GLOBAL: UN Framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19

Choices under uncertainty

1. HEALTH FIRST
   Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

2. PROTECTING PEOPLE
   Social protection and basic services

3. ECONOMIC RESPONSE & RECOVERY
   Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises & the informal sector workers

4. MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

5. SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

VII. A PEOPLE-CENTERED-GREEN-DIGITAL PATH TO RECOVERY

The 7 emerging tipping points
## UN regional response

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<th>Issue-based Coalitions</th>
<th>COVID-19 Related areas of work</th>
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<td>Climate Change Mitigation</td>
<td>Linkage between COVID-19 and air pollution; COVID-19 recovery and green economy</td>
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<td>Building Resilience</td>
<td>Enforcement of Bangkok Principles; integration of biohazards into national strategies; sharing lessons learnt from past disasters.</td>
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<td>Inclusion and Empowerment</td>
<td>Analysis of social protection measures in response to COVID-19; technical support on identifying those furthest behind</td>
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<td>People Mobility and Urbanisation</td>
<td>Assessing impacts of COVID-19 on urbanization and mobility; outreach to networks of local governments;</td>
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<td>Human Rights (HR) and Gender Equality (GE)</td>
<td>Assessment of impacts of stimulus packages on GE and HR &amp; technical support at national level</td>
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UNDRR strategy to combat COVID-19

- **Strategic goals in line with the larger UN strategy:**
  - Prevent deaths and contain spread of pandemic.
  - Protect the most vulnerable from socio-economic impacts.
  - Prepare to “recover better.”

- **Objectives of the UNDRR strategy**
  - Evidence and learning on COVID-19 prevention, risk reduction and risk management.
  - Biological hazards (pandemics) are integrated in disaster risk reduction and development planning and programming.
  - UNDRR partnerships are leveraged and key stakeholders are supported.
  - Information and advice are disseminated to key audiences.

- **Accelerate political momentum for the implementation of the Bangkok Principles for implementation of health aspects of the Sendai Framework.**
Supporting lessons-learned and knowledge exchange

- UNDRR Asia-Pacific organized a series of webinars and published issue briefs to highlight the most relevant information and actionable recommendations on priority topics:

1. Leave no one Behind in COVID-19 Prevention, Response and Recovery.
5. Risk communication to prevent the spread of COVID-19: Countering the ‘Infodemic’.
6. Opportunities for Resilient Recovery.
Strengthening business resilience against COVID-19

- ROAP partnered with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) to launch a **Business Continuity and Recovery Planning Toolkit** aimed specifically at SMEs.

  - Toolkit includes:
    - Awareness-raising brochure
    - Planning Tool organized around ‘10 tips’ to make businesses resilient.
    - Brief guide for impacted businesses with an ‘additional 5 tips.’

- Capacity development in application of the toolkit through online **e-Learning course**.

- A **Quick Risk Estimation** is being developed to enable small businesses self-assess their risk to COVID-19

**Tourism sector resilience in the Pacific**

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**Available languages**

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Download at [undrr.org/bcp-ap](http://undrr.org/bcp-ap)
Enhancing health aspects of DRR Governance

UNDRR Asia-Pacific is supporting countries to implement the Bangkok Principles which aim to reduce the risk of health emergencies such as pandemics by promoting systematic cooperation, integration and coherence between disaster and health risk management. Key action:

1. **Review of DRR strategies** to assess the level of integration of biological hazards into DRR planning and institutional mechanisms.

2. **Technical Advisory Document** to provide a substantive basis for integrated disaster risk reduction.

3. **Technical Guidance**: developing guidance and tools on how to integrate biological hazards into national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

4. **Review document on DRR governance in Asia-Pacific (under development)**
Initial findings of review of the integration of biological hazards into national DRR strategies

- Strategies are rarely based on a multi-hazard risk profile.
- Post-2015 strategies include biological hazards within the “extended” Sendai hazard scope, but no specific provisions in most.
- Disaster profiles cite health impacts of past pandemics but not social and economic impacts or how to protect key economic sectors.
- Many cite importance of disease surveillance and aim to build multi-hazard early warning system but offer no details.
- Health ministries and local health agencies are listed as actors but no details on roles and responsibilities.
- Mainstreaming DRR into the health sector focuses mostly on building health infrastructure resilience and preparedness to natural hazards.
Knowledge products by IRP to support COVID-19 recovery

International Recovery Platform (IRP) developed two knowledge products to support COVID-19 recovery.


   1. Suggests **8 principles** for recovery from COVID-19
   2. Presents **9 key actions** to be undertaken by governments.
   3. The brief features a checklist of the proposed actions along with these key actions.
Lessons from COVID-19 crisis and response

- Countries need to adopt a multi-hazard approach to disaster risk planning to guard against simultaneous and cascading disasters – this includes integration of biological hazards.
- Strengthening of DRR governance strengthens prevention of and preparedness to effectively combat disasters of all dimensions and scale.
- Transparency, information sharing, and transboundary cooperation are critical to mounting quick and appropriate responses.
- Exclusion of the informal sector and marginalized groups from planning creates health risks and human rights concerns and could delay recovery.
Thank you

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific