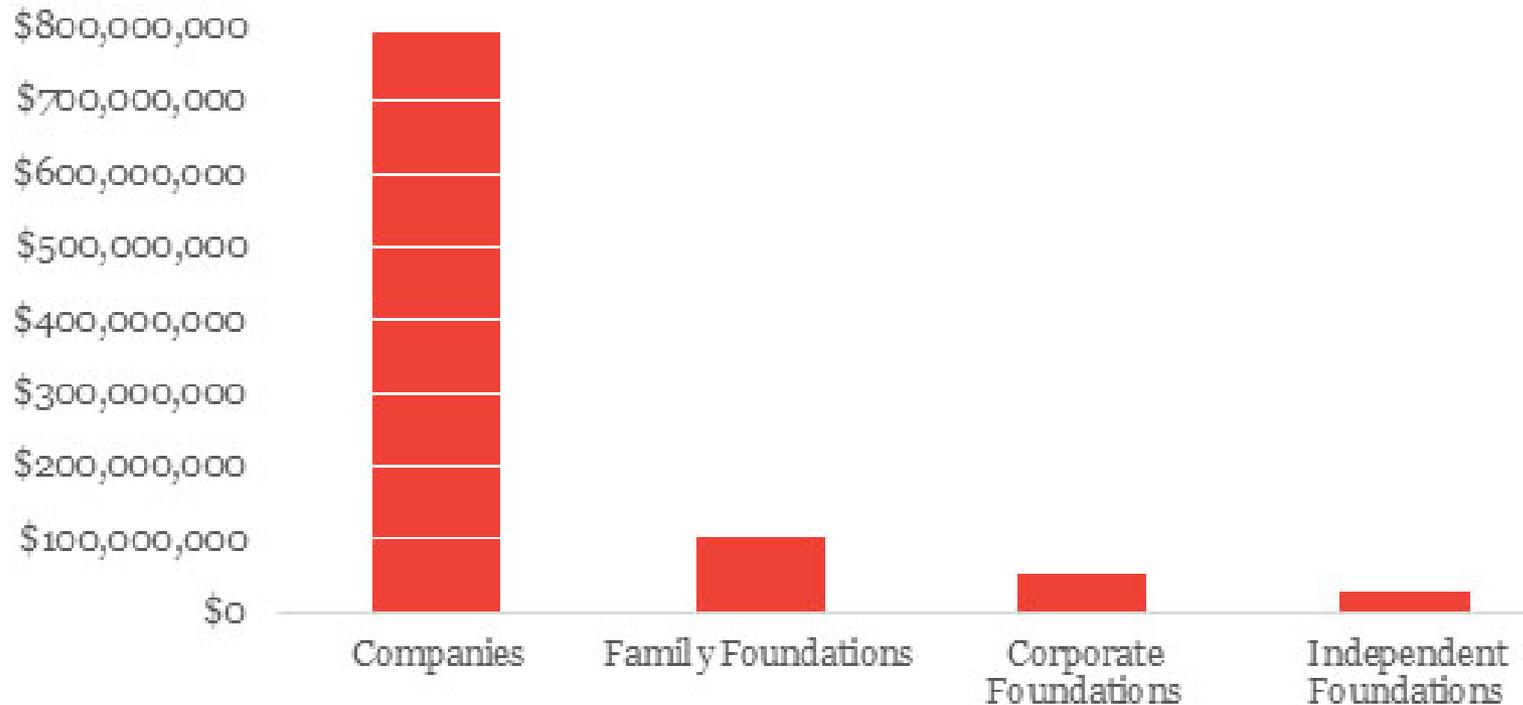**Examples of a Holistic Approach to Recovery**

At CDP, we urge all donors to consider the full arc of disasters and the full scope of needs for recovery.

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Comparative Contributions

Philanthropic funding for recent disasters

A bar chart showing philanthropic funding (in dollars) for: COVID-19 (~$1,000.0), Hurricane Harvey (~$350.0), Australian Bushfires (~$150.0), Hurricane Irma (~$120.0), Hurricane Maria (~$50.0), Hurricane Dorian (~$40.0). Y-axis ranges from $0.0 to $1,000.0 in increments of $200.0.

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COVID-19 Funders by Type

Bar chart showing COVID-19 funding by type: Companies (~$800,000,000), Family Foundations (~$100,000,000), Corporate Foundations (~$50,000,000), Independent Foundations (~$25,000,000).

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Funders – How to Help

☐ **Funding organizations that are working in areas with poor access to regular <u>medical services</u>.** People without access to regular medical care are more prone to have existing medical needs that make them more susceptible to infections of all types, including SARS-CoV-2. Supporting healthy populations will help limit the spread of all viruses and other infections.

☐ **Supporting groups who are focused on <u>WASH</u>** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene are key to limiting the spread of any infection, especially those that are spread by close contact. Increasing access to WASH resources will help limit the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and other infections.

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Funders – How to Help

- **Looking for organizations with significant capital needs.** Many public health, low-income and other clinics will not have the ability to make significant capital purchases of masks, gowns, gloves and other essential personal protective equipment (PPE). These items will help prevent the infection of essential medical staff who are at increased risk because of their close contact with people who may be infected.

- **Supporting the research into SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19.** While much is known about coronaviruses in general, this virus is new to infecting humans. Significant research into vaccines and anti-virals will be needed in order to achieve breakthroughs that may help save lives. It will also be important to ensure that vaccines and anti-virals are accessible to even the poorest countries and not amassed by wealthier nations.

- **Supporting research that was put on hold.** With much of the world's resources dedicated to understanding SARS-CoV-2, other crucial research has been put on hold. Funding to continue and advance those lines of research will help to maintain the successes.

Funders – How to Help

☐ **Finding ways to support quarantined individuals.** The use of quarantines is crucial to helping control the spread of any infectious disease, including COVID-19. However, extended quarantine times can be very difficult for the people who are quarantined. They are unable to go to work, go shopping for necessities, attend social functions or even see their families in some cases. Anything that can help make quarantine a little more bearable and mitigate the effects of social isolation (such as reduced income and increased mental health challenges) for people makes it more likely they will keep themselves quarantined for the appropriate amount of time. This includes supporting them once the quarantine is over, especially if they lost income, housing or employment.

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Funders – How to Help

- **Take the long view:** Even while focusing on immediate needs, remember that it will take some time for the full range of needs to emerge. Be patient in planning for disaster funding. Recovery will take a long time and funding will be needed throughout.

- **Recognize there are places private philanthropy can help that government agencies might not:** Private funders have opportunities to develop innovative solutions to help prevent or mitigate future disasters that the government cannot execute.

- **All funders are disaster philanthropists:** Even if your organization does not work in a particular geographic area or fund immediate relief efforts, you can look for ways to tie disaster funding into your existing mission. If you focus on education, health, children or vulnerable populations, disasters present prime opportunities for funding.

- **Ask the experts**: If you are considering supporting an organization that is positioned to work in an affected area, do some research. The Center for Disaster Philanthropy can provide resources and guidance about organizations working in affected communities.

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EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

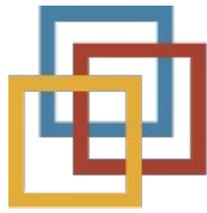**GRANTMAKING & RECOVERY FUNDS**

CONSULTING

Since its founding in 2010, CDP has raised funds, developed and mobilized resources, invested meticulously and engaged the philanthropic community in strategic approaches to build effectiveness in disaster response.

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Educational Resources

- Disaster Philanthropy Playbook
- Website featuring Blogs, Issue Insights, Disaster Profiles
- Webinars
- Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy
- U.S. Household Disaster Giving Report

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Strengthening Local Humanitarian Leadership Philanthropic Toolkit

This toolkit is designed to provide information about the concept of "localization" and the way in which a group of 14 U.S.-based funders are addressing philanthropy's role in strengthening local humanitarian leadership.

https://disasterplaybook.org/collaboration/strengthening-local-humanitarian-leadership-philanthropic-toolkit/

Curated Lists and CDP Pre-Check

☐ CDP is often asked for input to help funders understand which local, national and international NGOs are responding and which established funds to consider for support.

☐ We recognize how important it is to connect responding organizations with donors who want to support their work; we are committed to making effective and reliable recommendations.

▪ Formal Guidelines - https://disasterphilanthropy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CDP-NGO-Recommendations.pdf

▪ Information for Funders - https://disasterphilanthropy.org/consulting-services/helping-funders-respond/

▪ Information for NGOs - https://disasterphilanthropy.org/who-we-are/connecting-ngos-and-funders/

▪ CDP Pre-Check - https://disasterphilanthropy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CDP-Pre-Check-Form.docx

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Questions?

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