

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

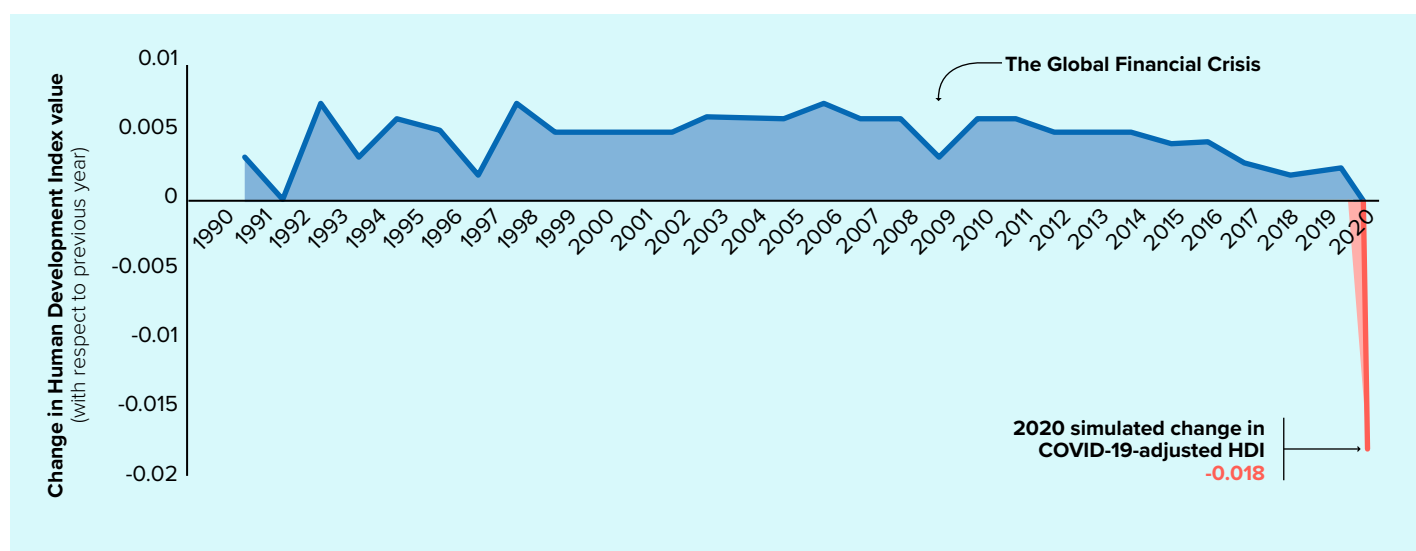


# **Beyond Recovery: Towards 2030**

**The next phase of UNDP's COVID-19 crisis response is designed to help decision-makers look beyond recovery, towards 2030, making choices and managing complexity and uncertainty in four main areas: governance, social protection, green economy, and digital disruption. It encompasses our role in technically leading the UN's socio-economic response.**

# Tipping Points: Choices shaping the post-COVID future

**Human development** – the combined measure of the world’s education, health, and living standards – is on course to decline in 2020, for the first time since measurement began.



With up to 100 million more people being pushed into extreme poverty in 2020, 1.4 billion children affected by school closures, and more than 400 thousand confirmed deaths from COVID-19 as of early June, the pandemic is hitting all human development dimensions hard, in all countries, almost at the same time. Governments and societies face unprecedented policy, regulatory and fiscal choices as they act to save lives and set a course for a sustainable future. The choices made today, if made well, could be the tipping points that transform our societies and our planet for the better.

A forward-looking response to COVID-19 could end an era where one third of all food produced is wasted while 1 in 10 people goes hungry, where 10 times more is spent on fossil fuel subsidies than on renewable energy, and where more than two billion people live in fragility, conflict or violence. It could transform the lives of those who were out of school, out of work, offline and off the grid, even before the virus spread.

UNDP has identified seven such tipping points, ranging from the renewed pursuit of peace encapsulated in the UN Secretary General’s call for a global ceasefire, to decisive moves to tackle exclusion, racism and gender inequalities. Taken together, they offer a pathway **beyond recovery, towards 2030** – to turn the greatest reversal of human development into an historic leap forward, with the Sustainable Development Goals as our compass.





# The UN and UNDP's evolving response

Today, the **full capacity of the UN system is mobilized**, including the socio-economic strengths of over 40 UN Development System entities. The UN's **socio-economic response**, technically led by UNDP, is one of three critical components of the UN's efforts to save lives, protect people, and rebuild better, alongside the UN's **health response**, led by the World Health Organization (WHO), and the **humanitarian response**, as detailed in the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan, led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

At the country level, these three strands come together through 131 dedicated UN Country Teams, working together in 162 countries under the leadership and coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator.

In March, UNDP presented its integrated **[Prepare, Respond, Recover](#)** response to COVID with a focus on three immediate priorities: health systems support, multi-sectoral crisis management, and socio-economic impact assessment and response.

Within three months, we mobilized over \$170 million in new funding from partners, repurposed over \$150 million in programme funds, in agreement with our donors and partners, including \$30 million disbursed to 130 country offices across five regions through a new Rapid Response Facility (RRF) to support governments' COVID-19 priorities.

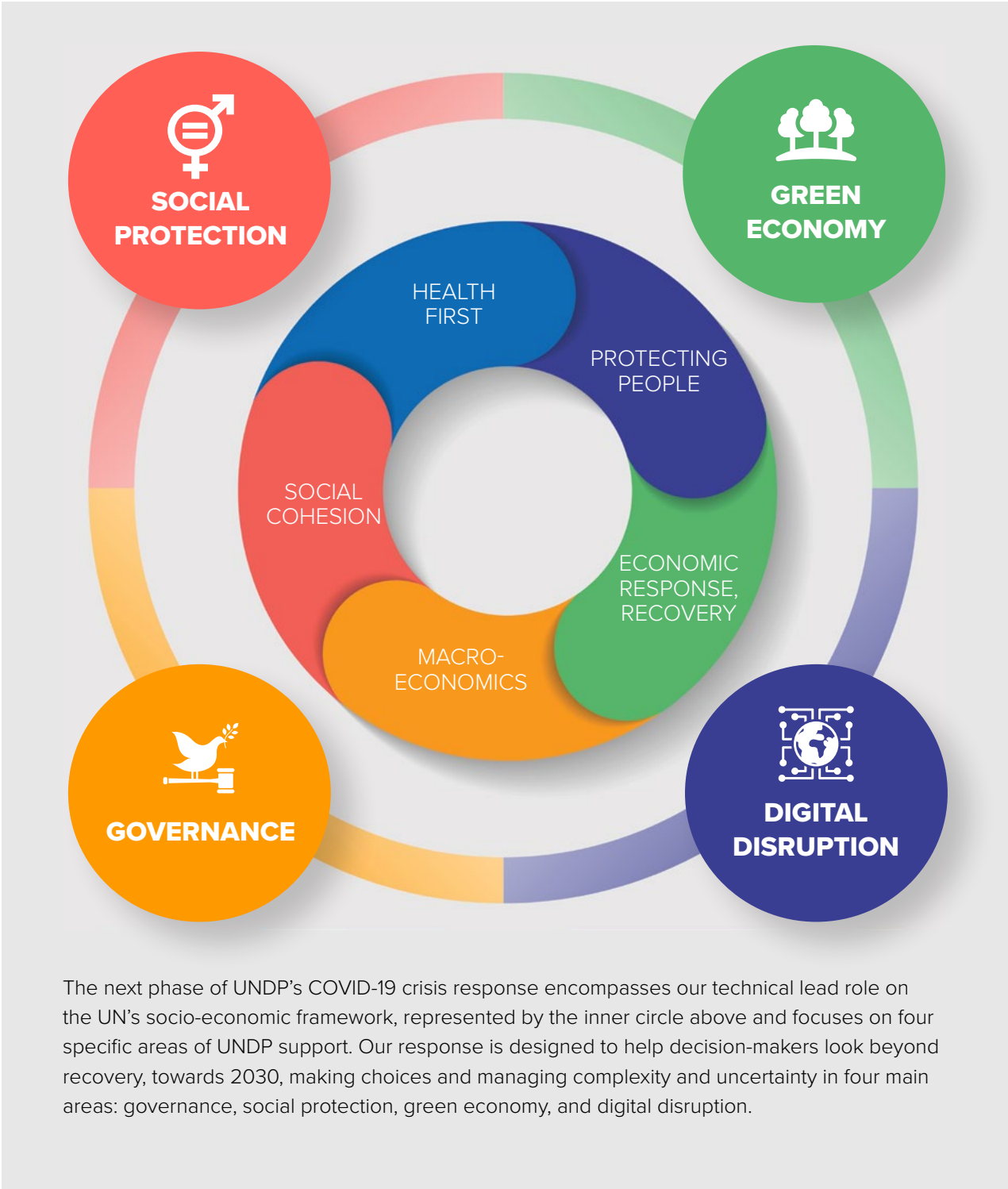
- **On assessments**, UNDP worked with UN Country Teams and International Financial Institutions (IFIs), on **over 70 socio-economic impact assessments**, advising policymakers early on of socio-economic impact scenarios and consequences;
- **On health**, UNDP supported 88 governments to procure **personal protective equipment** and medical commodities worth over \$80 million. We worked with **the Global Fund** in 13 countries to mobilize over \$10 million by reprogramming and using savings from existing grants;
- **On crisis management**, UNDP allocated \$12.6 million across 47 countries to help governments maintain **business continuity** and to plan, coordinate, communicate and finance their crisis responses.

Of the initiatives supported through the RRF, 40 percent include a focus on gender, 26 percent a health system support role, 32 percent an SDG integration role and 44 percent a governance strengthening function. The 130 countries supported include 79 percent of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), 78 percent of countries classified as fragile, and 64 percent of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).



COVID-19 is pushing up to  
**100 MILLION**  
people into  
**EXTREME POVERTY**

These actions were just the beginning. The next phase of UNDP's prepare, respond, and recover offer, therefore, expands our response, building on lessons learned since March and encompassing UNDP's socio-economic role. It is designed to help decision-makers make choices and manage complexity during uncertainty in four integrated areas. These four integrated areas were identified and prioritized by UNDP by mapping immediate and emerging demands from our partners on the ground against the seven tipping points that set a pathway beyond recovery, towards 2030. The four areas are **governance, social protection, green economy, and digital disruption**.







## Governance – building a new social contract

This area of work is more important than ever as governments come under pressure to navigate crisis and uncertainty, deliver digitalized services, enable access to information and social protection, and function in transparent, accountable and effective ways. Governments and civil society will need to work together to advance social cohesion and gender equality while upholding human rights and the rule of law, especially in fragile and conflict-affected contexts where justice and security concerns may be more acute.

UNDP will support our partners in making choices that build social capital, deliver inclusive services, and open civic space to lay the foundations for the future – a new social contract fully reflective of people’s agency that builds trust in institutions and closes the gap between people and the state.

UNDP’s governance and agency focus includes:

- Supporting rule of law, human rights and national and local government institutions to keep their doors ‘open’ with e-governance, manage crisis and uncertainty, develop and implement emergency policies, regulations and contingency planning, ensure the continuity of essential services, tackle corruption, and address misinformation, working with IFIs, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and many other partners.
- Breaking gender stereotypes and the drivers of discrimination and bias, while ensuring continuity of services to support women’s empowerment and the survivors of gender-based violence, with UN Women and other partners;
- Supporting governments to create fiscal space, invest in priority markets, strengthen engagement with the private sector, and develop inclusive, green economic recovery strategies, including – in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNOHCR) – for migrants and people forcibly displaced from their homes.
- Strengthening social capital – the habits, norms, and systems for voice, inclusion, and solidarity – and engagement with civil society;
- Maintaining the momentum of conflict prevention and peaceful transitions as part of our ongoing efforts to advance joint humanitarian, development and peace results in fragile contexts, working closely within the UN peacebuilding architecture, OCHA, the World Bank, and many other partners.



## Social protection – uprooting inequalities

Social protection, including cash transfers, universal health coverage and access to other basic services, will be central to uprooting the inequalities that permeated societies before COVID-19, and that are starkly visible today. The drive for gender equality is leading a wave of change that must be supported to address the discrimination and bias that emanate from entrenched social norms, including around redistribution of unpaid care work, leadership, and the digital sphere.

For governments to invest in these areas, they need fiscal space. UNDP echoes the call of the Secretary-General for a debt standstill for all vulnerable countries and will support countries to leverage this fiscal capacity effectively. Public-private solidarity and partnerships will be critical to build resilient social protection systems that can weather shocks, create strategies for informal sector workers, and design a new generation of resilient, green jobs that support youth-led entrepreneurship.

UNDP’s social protection focus includes working on:

- Cash transfers and financial inclusion options, in partnership with the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and others, including Temporary Basic Income and Universal Basic Income as parts of a renewed social contract;
- The future of work, with the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF, UNEP and other partners;
- Social protection measures and fiscal stimuli that reflect the care economy and are inclusive, reaching domestic and informal workers, people with disabilities, women migrants and other groups, working with UN Women, FAO, the World Bank and many other partners.
- Advancing universal health coverage and supporting health care systems and services, including for key populations and people living with HIV, with WHO, UNAIDS, the Global Fund and other partners.





## Green economy – rebalancing nature, climate, economy

This is the moment to restore balance between people and planet, designing and de-risking nature-based solutions as part of a new social safety net for the world, encouraging sustainable public-private partnerships such as in ecotourism and green transport systems, transforming agriculture from a carbon contributor to a carbon sink, and ensuring integrated thinking and action with the health sector to tackle air pollution that kills 7 million people each year.

On **climate change and energy systems**, new IRENA research sets out that the value of decarbonizing the global economy by 2050 would be eight times the cost, taking health and education benefits into account. Cumulative global GDP would grow by USD 98 trillion above business-as-usual between now and 2050 and renewable energy jobs would quadruple to 42 million.

Today, therefore, as governments determine how to invest tax-payers' money, they have a choice to make: stimulate fossil fuel industries and other remnants of the way things were—short-term band-aids that will reinforce the collision course with nature—or invest in an inclusive green economy.

UNDP's green economy focus includes:

- Working with UNEP, FAO, UNHABITAT and many other partners to boost green and resilient recovery by helping translate countries' Nationally Determined Contributions and adaptation plans into urban planning, agriculture and land use climate solutions;
- Working with ILO and other partners to help countries explore green recovery grants to promote and protect nature-based jobs and livelihoods, including rural entrepreneurship;
- Promote community-based and owned solutions and approaches, especially in indigenous communities;
- Working with UNEP, IRENA and other partners to accelerate a green energy transition as part of the COVID-19 response, including supporting countries on the political economy of fossil fuel subsidy reform.



## Digital disruption and innovation – for speed and scale

With schools closed and stark divides in access to online learning, UNDP's Human Development Report Office estimates that 86 percent of children in primary education are now effectively out-of-school in countries with low human development - compared to just 20 percent in countries with very high human development. This is the largest reversal in education on record, taking us back to the 1980s—a time before the Sustainable Development Goals or the Millennium Development Goals.

Closing the internet access gap would **halve the human development regression** by getting children back to education – albeit remotely. As our partners in UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, ITU, WHO, UNCDF and beyond know, the surge in tele-schooling, tele-working, tele-medicine, and digital payments being deployed during the COVID-19 crisis are just the tip of the iceberg. Investments in digital transformation are simultaneously driving pandemic response and setting the path for acceleration beyond recovery.

UNDP's digital focus includes:

- Helping governments and institutions to keep their doors 'open' by operating remotely through digital platforms while planning broader digital transformation strategies;
- Delivering critical governments services, including healthcare, remotely;
- Supporting data integration and insights for better decision-making;
- Establishing digital payment platforms and e-commerce systems, with a focus on women-run small and medium enterprises and closing the digital divide for women and for marginalized populations;
- Enhancing digital financing options, including for improved remittance flows, working with the UN Capital Development Fund, the World Bank, International Organization on Migration and other partners.



In this second phase of our COVID-19 response, our work will focus on achieving results in these four integrated areas, looking at and beyond socio-economic recovery to lay the foundations for a fair and just transition to the future. These areas may evolve in line with countries' changing needs, as together we continue to adapt to and learn from the impacts of the pandemic.

Moving forward, UNDP has established series of **integrated policy and programme offers** that, if combined and sequenced to meet local needs, will help to achieve results in these four areas, while accelerating progress against UNDP's Strategic Plan.

## Partnerships for innovation and financing

As the integrator of the UN development system, UNDP brings partners together, providing national policymakers with the tools to help align public and private investments. UNDP is working with over 50 governments on **Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs)** to align the COVID-19 response with the SDGs. For example, in partnership with the European Union (EU) and UN DESA and with resources from the SDG Joint Fund, UNDP is working with UN Resident Coordinators and agencies including UNICEF to implement INFFs as part of socio-economic recovery. We are also working with the private sector to:

- Identify investment opportunities in the recovery phase with SDG [Impact Investor Maps](#), and with the insurance industry on risk finance instruments and risk modelling;
- Support local production of and technology transfer for COVID-19 health technologies as a core partner of the [Technology Access Partnership](#), launched in May by the UN Technology Bank together with UNDP, UNCTAD, and WHO;
- Engage business networks with over 50,000 member companies in 13 countries through the UNDP-OCHA-led [Connecting Business initiative](#);
- Work with Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to navigate post-pandemic scenarios with strategic foresight instruments, in collaboration with UNCDF.

UNDP is launching a Private Sector Facility for COVID recovery in partnership with the UN Global Compact, International Chamber of Commerce and companies including Microsoft, PwC and DHL.

UNDP's joint and coordinated action with [IFIs](#), including on socio-economic assessments, maximizes synergies, avoids duplication and helps government and IFIs to identify, develop and sequence bankable projects that build green economies and strengthen national and local institutions and systems – including health systems.

### UNDP Accelerator Labs

UNDP's Accelerator Labs Network was established across 78 countries in just 12 months and awarded the Apolitical 2019 Global Public Service Teams of the Year award for evidence-based policy. Expansion of the network is underway.

The Labs, which are uniquely structured to identify and validate local development solutions, are demonstrating their agility in helping countries prepare, respond, and recover in the face of COVID-19.

From innovating cash transfer solutions in Kenya, Uganda and Malaysia, to creating real-time data-sharing platforms in Colombia and the Philippines, to envisioning the future of industrial parks in Ethiopia, the labs are forging effective new partnerships to tackle the pandemic's socio-economic impacts.



# Funding our response

At the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP in March presented a three- to six-month response offer costing at \$500m covering three thematic areas:

1. Health Systems Support: \$150m
2. Inclusive and Integrated Crisis Management and Response: \$250m
3. Social and Economic Impact Needs Assessment and Response: \$100m

Today, while health systems support and crisis management remain critical elements of our work, the scale of our social-economic offer has grown in response to country demand and reflecting the lead technical role UNDP has been asked to play within the UN System.

UNDP thanks all funding partners who provided funds for the first phase of its COVID-19 response by both agreeing to re-purpose existing commitments and providing new funding. UNDP continues to rely on additional funding from our partners to support programme countries on the immediate health crisis, including health systems support and crisis management response, and to help cover needs identified over the next 12 to 18 months, as identified below.

		Area	Funding Need
Continuation of phase 1		1+2. Continued health crisis support	\$200m
		3. Governance	\$150m
Expansion of phase 2		4. Social protection – uprooting inequalities	\$120m
		5. Green economy	\$150m
		6. Digital disruption and innovation	\$80m
		Total	\$700m

Such funding can be made available to UNDP through the channels identified on the next page.





### **FUNDING WINDOWS**

- Provides a flexible funding mechanism for COVID-19 response over four themes: Poverty & Inequality; Governance, Peacebuilding & Crisis; Nature, Climate & Energy; and Gender.
- Resources intended for COVID-19 response are rapidly allocated, can be earmarked to regions or countries with effective monitoring and efficiencies in consolidated results reporting to partners, leading to reduced transactions costs and higher savings.



### **CORE FUNDING**

- At the centre of UNDP's abilities to innovate, achieve development effectiveness and efficiencies to scale, multiply the impact of results, maintain class-leading transparency and provide effective oversight and accountability.
- Contributes to UNDP's capacity to support countries in the COVID-19 response in line with its integrator role and working closely with UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinators on the ground.



### **COUNTRY-LEVEL DIRECT FUNDING**

- Enables partners to channel their funding directly to UNDP COVID-19 projects at the country level.
- Allows local solutions to COVID-19 humanitarian and development needs, to be designed together with local partners, and in coordination with the host government.



### **UN RESPONSE AND RECOVERY FUND FOR COVID-19**

- Multi-partner and inter-agency trust fund established to support low- and middle-income countries overcome the health and development crisis and support those most vulnerable to economic hardship and social disruption.
- With its integrator role, extensive experience in fund administration and as host to the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), UNDP is actively supporting this leading development effectiveness approach of pooled funding mechanism. In the first round of proposals, UNDP is partnering with 12 UN agencies to enable governments and communities to suppress the transmission of COVID-19 and mitigate socio-economic impacts, safeguarding people and their livelihoods.



### **GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (GHRP)**

- Originally launched in March with total funding required of \$2.01 billion, including a requirement for \$120 million from UNDP.
- UNDP is working in close collaboration with FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP, to focus on ensuring access to essential needs, social safety nets, humanitarian assistance, and increase community engagement and outreach to support most vulnerable groups.

# #NextGenUNDP in action

Thanks to the investment of Member States, and as set out in the Midterm Review of UNDP's Strategic Plan, #NextGenUNDP is an increasingly agile and fit-for-purpose organization that can deliver at speed and scale with quality results and high levels of transparency and accountability.



## COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

UNDP's presence in over 140 programme countries advances nationally-led and owned development solutions, including in response to COVID-19.



## TRUSTED PARTNER

In UNDP's 2020 partnerships survey of over 3,100 partners, 80 percent considered UNDP a valuable, trusted partner in advancing progress towards the SDGs.



## TRANSPARENCY LEADER

In 2018, the [Aid Transparency Index](#) ranked UNDP as the most transparent UN organization for the third consecutive year.



## POLICY ADVICE LEADER

[Independent analysis by AidData](#) says UNDP punches above its financial weight in agenda-setting influence and helpfulness as a reliable source of development information for policymaking.



## POLICY EXPERTISE

Driven by a 17,000-strong workforce, UNDP offers a network of world-class experts connected across 170 countries and territories through our [Global Policy Network](#) (GPN), advancing South-South learning and exchange every day.



## UN SOLUTIONS PARTNER

UNDP hosts crucial functions for the UN's work around the world: UN Volunteers, UNCDF, the MPTF, UNOSSC; and it is the operational backbone of the UN Resident Coordinator system, delivering timely, quality services.



## INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS

UNDP works across the SDGs, co-creating [systemic, integrated solutions](#) with our partners that bring together policy and programming, data and analytics, financing, and innovation and learning.



## DIGITAL SOLUTIONS

UNDP's new digital platform [SparkBlue](#) facilitates the co-creation of solutions and knowledge sharing with external development thought leaders and advisors to source leading expertise worldwide.



## TRACEABLE INVESTMENTS

UNDP systematically tags all COVID-19 response investments in UNDP's Enterprise Resource Planning system, soon to be accessible to our partners through the [UNDP's transparency portal](#).



# 2019 CONTRIBUTORS TO CORE

- |                   |                       |                          |                     |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. UNITED KINGDOM | 14. AUSTRALIA         | 27. RUSSIA               | 40. SLOVAK REPUBLIC |
| 2. JAPAN          | 15. REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 28. THAILAND             | 41. ISRAEL          |
| 3. SWEDEN         | 16. QATAR             | 29. KUWAIT               | 42. VIET NAM        |
| 4. UNITED STATES  | 17. ITALY             | 30. BANGLADESH           | 43. LIECHTENSTEIN   |
| 5. NORWAY         | 18. NEW ZEALAND       | 31. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | 44. MONGOLIA        |
| 6. GERMANY        | 19. INDIA             | 32. SINGAPORE            | 45. ANDORRA         |
| 7. SWITZERLAND    | 20. CHINA             | 33. COSTA RICA           | 46. CAMBODIA        |
| 8. NETHERLANDS    | 21. LUXEMBOURG        | 34. PORTUGAL             | 47. GUYANA          |
| 9. CANADA         | 22. SAUDI ARABIA      | 35. CZECH REPUBLIC       | 48. PAKISTAN        |
| 10. DENMARK       | 23. TURKEY            | 36. MOROCCO              | 49. SAMOA           |
| 11. FRANCE        | 24. SPAIN             | 37. ICELAND              | 50. PHILIPPINES     |
| 12. BELGIUM       | 25. AUSTRIA           | 38. ESTONIA              | 51. MYANMAR         |
| 13. IRELAND       | 26. FINLAND           | 39. INDONESIA            | 52. ALBANIA         |

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