The pandemic and the UN response

Selected comments



Dr Geneviève J.S. Féraud Head Knowledge Development

21 April 2021

The United Nations System

Subsidiary Organs

International Law Commission

Subsidiary Organs

Counter-Terrorism Committee

Crime Prevention and Criminal

Population and Development

United Nations Forum on Forests

EOSG Executive Office of the

DCO Development Coordination Office

DESA Department of Economic and

DMSPC Department of Management

Strategy, Policy and Compliance

DOS Department of Operational Support

DPO Department of Peace Operations

DSS Department of Safety and Security

OCHA Office for the Coordination of

DPPA Department of Political and

Peacebuilding Affairs

Humanitarian Affairs

DGACM Department for General

Assembly and Conference

DGC Department of Global

Secretary-General

Social Affairs

Management

Communications

Science and Technology for

Justice

Statistics

Narcotic Drugs

Development

Status of Women

Social Development

Functional Commissions

Disarmament Commission

Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)

Standing committees and

Human Rights Council

Main Committees

ad hoc bodies

UN PRINCIPAL

ORGANS

GENERAL

ASSEMBLY

SECURITY COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND

SOCIAL COUNCIL

SECRETARIAT

INTERNATIONAL

COURT OF JUSTICE

TRUSTEESHIP

COUNCIL⁶

Research and Training

UNIDIR United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research UNSSC United Nations System Staff College **UNU** United Nations University

Other Entities

Funds and Programmes¹

UNDP United Nations Development

Development Fund

Settlements Programme

UNCDF United Nations Capital

UNV United Nations Volunteers

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

WFP World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

International Residual Mechanism

Regional Commissions⁸

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

ECE Economic Commission for Europe

Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC Economic Commission for

Commission for Western Asia

ODA Office for Disarmament Affairs

OHCHR Office of the United Nations

High Commissioner for Human

OIOS Office of Internal Oversight

OSAA Office of the Special Adviser

SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special

SRSG/SVC Office of the Special

SRSG/VAC Office of the Special

Representative of the Secretary-

General for Children and Armed

Representative of the Secretary-

General on Sexual Violence in

Representative of the Secretary-

General on Violence Against Children

OLA Office of Legal Affairs

ESCAP Economic and Social

for Asia and the Pacific

ESCWA Economic and Social

Commission

Rights

Services

on Africa

Conflict

Conflict

Departments and Offices⁹ OCT Office of Counter-Terrorism

for Criminal Tribunals

· Military Staff Committee

UN-HABITAT⁸ United Nations Human

UNEP⁸ United Nations Environment

Programme

Programme

ITC International Trade Centre (UN/WTO) UNCTAD^{1,8} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNHCR¹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNOPS¹ United Nations Office for Project Services UNRWA¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East UN-WOMEN¹ United Nations Entity for Gender

· Sanctions committees (ad hoc)

Other Bodies¹⁰

Administration

Organizations

Geographical Names

Justice Research Institute

Social Development

Risk Reduction

and Crime

HIV/AIDS

Committee for Development Policy

Committee of Experts on Public

Committee on Non-Governmental

Geospatial Information Management

UNDRR United Nations Office for Disaster

UNODC¹ United Nations Office on Drugs

UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva

for the Least Developed Countries.

UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi

UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

Island Developing States

UN-OHRLLS Office of the High Representative

UNOP² United Nations Office for Partnerships

Landlocked Developing Countries and Small

Research and Training

📕 Related Organizations CTBTO PREPARATORY COMMISSION Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization IAEA^{1,3} International Atomic Energy Agency ICC International Criminal Court IOM¹ International Organization for Migration ISA International Seabed Authority ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea **OPCW³** Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons WTO^{1,4} World Trade Organization HLPF Peacebuilding High-level Political Commission Forum on Sustainable Equality and the Empowerment of Women Development Peacekeeping operations and political missions Specialized Agencies^{1,5} FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Standing committees and ad hoc bodies ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development ILO International Labour Organization IMF International Monetary Fund **MO** International Maritime Organization ITU International Telecommunication Union UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization UNWTO World Tourism Organization Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues UPU Universal Postal Union UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on WHO World Health Organization WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization **UNGEGN** United Nations Group of Experts on WMO World Meteorological Organization WORLD BANK GROUP⁷ UNGGIM Committee of Experts on Global IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development IDA International Development Association IFC International Finance Corporation UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Notes: 1 Members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

2 UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.

3 IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA). 4 WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.

5 Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (intersecretariat level)

6 The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.

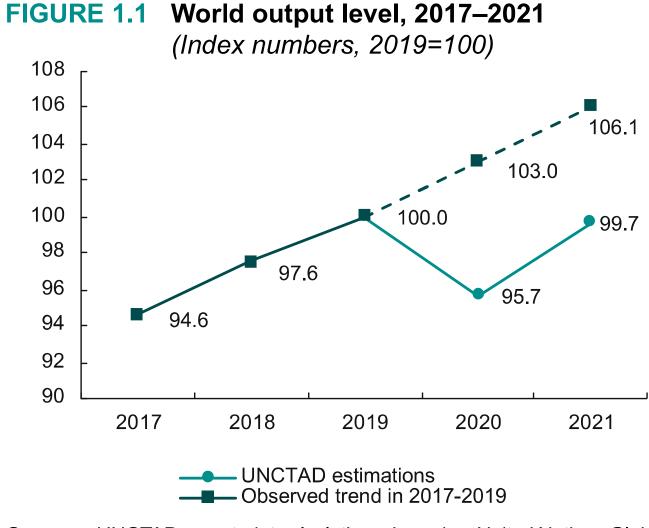
7 International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group. 8 The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.

9 The Secretariat also includes the following offices: The Ethics Office, United

Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice 10 For a complete list of ECOSOC Subsidiary Bodies see un org/ecosoc.

This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.

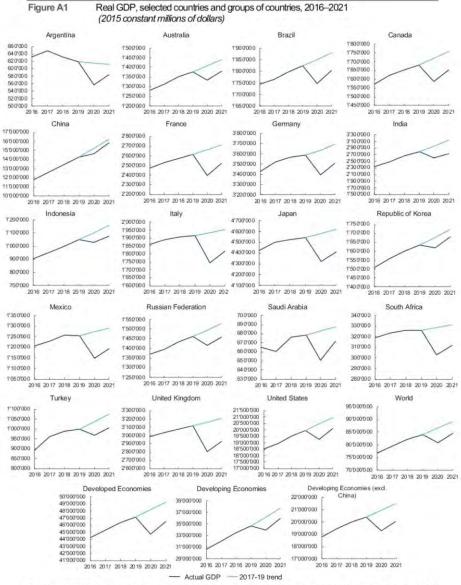
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Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations, based on United Nations Global Policy Model.

Simulations (early 2020)

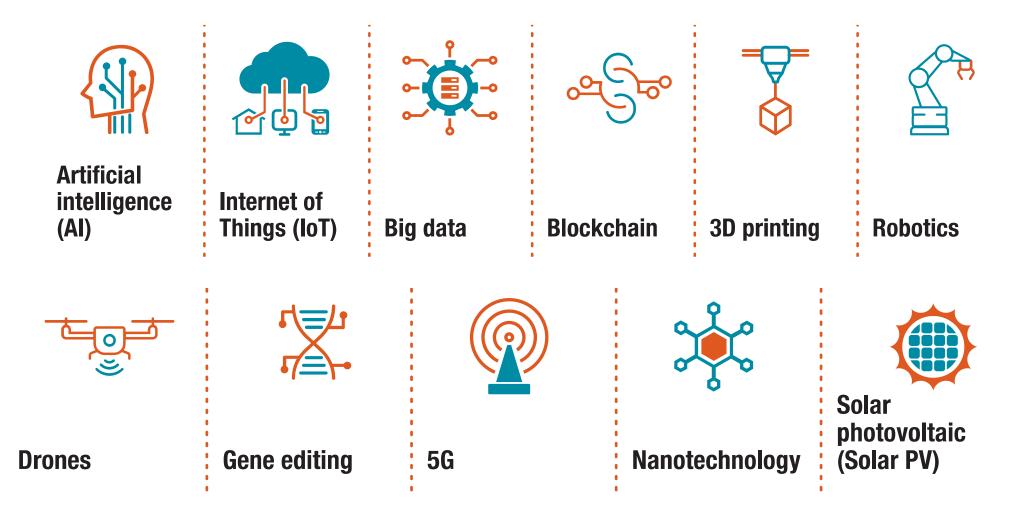
Official data (early 2021)

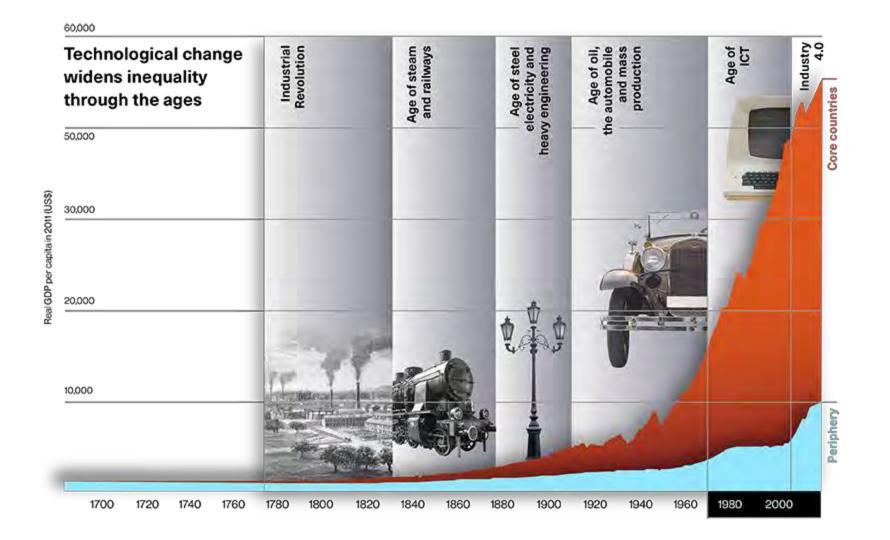


Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations, based on official data and estimates generated by United Nations Global Policy Model.

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



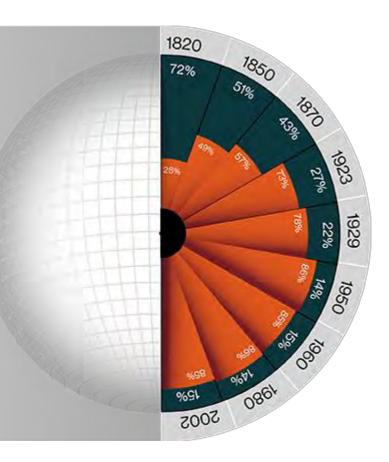


Every spurt of progress has been associated with sharper inequality between countries.

Between 1820 and 2002, the contribution of betweencountry 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



E/2020/31-E/CN.16/2020/4



Commission on Science and Technology for Development

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



EN

ENV HOME ABOUTY PORT MANAGEMENTY PROJECTSY DOCUMENTSY NEWS

PORTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19

TECHNICAL NOTE

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

BENIN



Special Course on Building Port Resilience Against Pandemics (BPR)

Participant manual Section 1: Crisis Protocol and Communication Strategy

Strenghtening Knowledge and skills through innovative approaches for sustainable economic development

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Dr Geneviève J.S. Féraud

Irish Aid

learn.unctad.org

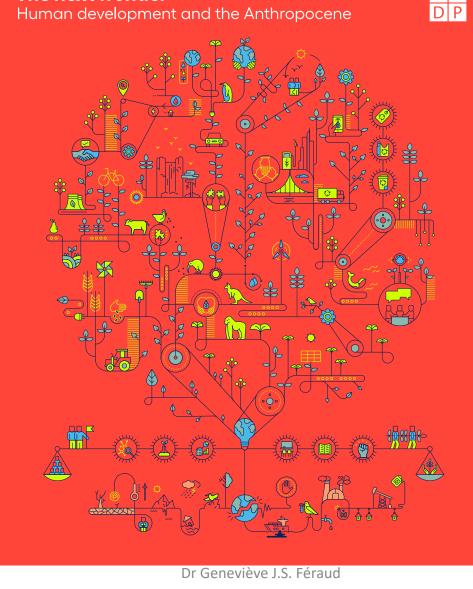
Development Account



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

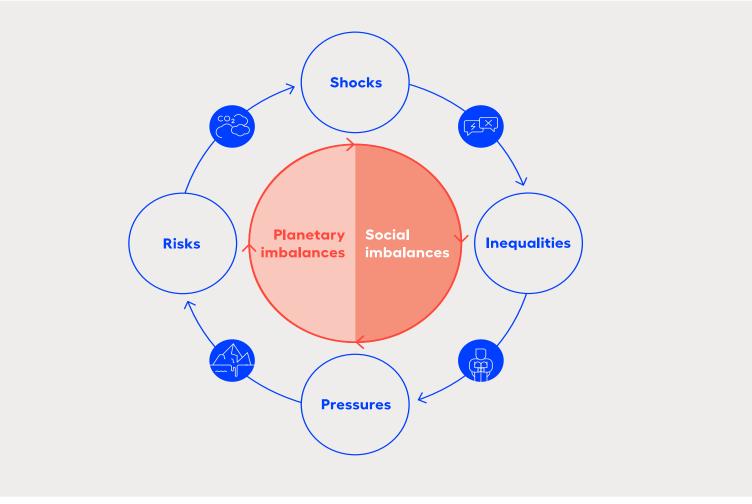
Human Development Report 2020

The next frontier Human development and the Anthropocene





Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: Human Development Report Office.

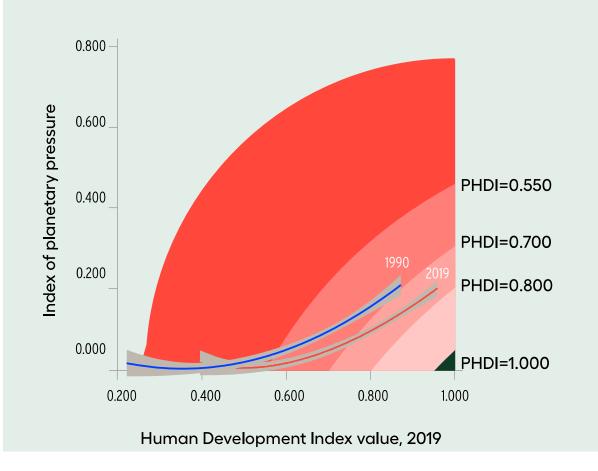


Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

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



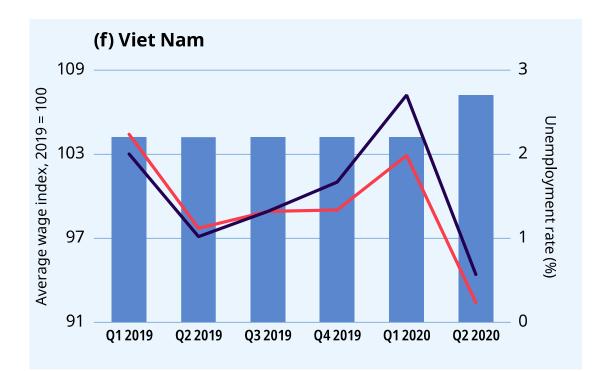
Highlight: COVID-19 Enabling agile government & UNDP country-level responses [SDG 3, 8, 11] Empowering policymakers to make better data-informed decisions The Accelerator Labs catalyzed UNDP's capacity to collect data – more rapidly and from new sources – and provided razor-sharp insight into socioeconomic impacts through mapping the constantly shifting terrain of the crisis.

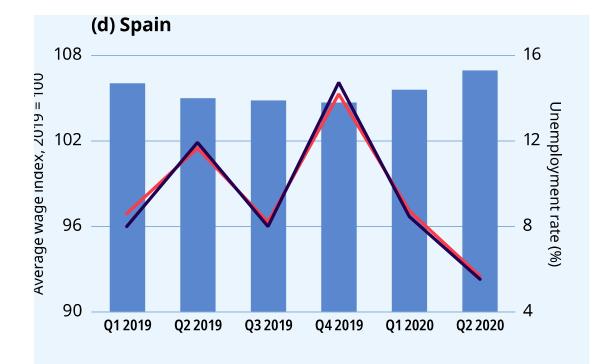
CoronaChampion Case Study Knowledge transfer & ripple effects across the Network [SDG 3, 5]

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.









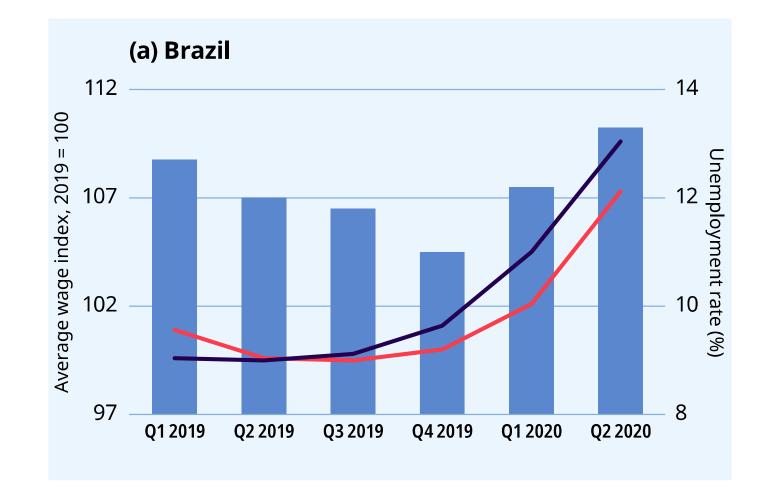
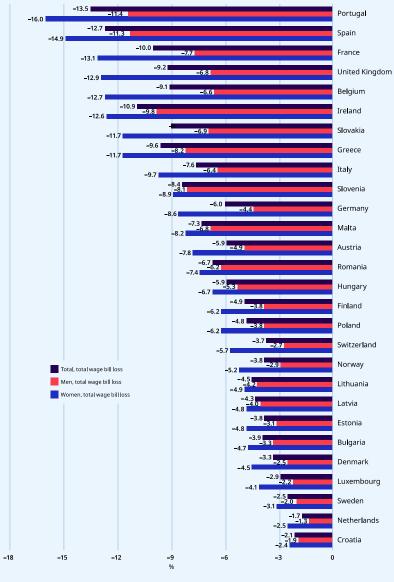
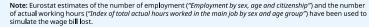




Figure 4.2 Total wage bill losses, by country and by gender, selected European countries, between first and second quarters of 2020 (percentage)





Source: EU-SILC (2018); Eurostat.





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



UNECE'S STRATEGIC ENERGY RESPONSE



Sustainable Resource	Methane	High-Performance
Management	Management	Buildings
 Optimizing primary resource use Reducing enviromental and social impacts Fostering circular economic development 	 Monitoring, reporting and verifying emissions Controlling losses of methane in all sectors Replacing methane progressively with hydrogen 	

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.

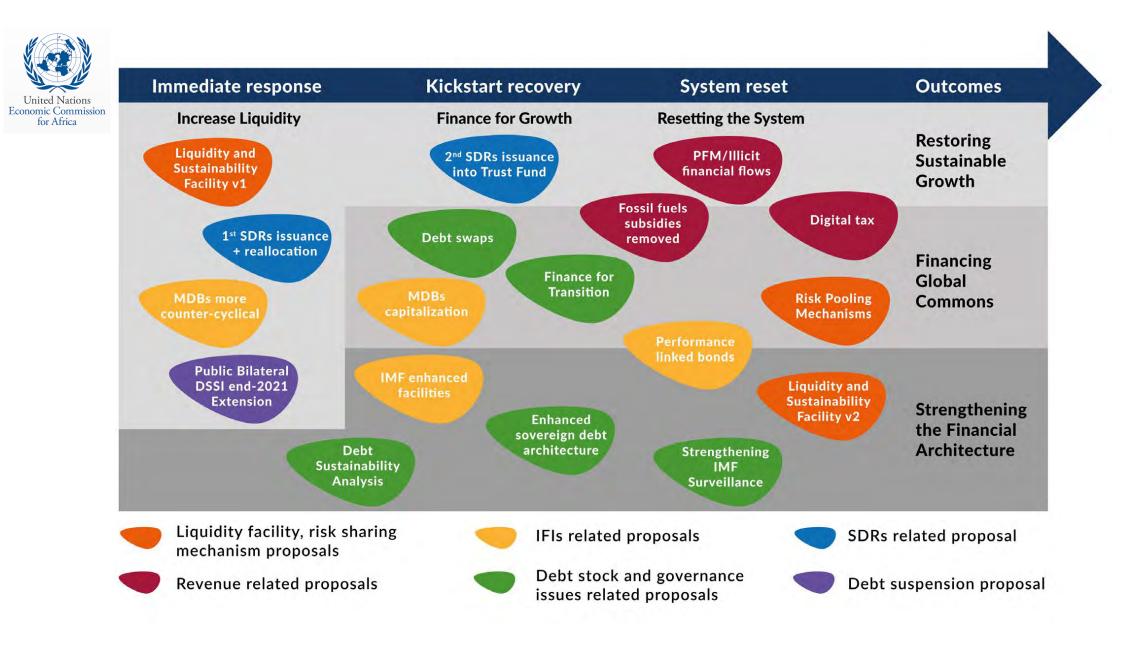




IBC	Finalized actions (or close to completion)	Proposed mid and long term actions	
<u>IBC Gender Equality</u>	 Assist integration of gender aspects into country social economic impact assessments and analysis and national recovery plans <u>Guidance Note on Gender and COVID-19 for the ECA Region</u> <u>Resource Repository on Gender Integration in COVID-19 Response</u> Support integration of gender equality in second wave of Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) funding Increased engagement with inter-agency UNCT Gender Theme Groups Mapping of gender-targeted COVID-19 interventions to shape further IBC-Gender engagement Webinar series on gender integration in COVID-19 response, covering gender-based violence and prioritizing gender equality in socio-economic country responses 	 Document best practices and solutions for efficient gender mainstreaming into national response plans Develop guidance on COVID-19 recovery and transition to "new normal" with special attention to women and girls 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 	
IBC Youth and Adolescents	 Adolescents and Youth in Socio-Economic Assessments of COVID-19 impacts: a regional guidance Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action COVID-19 guidance 	 Support for integration of youth perspective into COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessments Engagement of young people at country and regional level in COVID-19 recovery policies and advocacy 	
<u>IBC Health</u>	 WHO-UN-Red Cross Regional Platform for COVID-19 integrated into the IBC Health, strengthening coordination in programming Support to implementation of the Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP) 	Outreach on "health first" to facilitate country action	
IBC Social Protection	 Policy brief on COVID-19 effects and social protection options for governments (social insurance, labor market programs, social assistance programs, social services) Labour market assessment tool developed by ILO, shared through the IBC, which can provide expert support for assessments 	Policy briefs on different aspects of social protection measures to support country plans	
I <u>BC on Large</u> <u>Movements of</u> <u>People, Displacement</u> and Resilience	 Key Messages and Advocacy Points 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) Online collaboration platform, feeding into regional Knowledge Platform 	 Mainstream key messages in socio- economic assessments and response Further contextual guidance/policy support to UNCTs/RCs 	













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

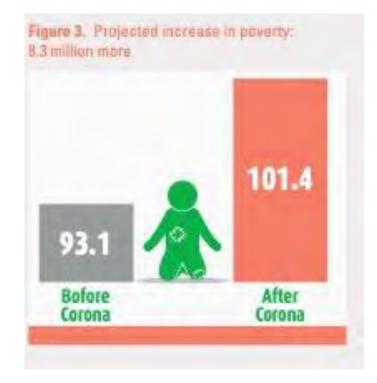
US\$200

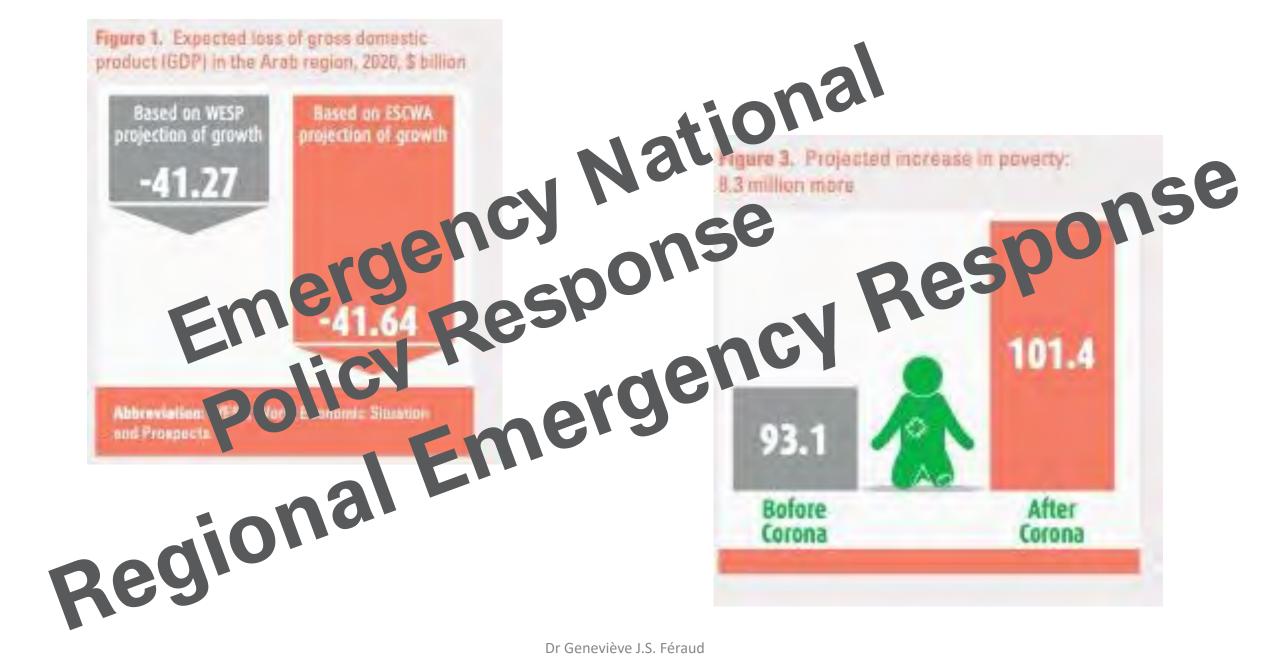
could provide cash assistance to an internally displaced family of six to help them cover their most basic needs

US\$60













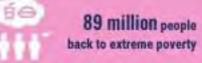






ENHANCING RESILIENCE IS CRITICAL TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL COUNTRIES

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





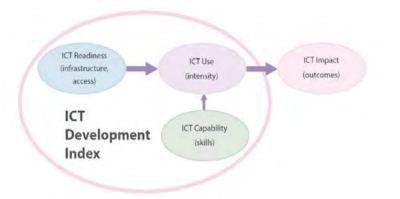
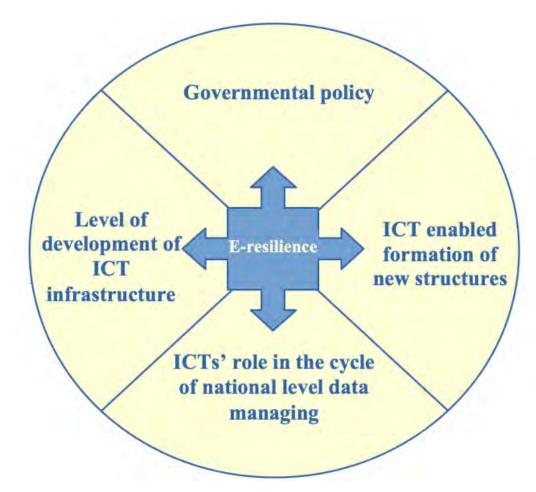




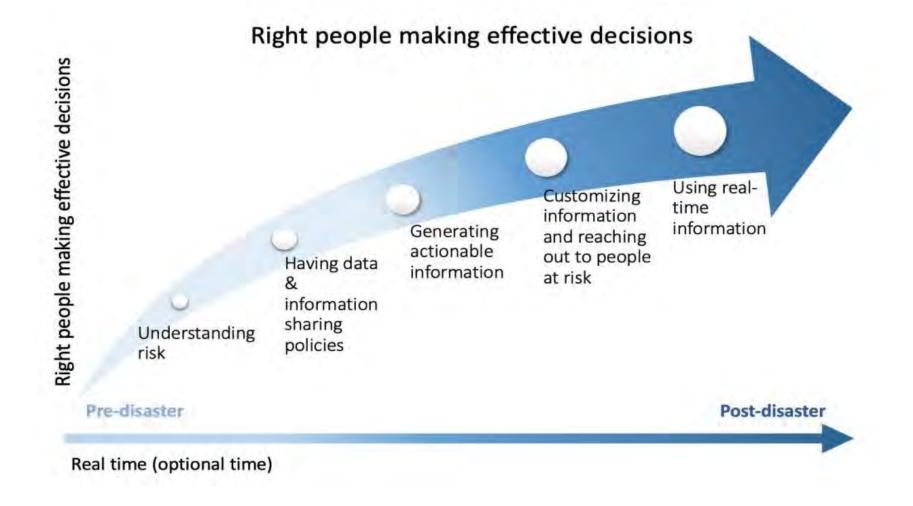
Figure 27: E-resilience monitoring dashboard topics



Source: ESCAP (Authors)



Figure 2: E-resilience guiding principles











COVID-19

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 \rightarrow

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.





How the **'roadmap for humanity'** could be changed by a pandemic





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 Irag/Alex Potter "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

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 knockon effects of breaks in <u>vaccination campaigns</u>.

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Nohunger

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 <u>821 million people</u> 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, <u>15.9 million</u> wake up hungry every day, push <u>millions more</u> into further distress.

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Nopoverty

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 <u>half a billion</u> <u>people</u> 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.

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

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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.

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The pand to interne

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Stronginstitutions

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.

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