

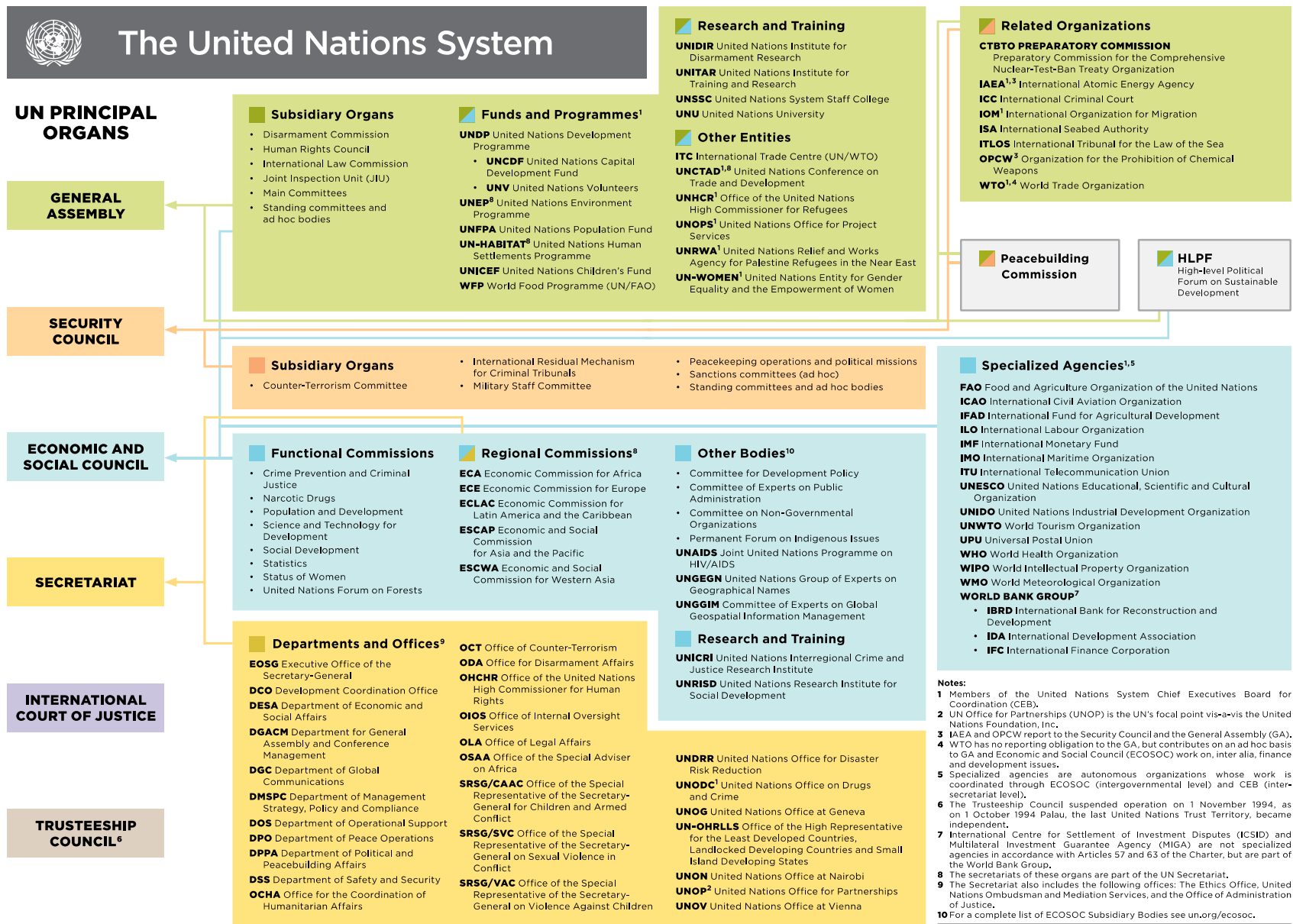
# The pandemic and the UN response

## Selected comments



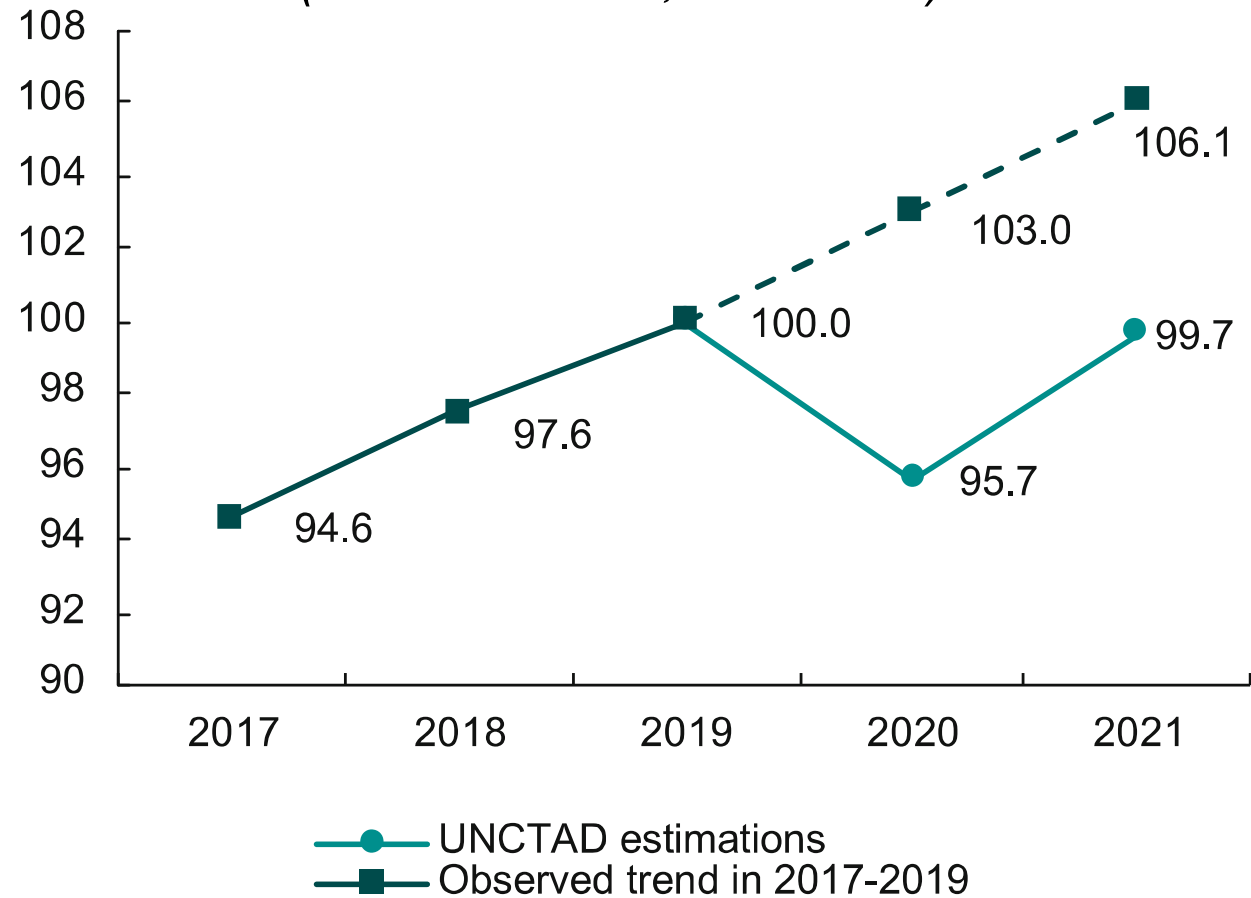
Dr Geneviève J.S. Féraud  
Head Knowledge Development

21 April 2021



Simulations (early 2020)

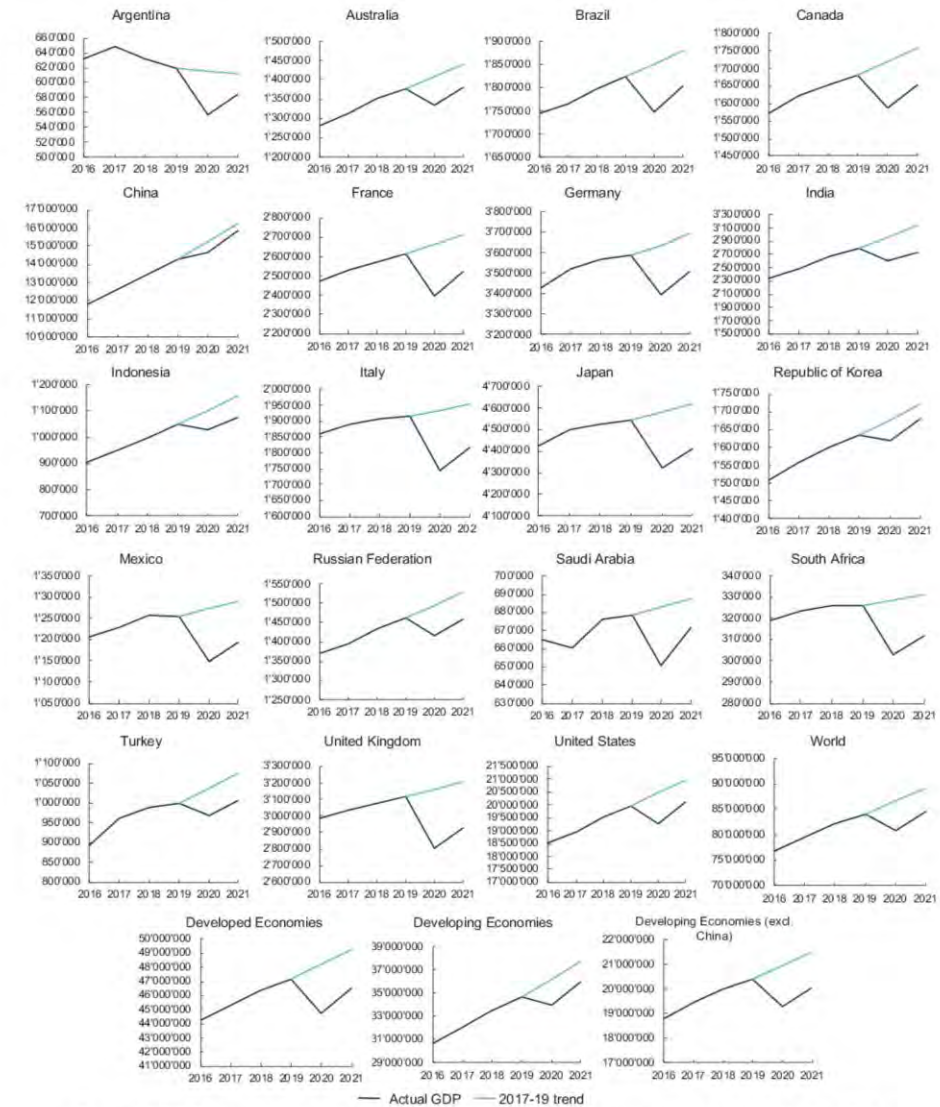
**FIGURE 1.1** World output level, 2017–2021  
(Index numbers, 2019=100)



**Source:** UNCTAD secretariat calculations, based on United Nations Global Policy Model.

# Official data (early 2021)

Figure A1 Real GDP, selected countries and groups of countries, 2016–2021  
(2015 constant millions of dollars)



**Source:** UNCTAD secretariat calculations, based on official data and estimates generated by United Nations Global Policy Model.

**Note:** Official Data from 2016 to 2019. For 2020: Official data for Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States; UNCTAD estimates for India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. For 2021: UNCTAD estimates.

Frontier technologies: new and rapidly developing technologies that take advantage of digitalization and connectivity



**Artificial  
intelligence  
(AI)**



**Internet of  
Things (IoT)**



**Big data**



**Blockchain**



**3D printing**



**Robotics**



**Drones**



**Gene editing**



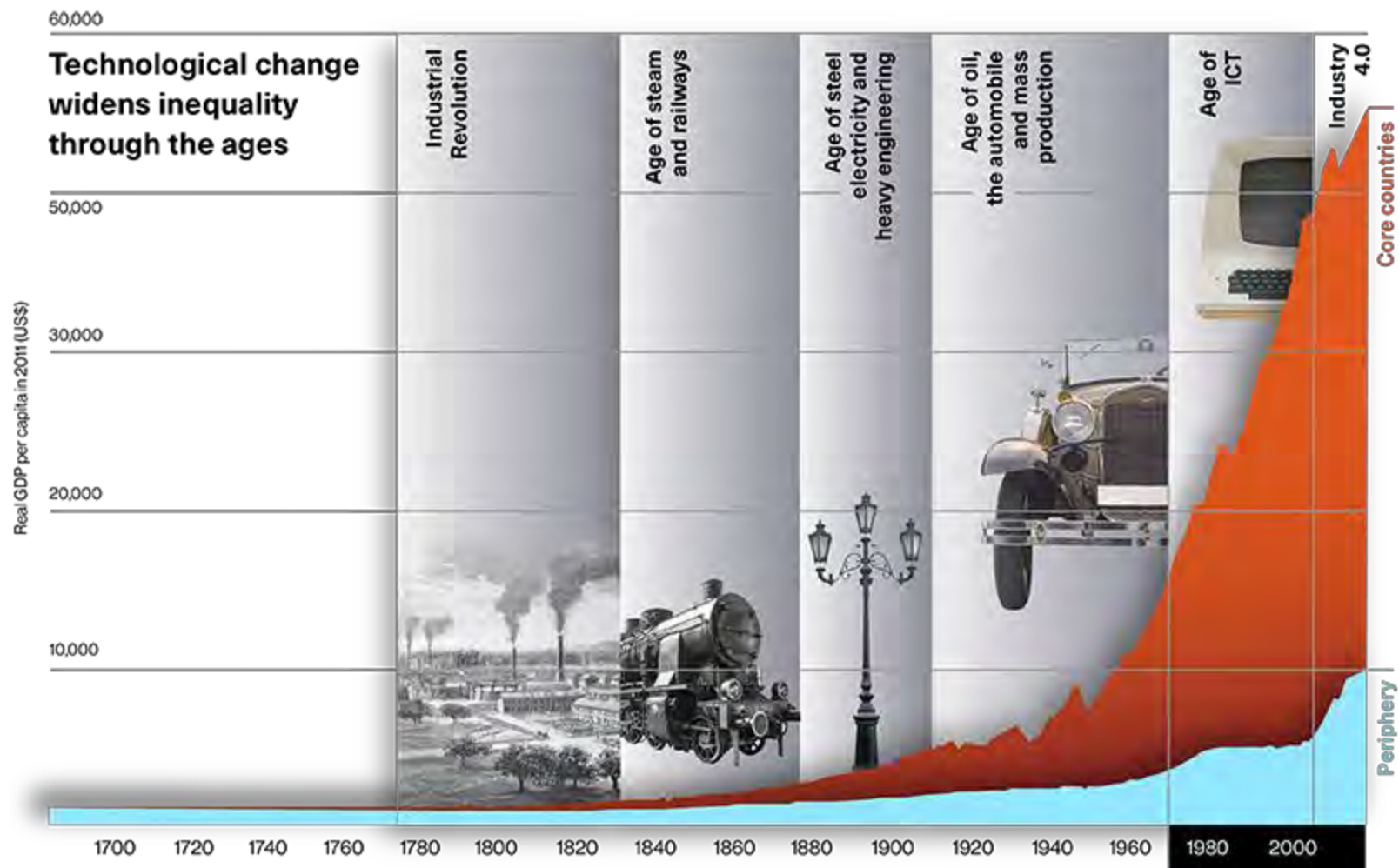
**5G**



**Nanotechnology**



**Solar  
photovoltaic  
(Solar PV)**

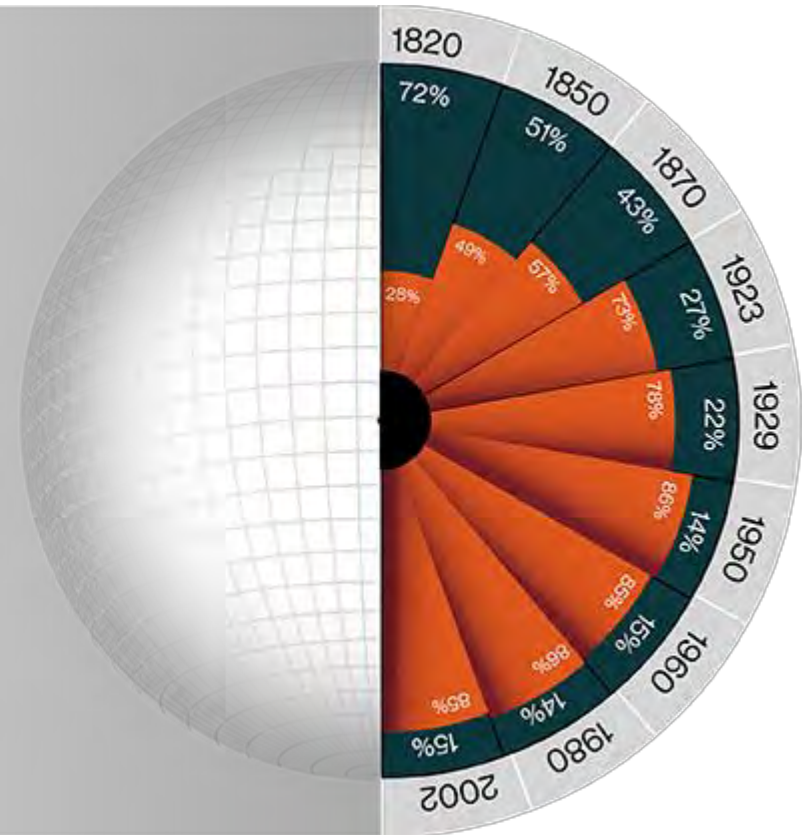




## Every spurt of progress has been associated with sharper inequality between countries.

Between 1820 and 2002, the contribution of between-country inequality to global inequality rose from 28% to 85%. The outcomes for one generation have affected the opportunities for the next - resulting in intergenerational transmission of inequalities.

- Inequality between countries
- Inequality within countries





**United Nations**

# **Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

**Report on the twenty-third session  
(10–12 June 2020)**



## PORTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19

### TECHNICAL NOTE

Port Responsiveness in the fight against  
the “invisible” threat: COVID-19



# Special Course on Building Port Resilience Against Pandemics (BPR)

Participant manual

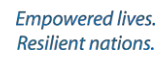
Section 1: Crisis Protocol and Communication Strategy

Strengthening Knowledge  
and skills through **innovative approaches**  
for sustainable economic development



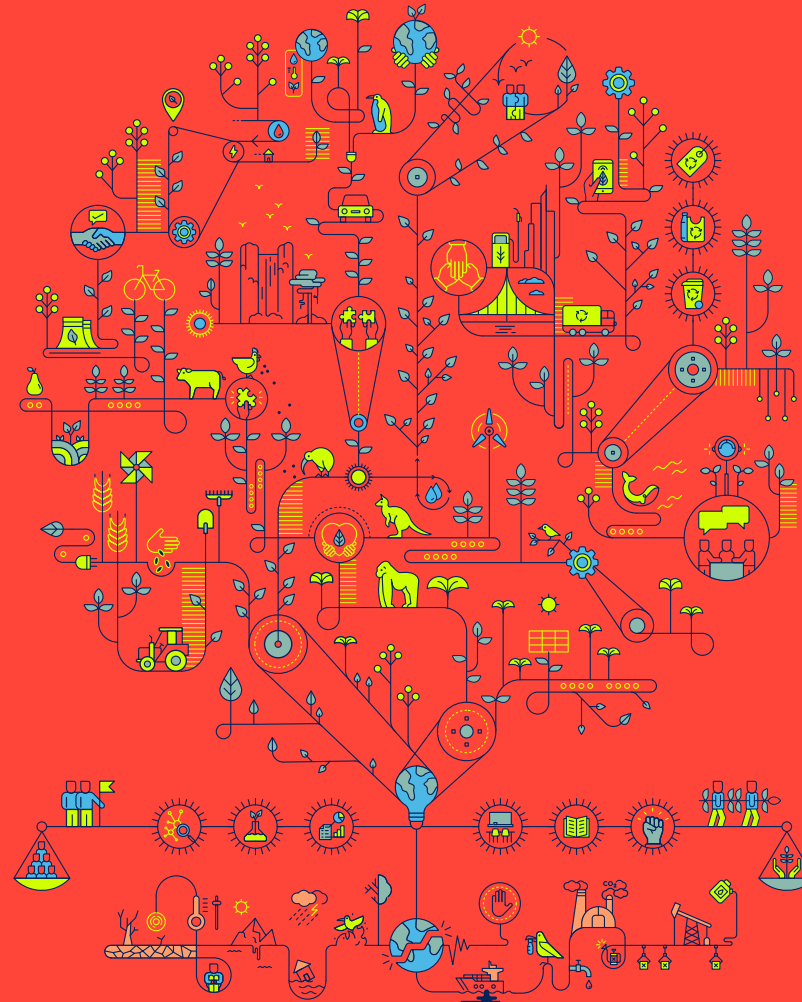
[learn.unctad.org](http://learn.unctad.org)

Dr Geneviève J.S. Féraud



## The next frontier

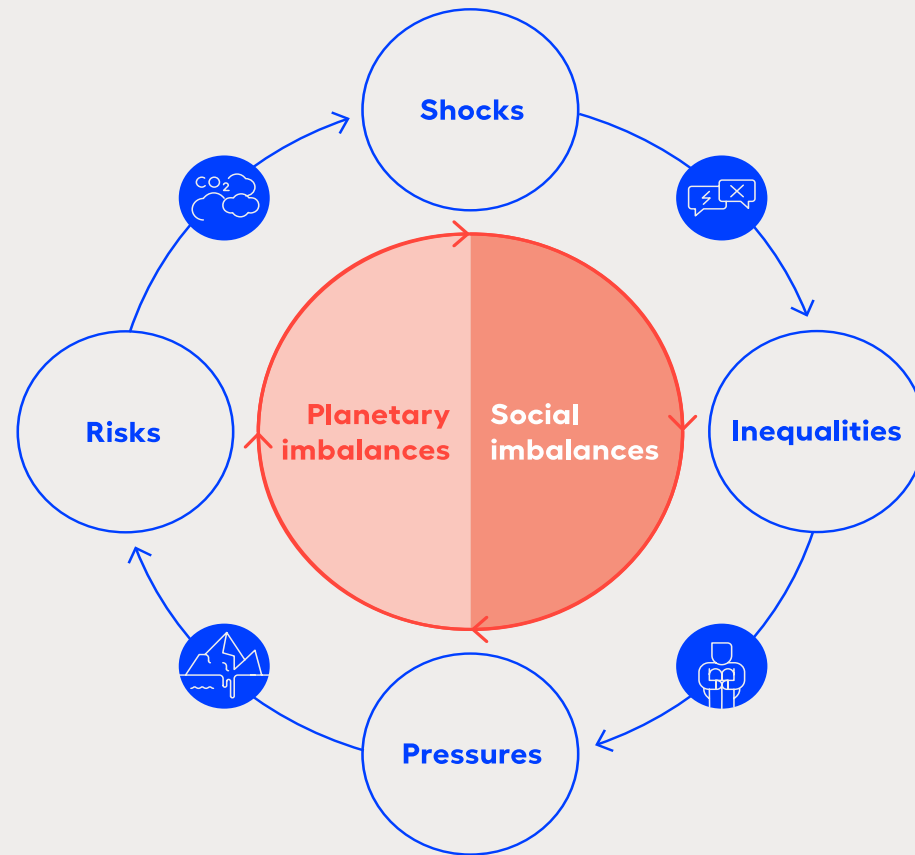
Human development and the Anthropocene



Dr Geneviève J.S. Féraud



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



**Source:** Human Development Report Office.

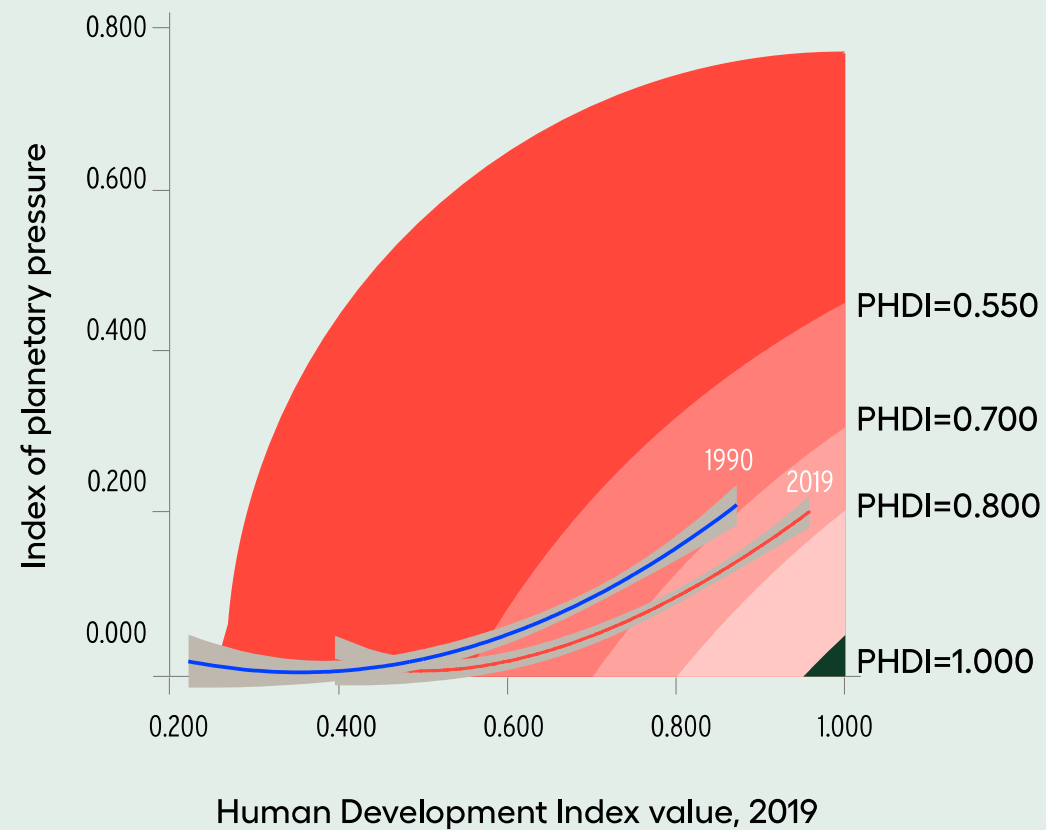


Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

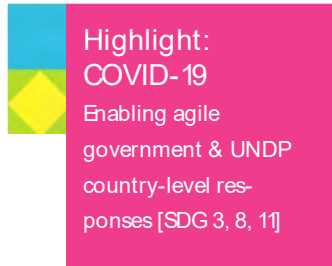
## The world is moving far too slowly towards advancing human development while easing planetary pressures

Improvements in efficiency: 1990 vs. 2019

— Pressure pattern 1990 — Pressure pattern 2019

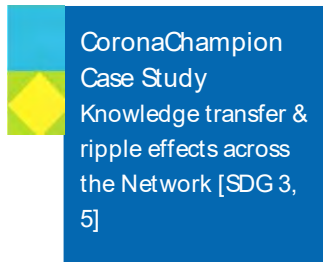






## Empowering policymakers to make better data-informed decisions

The Accelerator Labs catalyzed UNDP's capacity to collect data – more rapidly and from new sources – and provided razor-sharp insight into socio-economic impacts through mapping the constantly shifting terrain of the crisis.

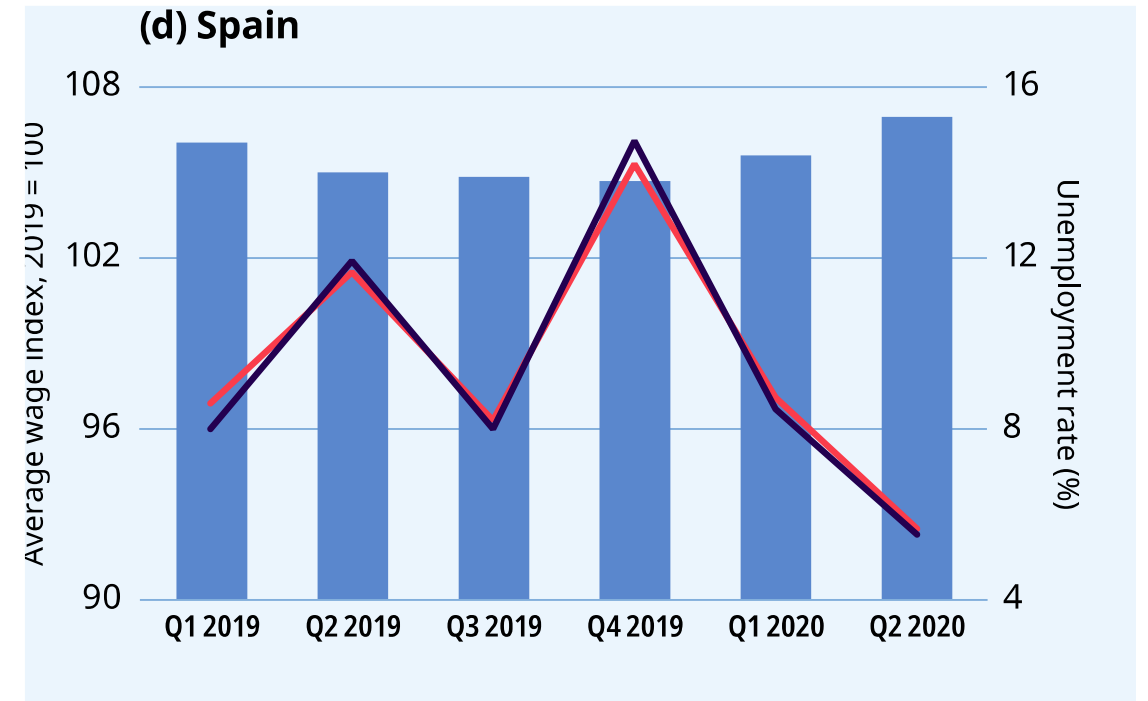
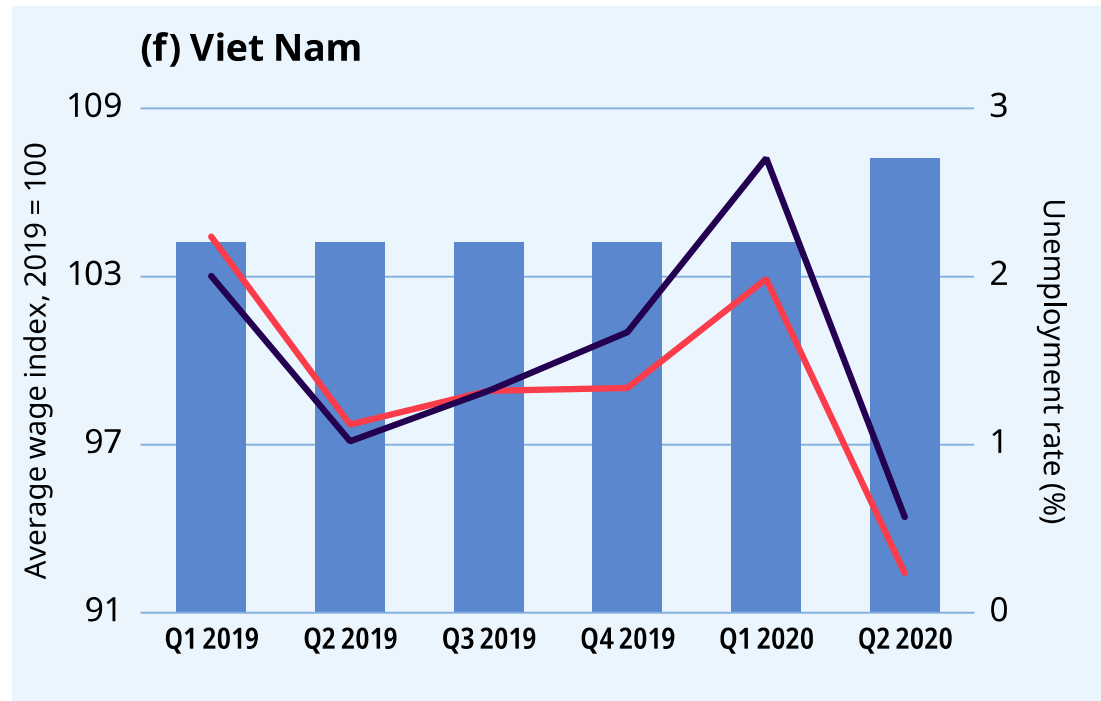


## CoronaChampion 1.0: combatting misinformation playfully

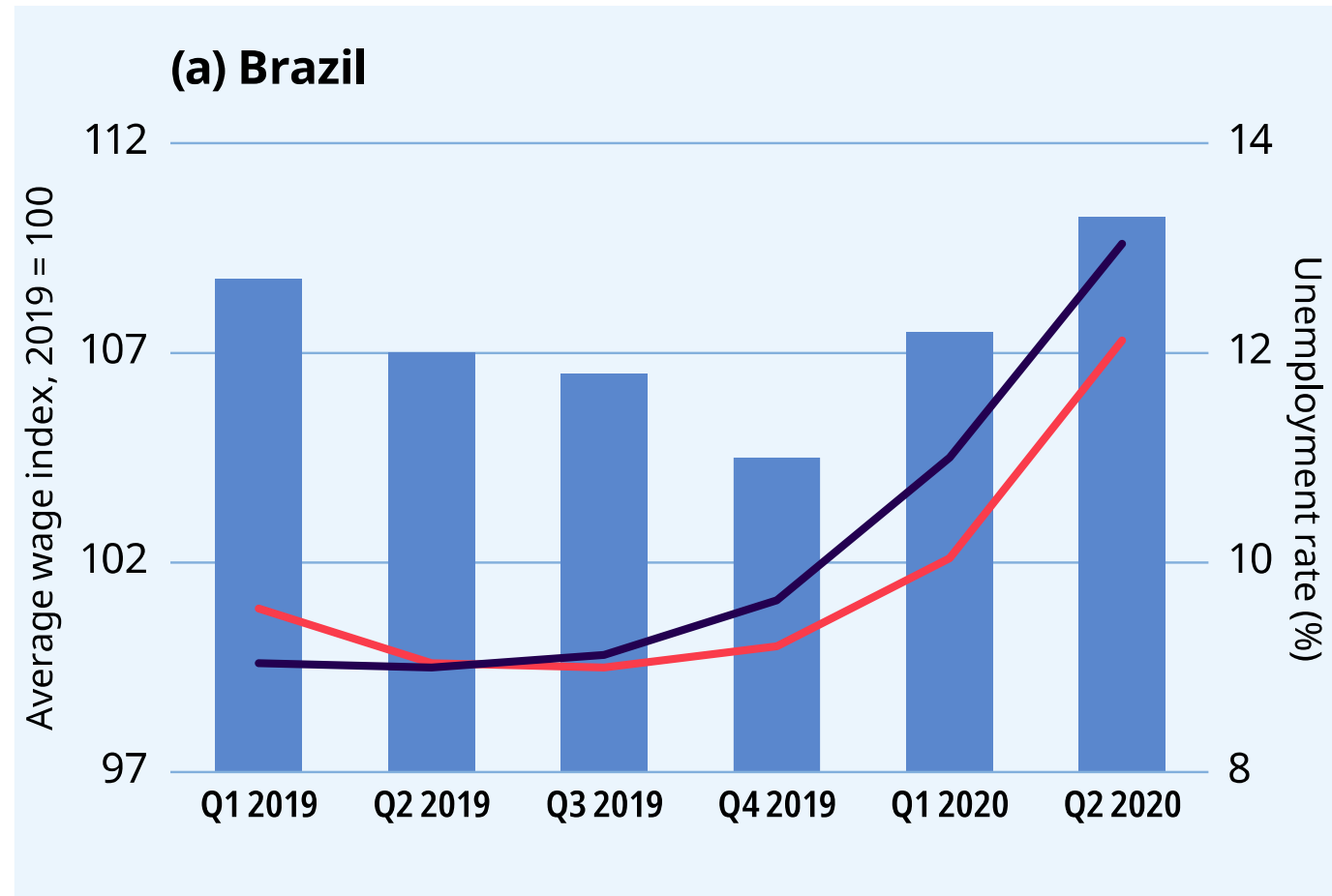
Together with IPE Global Centre for Knowledge and Development, the UNDP **India** Accelerator Lab developed **CoronaChampion 1.0**, a game aimed at **debunking myths around COVID-19**. It enables active social media users, **youth** groups, community champions, students, and civil society organizations to access life-saving information on COVID-19.



International  
Labour  
Organization



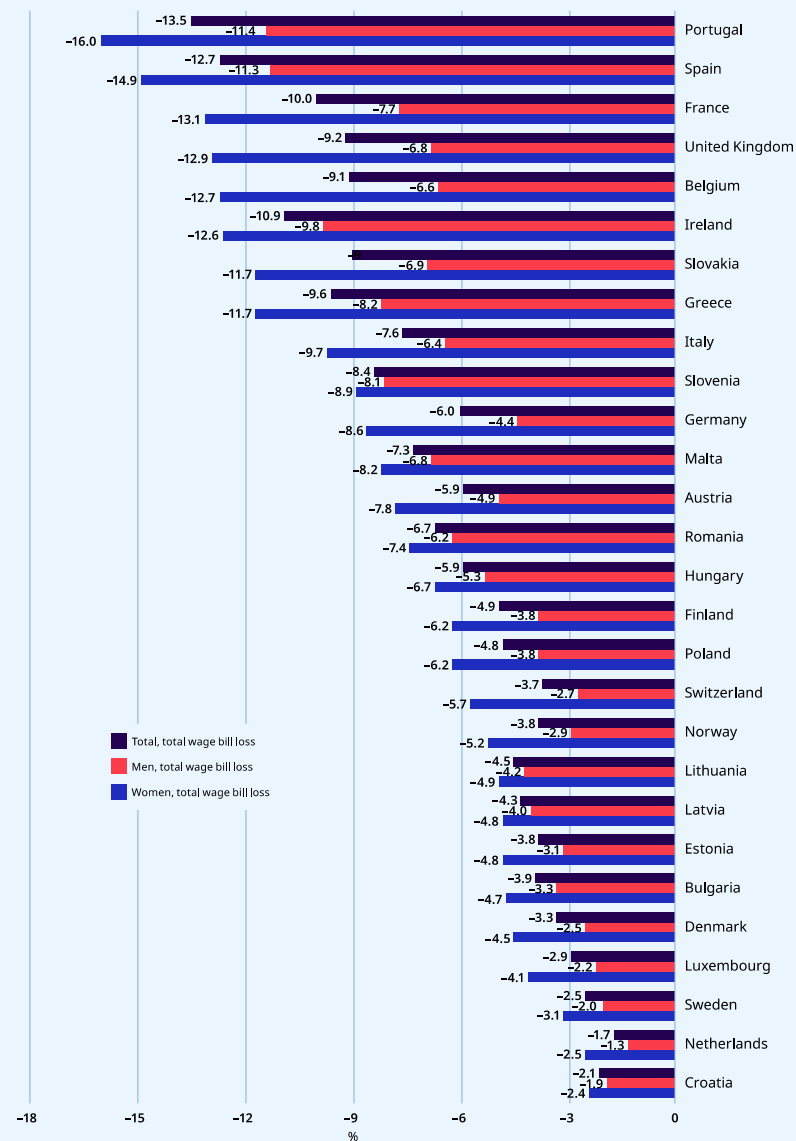






International  
Labour  
Organization

► Figure 4.2 Total wage bill losses, by country and by gender, selected European countries, between first and second quarters of 2020 (percentage)



Note: Eurostat estimates of the number of employment ("Employment by sex, age and citizenship") and the number of actual working hours ("Index of total actual hours worked in the main job by sex and age group") have been used to simulate the wage bill lost.

Source: EU-SILC (2018); Eurostat.



**UNITED NATIONS**  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
FOR EUROPE



**Challenges for renewable energy**  
**Lower emissions**  
**Energy industry collapse**  
**Changing energy patterns**  
**Recession worries**

UNECE’S STRATEGIC ENERGY RESPONSE



Sustainable Resource Management	Methane Management	High-Performance Buildings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Optimizing primary resource use</li><li>Reducing enviromental and social impacts</li><li>Fostering circular economic development</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitoring, reporting and verifying emissions</li><li>Controlling losses of methane in all sectors</li><li>Replacing methane progressively with hydrogen</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improving Building Performance</li><li>Reducing embedded carbon but increasing “stored” carbon</li><li>Reducing waste &amp; increase recovery of materials from decommissioned buildings</li></ul>



## Immediate response

Channelling part of the national recovery funds into high-performance buildings and the refurbishment of the building stock has the capacity to reinvigorate local economies rapidly, supporting or creating jobs – architects, engineers, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and other jobs through the entire building supply chain - while delivering on long-term quality of life for everyone (climate, affordability, health, comfort).

UNECE is also assessing the impact of COVID-19 on critical raw material supplies needed for the healthcare sector and possible mitigation actions. This work is undertaken under the UNDA project “Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia.” The study will be completed in early 2021.





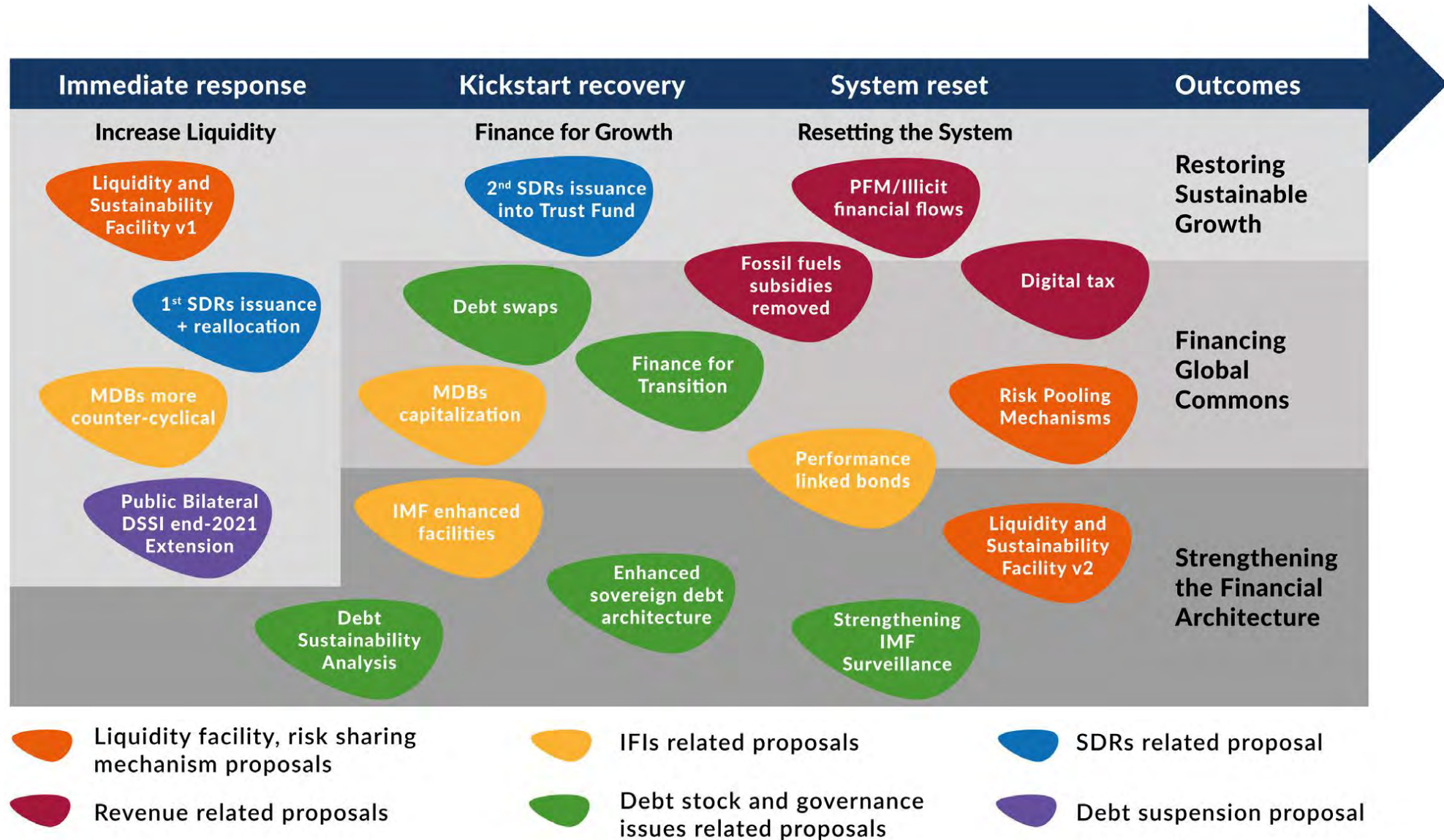
IBC	Finalized actions (or close to completion)	Proposed mid and long term actions
<a href="#">IBC Gender Equality</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist integration of gender aspects into country social economic impact assessments and analysis and national recovery plans</li> <li><a href="#">Guidance Note on Gender and COVID-19 for the ECA Region</a></li> <li><a href="#">Resource Repository on Gender Integration in COVID-19 Response</a></li> <li>Support integration of gender equality in second wave of Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) funding</li> <li>Increased engagement with inter-agency UNCT Gender Theme Groups</li> <li>Mapping of gender-targeted COVID-19 interventions to shape further IBC-Gender engagement</li> <li>Webinar series on gender integration in COVID-19 response, covering gender-based violence and prioritizing gender equality in socio-economic country responses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document best practices and solutions for efficient gender mainstreaming into national response plans</li> <li>Develop guidance on COVID-19 recovery and transition to “new normal” with special attention to women and girls</li> <li>Prepare policy briefs and/or regional analysis on COVID-19 impact (i.e. economic crisis impacting women and business, on sectors dominated by women, migrant women, long term care, etc.) and SDG implementation with special attention to SDG 5</li> </ul>
<a href="#">IBC Youth and Adolescents</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adolescents and Youth in Socio-Economic Assessments of COVID-19 impacts: a regional guidance</li> <li>Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action COVID-19 guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for integration of youth perspective into COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessments</li> <li>Engagement of young people at country and regional level in COVID-19 recovery policies and advocacy</li> </ul>
<a href="#">IBC Health</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WHO-UN-Red Cross Regional Platform for COVID-19 integrated into the IBC Health, strengthening coordination in programming</li> <li>Support to implementation of the Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outreach on “health first” to facilitate country action</li> </ul>
<a href="#">IBC Social Protection</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy brief on COVID-19 effects and social protection options for governments (social insurance, labor market programs, social assistance programs, social services)</li> <li>Labour market assessment tool developed by ILO, shared through the IBC, which can provide expert support for assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy briefs on different aspects of social protection measures to support country plans</li> </ul>
<a href="#">IBC on Large Movements of People, Displacement and Resilience</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Key Messages and Advocacy Points</a></li> <li>Policy brief (forthcoming) on inclusion of Asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants, refugees, stateless people and vulnerable host population, in coordination with other IBCs (initially IBC Gender)</li> <li>Online collaboration platform, feeding into regional Knowledge Platform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream key messages in socio-economic assessments and response</li> <li>Further contextual guidance/policy support to UNCTs/RCS</li> </ul>



United Nations  
Economic Commission  
for Africa









ESCWA



## The situation in Yemen could not be more critical

**After 6 years of conflict, over 20 million people are in need of urgent help.**

Violence, cholera, poverty, looming famine.

COVID-19 is just another issue on top of existing crises.

UNHCR is on the ground providing humanitarian relief and protection. But we cannot do it alone.

**Please Help now**

**US\$450**

could provide one emergency shelter kit, which contains sustainable local material plastic sheets and building tools

**US\$200**

could provide cash assistance to an internally displaced family of six to help them cover their most basic needs

**US\$60**





Figure 1. Expected loss of gross domestic product (GDP) in the Arab region, 2020, \$ billion



Figure 3. Projected increase in poverty: 8.3 million more



Figure 1. Expected loss of gross domestic product (GDP) in the Arab region, 2020, \$ billion

Based on WESP  
projection of growth  
**-41.27**

Based on ESCWA  
projection of growth  
**-41.64**

Abbreviation: WESP for Economic Situation  
and Prospects

Figure 3. Projected increase in poverty:  
8.3 million more

**93.1**

Before  
Corona



**101.4**

After  
Corona



# ONLY AN INCLUSIVE RECOVERY IS A ROBUST RECOVERY

There is risk of a **K**-shaped recovery

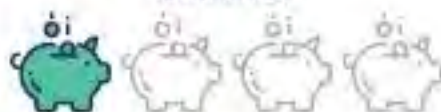
## Developed

3.6 doses per person



**VACCINE  
ORDERS**

24.3% of GDP



**FISCAL  
STIMULUS**

> 80% of population  
have access to Internet



**ACCESS TO DISTANCE  
LEARNING**

27% of the labour force



**CHANCES FOR  
TELEWORKING**

## Developing

0.5 doses per person



1.7-6.6% of GDP



<30% of population  
have access to Internet



12% of the labour force





# ENHANCING RESILIENCE IS CRITICAL TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL COUNTRIES

The pandemic will leave long-term scars on economies, societies and the environment



89 million people  
back to extreme poverty

The Asia-Pacific region  
faces a complex risk  
landscape



NATURAL  
DISASTERS



FINANCIAL  
CRISES



EPIDEMICS



Adverse shocks reverse  
hard-won gains across the  
three dimensions



ECONOMIC



SOCIAL



ENVIRONMENTAL



Vulnerabilities can  
amplify shocks, but policies  
can help reduce setbacks

ESCAP proposes a package

Reduce the number of poor  
by 180 million



Building Forward Better

=



Social services

+

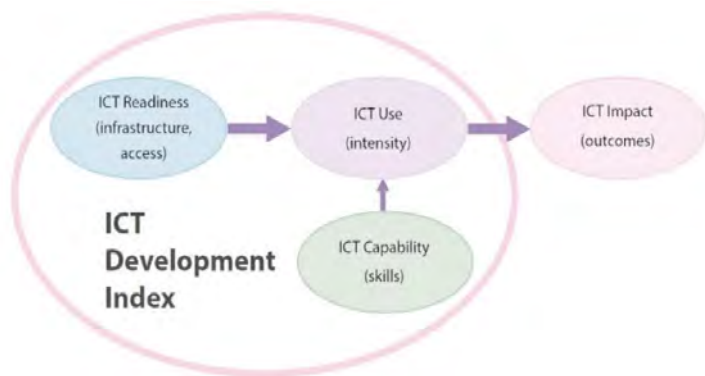


Digital access

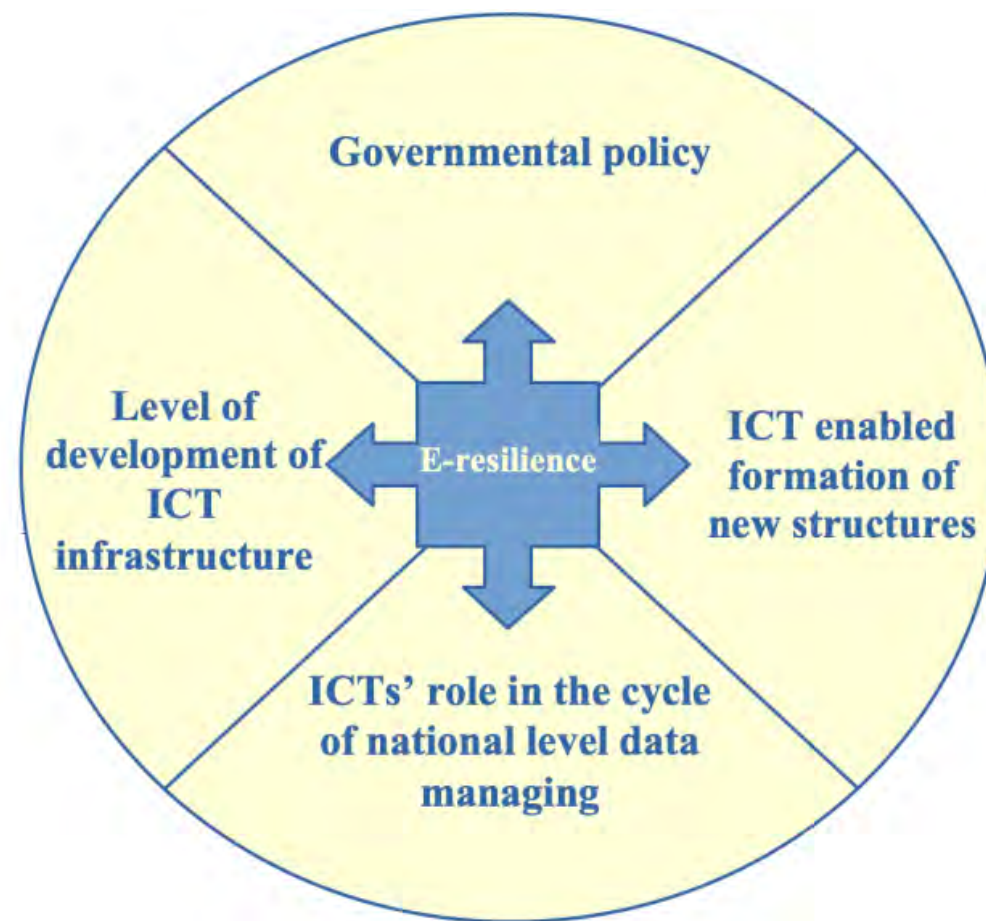
+



Green development



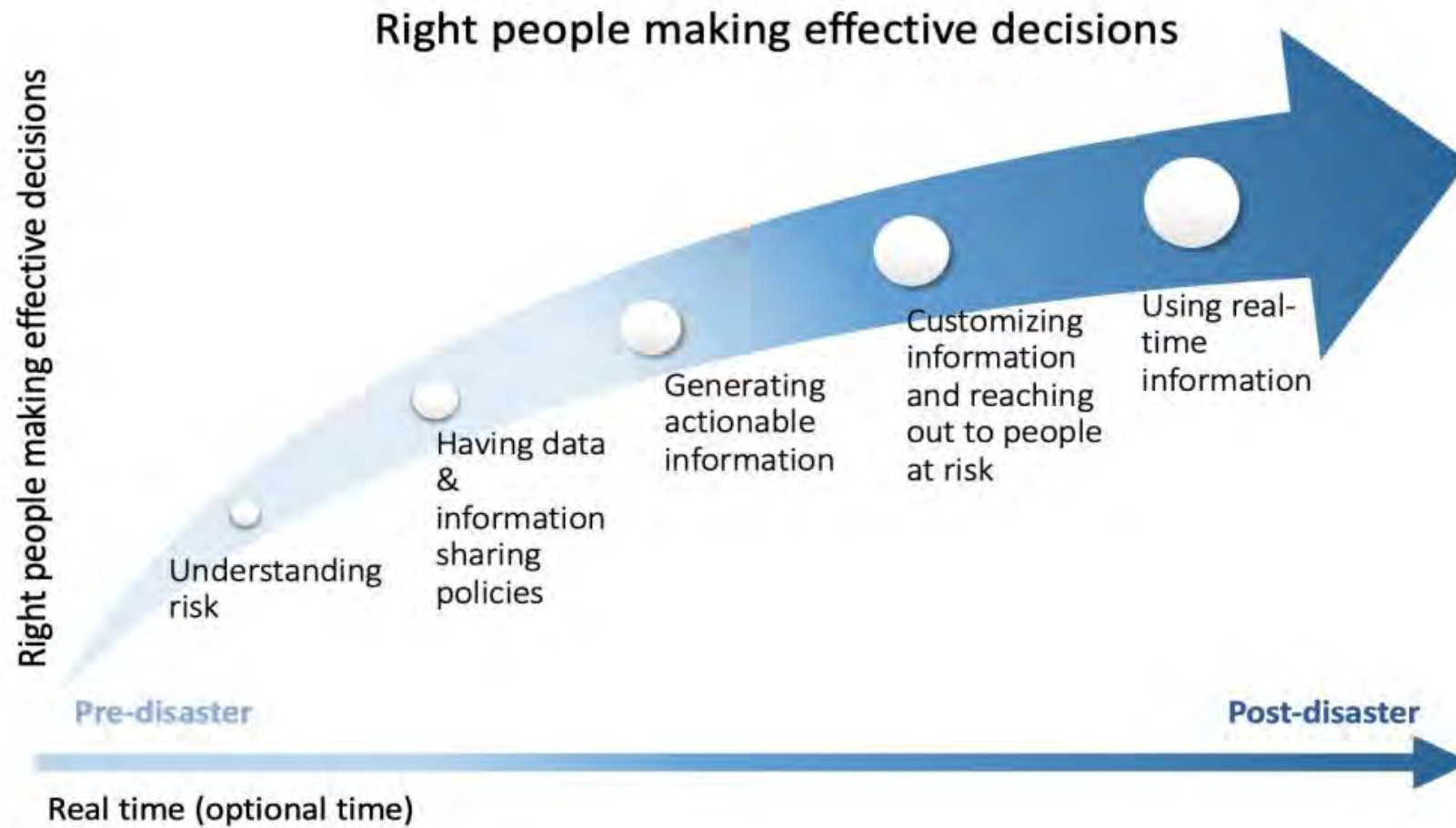
**Figure 27: E-resilience monitoring dashboard topics**



*Source: ESCAP (Authors)*

Dr Geneviève J.S. Féraud

**Figure 2: E-resilience guiding principles**

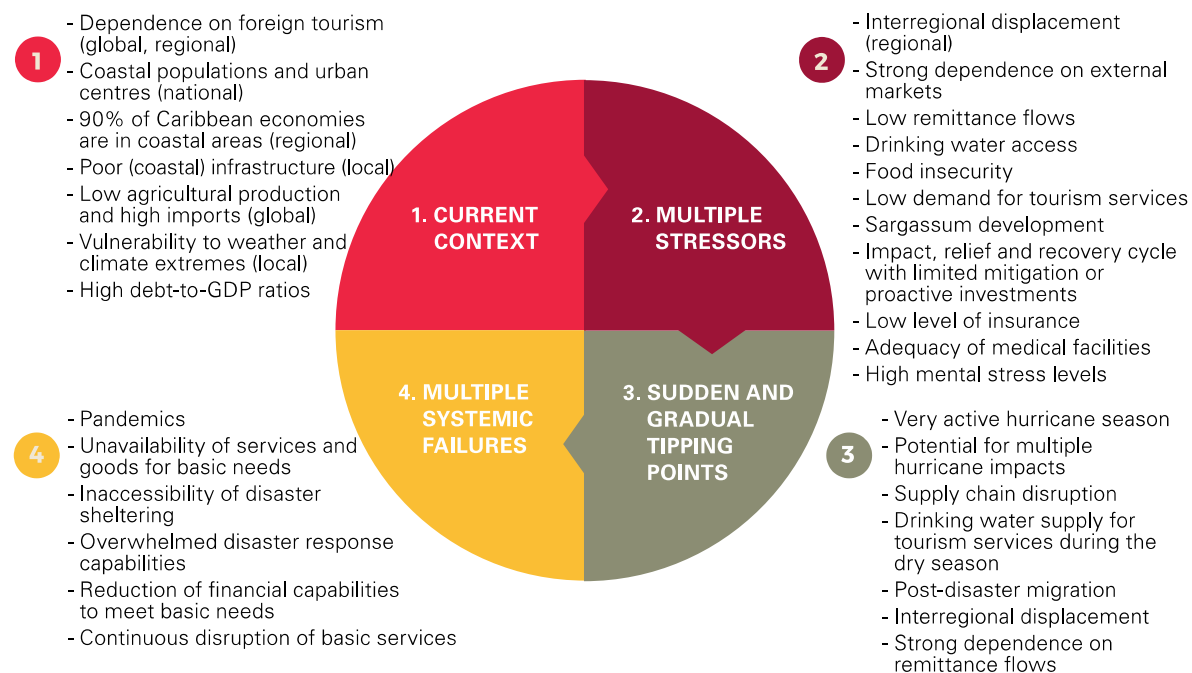




NACIONES UNIDAS  
UNITED NATIONS



**Diagram 1** | COVID-19 in a systemic risk scenario in the Caribbean



Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).



[Health Topics ▾](#)[Countries ▾](#)[Newsroom ▾](#)[Emergencies ▾](#)[Data ▾](#)[About Us ▾](#)

## EMERGENCY

# Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

[All info here→](#)

### COVID-19 quick links

[Advice for the public](#)[Country & Technical Guidance](#)[Vaccines, treatment & tests](#)[Situation updates](#)[Research and Development](#)[Scam alert](#)

### Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Situation dashboard

This interactive dashboard/map provides the latest global numbers and numbers by country of COVID-19 cases on a daily basis.



### Timeline: WHO's COVID-19 response

Explore the interactive timeline showcasing how the organization has taken action on information, science, leadership, advice, response and resourcing.



## THE 17 GOALS

**169**  
Cibles

**3031**  
Événements

**1256**  
Publications

**5414**  
Actions



[See all](#)



# How the ‘roadmap for humanity’ could be changed by a pandemic



**“The world has seen many crises over the past 30 years, including the Global Financial Crisis of 2007-09. Each has hit human development hard but, overall, development gains accrued globally year-on-year. COVID-19, with its triple hit to health, education, and income, may change this trend.”**

**— UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner**

Today, 60 percent of children around the world are not getting an education due to COVID-19 closures—a stark rate that communities have not seen since the 1980s.

**Photo: UNDP Iraq/Alex Potter**

Dr Geneviève J.S. Féraud

# Good health

Even before the crisis, the world was off track to ensuring healthcare for everybody by 2030.

Now, the impressive gains made in recent years—declining infant and maternal mortality rates, turning the tide on HIV/AIDS and halving malaria deaths—are threatened, and we face possibly alarming setbacks, not just from the disease itself, but the knock-on effects of breaks in [vaccination campaigns](#).

# Good health

Even before the crisis, the world was on track to achieve universal health coverage for everybody by 2030.

Now, the impressive gains made in reducing child and maternal mortality rates, turning the tide on halving malaria deaths—are threatened by alarming setbacks, not just from the direct and indirect effects of breaks in [vaccination campaigns](#)

# No hunger

The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades. Central and East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have all made huge progress.

Still, as of 2017 there were [821 million people](#) chronically undernourished.

COVID-19 has exposed weaknesses in global food supply chains. And it has pushed fragile countries, such as Yemen, where, despite humanitarian assistance, [15.9 million](#) wake up hungry every day, push [millions more](#) into further distress.

## Good health

Even before the crisis, the world was on track to achieve universal health coverage for everybody by 2030.

Now, the impressive gains made in reducing under-five and maternal mortality rates, turning the tide on halving malaria deaths—are threatened by the COVID-19 pandemic and alarming setbacks, not just from the direct health effects but also from the indirect effects of breaks in [vaccination campaigns](#).

## No hunger

The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades. Central and East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have all made huge progress.

Still, as of 2017 there were [821 million people](#) chronically undernourished.

COVID-19 has exposed weaknesses in global food supply systems. And it has pushed fragile countries, such as Yemen, where humanitarian assistance is needed, [15.9 million](#) more people into further distress.

## No poverty

Rapid economic progress in India and China has lifted millions out of poverty, but as of 2015, about 736 million people still lived on less than US\$1.90 a day.

Now, Oxfam estimates that the crisis could push [half a billion people](#) back into poverty.

SDG 1 is the bedrock of the goals. The crisis has made this goal more challenging, but also presents an opportunity to completely revolutionize development.

## Good health

Even before the crisis, the world was on track to achieve universal health coverage for everybody by 2030.

Now, the impressive gains made in reducing infant and maternal mortality rates, turning the

## No hunger

The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades. Central and East Asia, Latin A

gress.

[people](#) chronic

global food supply chain as Yemen, where people wake up hungry every day.

## No poverty

Rapid economic progress in India and China has lifted millions out of poverty, but as of 2015, about 736 million people still lived on less than US\$1.90 a day.

Now, Oxfam estimates that the crisis could push [half a billion people](#) back into poverty.

SDG 1 is the bedrock of the goals. The crisis has made this goal more challenging, but also presents an opportunity to completely revolutionize development.

## Quality education

UNESCO estimates about 1.25 billion students are affected by lockdowns. UNDP estimates 86 percent of primary school children in developing countries are not being educated.

The pandemic has re-emphasized the 'digital divide' and the right to internet access, particularly for those in rural areas.

UNDP [estimates](#) that closing the digital divide would reduce by more than two-thirds the number of children not learning because of school closures.



## Good health

Even before the crisis, the world was on track to achieve universal health coverage for everybody by 2030.

Now, the impressive gains made in reducing child and maternal mortality rates, turning the

## No hunger

The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades. Central and East Asia, Latin A

ress.

people chronica

globa

ch as

ake

s.

## No poverty

Rapid economic progress in India and China has lifted millions out of poverty, but as of 2015, about 736 million people still lived on

## Quality education

UNESCO estimates about 1.25 billion students are affected by lockdowns. UNDP estimates 86 percent of primary school children in developing countries are not being educated.

The pandemic has re-emphasized the 'digital divide' and the right to internet access, particularly for those in rural areas.

UNDP estimates that closing the digital divide would reduce by more than two-thirds the number of children not learning because of school closures.

## Decent work

About 1.6 billion people work in the informal economy—that's about half the global workforce. The International Labour Organization reports that they are in immediate danger of having their livelihoods destroyed.

The ILO reports that more than one in six young people have lost their jobs since the pandemic began and those that are still at work have seen their hours reduced.

As the leader on COVID-19's socio-economic response, UNDP will be working with private and public partners to encourage integrated growth that truly leaves nobody behind.

in

goal  
letely

## Good health

Even before the crisis, the world was on track to achieve universal health coverage for everybody by 2030.

Now, the impressive gains made in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rates, turning the

## No hunger

The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades. Central and East Asia, Latin A

ress.

people chronica

globa

ch as

ake

s.

## No poverty

Rapid economic progress in India and China has lifted millions out of poverty, but as of 2015, about 736 million people still lived on

## Quality education

UNESCO estimates about 1.25 billion students are affected by lockdowns. UNDP estimates 86 percent of primary school children in developing countries are not being educated.

The pandemic has led to a sharp decline in internet access, which is critical for learning.

UNDP estimates that more than 1 billion children of school age are not in school.

## Strong institutions

At least 18 national elections and referendums have already been postponed. Sometimes this can lead to increased risk of unrest. Governments, particularly in fragile contexts are under unparalleled pressure to deliver digital services and social protection, and to function in ways that advance social cohesion, while upholding human rights and the rule of law.

## Decent work

At least 1.6 billion people work in the informal economy—that's almost half the global workforce. The International Labour Organization reports that they are in immediate danger of having livelihoods destroyed.

ILO reports that more than [one in six](#) young people have lost jobs since the pandemic began and those that are still at work have seen their hours reduced.

As a leader on COVID-19's socio-economic response, UNDP will be working with private and public partners to encourage sustained growth that truly leaves nobody behind.

in

goal  
letely

