Beyond Recovery: Towards 2030

A review of the COVID-19 global socioeconomic consequences and responses
“This pandemic is not just a health crisis. For vast swathes of the globe, the pandemic will leave deep scars. Without support from the international community, we risk a massive reversal of gains made over the last two decades, and an entire generation lost, if not in lives then in rights, opportunities and dignity.”

- UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner
The world reached the 1 million case mark on April 1, and the 20-million-mark last week – at a pace of 1 million new cases every week for the past weeks.

In recent weeks the rate of new cases is accelerating to 1.8 million new cases driven mostly by a spread to more populous developing countries (Brazil, Mexico, India, among the largest ones).

Sources: WHO Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) dashboard, 25 August 2020; WHO Population data
IS THE CURVE BENDING...?

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.

Positive rate
- <0.1% of tests
- 0.1% - 1%
- 1% - 2%
- 2% - 3%
- 3% - 5%
- 5% - 10%
- 10% - 20%
- more than 20%
- no testing data

Source: European CDC – Situation Update Worldwide - Last updated 24 August, 16:04 (London time), Official data collated by Our World in Data

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GOVERNMENTS’ RESPONSES...


This is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest). If policies vary at the subnational level, the index is shown as the response level of the strictest sub-region.


Note: This index simply records the number and strictness of government policies, and should not be interpreted as scoring the appropriateness or effectiveness of a country’s response.

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COVID-19: Government Response Stringency Index

This is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest). If policies vary at the subnational level, the index is shown as the response level of the strictest sub-region.


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### The Multifaceted Crises

The multifaceted crises is directly reversing the hard gains made by countries against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), requiring different sets of policies and solutions to respond (Note: list not comprehensive).

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<tr>
<th>POVERTY INCREASE</th>
<th>COVID-19 IMPACT ON WOMEN</th>
<th>STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL</th>
<th>LACK OF ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION</th>
<th>GROUPS AT RISK</th>
<th>SLUM DWELLERS</th>
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<td>71-100 million people will be pushed into extreme poverty because of the economic shocks from COVID-19 (World Bank)</td>
<td>On average, women make up to 70% of health care workers and social care sector in 104 countries. Women already do 3X as much unpaid care work as men. With COVID-19, unpaid care work has increased. In developing countries, vast majority of women’s employment is in the informal economy – about 70% COVID-19 quarantining has caused a spike in domestic violence levels (WHO, UN Women)</td>
<td>Nearly 1.2 billion learners (or 68% of the total students enrolled) are affected by school closures 144 countries still have nationwide closures in place (UNESCO)</td>
<td>55% of the world’s population (as many as four billion people) are not covered by social insurance or social assistance. Globally, only 20% of unemployed people are covered by unemployment benefits, and in some regions the coverage is much lower (ILO)</td>
<td>1/3 of the world’s IDPs live in 10 countries most at risk to the COVID-19 socio-economic impacts</td>
<td>Over 90% of COVID-19 cases are happening in urban areas. With over one billion people living in informal settlements and slum-like conditions, COVID-19 is exacerbating the vulnerability of these population groups</td>
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**Note:** list not comprehensive.
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<th>Remittances</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Food insecurity</th>
<th>Tourism</th>
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<td><strong>INCOME AND JOBS LOST</strong></td>
<td><strong>REMITTANCES FLOWS REDUCTION</strong></td>
<td><strong>DECLINE IN GLOBAL TRADE</strong></td>
<td><strong>FALLEN COMMODITY PRICES</strong></td>
<td><strong>INCREASE IN FOOD INSECURITY</strong></td>
<td><strong>DRAMATIC FALL IN TOURISM</strong></td>
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<td>About 1.6 billion informal workers lost 60% of their income, with little to no savings and no access to social protection.</td>
<td>Remittances to LICs and LMICs are expected to fall by almost 20% cutting off a significant lifeline to many vulnerable households.</td>
<td>Global trade values fell 3% in the first quarter of 2020. An estimated quarter-on-quarter decline of 27% is expected in the second quarter.</td>
<td>Commodity prices fell by a record 20% in March, driven by steep drops in oil prices. Oil prices remain subdued trading at almost 40% lower than the start of the year.</td>
<td>COVID-19 will double the number of people facing food crises. About 265 million people in low and middle-income countries at risk of acute food insecurity by the end of 2020 unless swift action is taken. Most people suffering acute food insecurity in 2019 were in countries affected by conflict (77 million), climate change (34 million) and economic crises (24 million people).</td>
<td>Tourism is considered one of the hardest hits by the COVID-19 outbreak. Potential loss of 850 million to 1.1 billion international tourists. Potential loss of $910 billion to $1.2 trillion in export revenues from tourism. Estimated 100 and 120 million jobs at risk.</td>
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</table>
EXAMPLES OF IMPACT ON SDGs

Waste management
PPE POLLUTION

DIRECT AND INDIRECT DISRUPTION

PUBLIC HEALTH

POVERTY INCREASE

Food insecurity
INCREASE IN FOOD INSECURITY

Education
STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL

Gender Equality
COVID-19 IMPACT ON WOMEN

Social Protection
LACK OF ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION

Slum Dwellers
SLUM DWELLERS

IDPs and PWDs
GROUPS AT RISK

Tourism
DRAMATIC FALL IN TOURISM

Commodities
FALLEN COMMODITY PRICES

Jobs
INCOME AND JOBS LOST
Bleak scenario: negative growth and rising poverty...

- The World Bank projects that COVID-19 could push 71 million people into extreme poverty in 2020 under the baseline scenario and 100 million under the downside scenario.
- Global extreme poverty rate would increase from 8.23% in 2019 to 8.82% under the baseline scenario or 9.18% under the downside scenario, representing the first increase in global extreme poverty since 1998, and effectively wiping out progress made since 2017.
- Almost half of the projected new poor will be in South Asia, and more than a third in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Human development faces an unprecedented regress due to the impacts on health, education and income.

A PEOPLE-CENTERED-GREEN-DIGITAL PATH TO RECOVERY

The 7 emerging tipping points
BEYOND RECOVERY: TOWARDS 2030

EMERGING 7 INTERRELATED TIPPING POINTS

01. SOCIAL CONTRACT
A rights-based social contract grounded on greater solidarity

02. CAPABILITIES
A capabilities revolution focused on health (UHC), and addressing income inequalities (UBI)

03. CLIMATE AND NBSs
A climate and nature-based transition; de-coupling growth from carbon emissions

04. INCLUSION & DIVERSITY
A decisive move on inclusion and diversity (most specifically gender inequality)

05. DIGITAL DISRUPTION
A digital disruption rebooted, for people and planet

06. PEACE
Peaceful and resilient institutions and societies capable of prevention, preparedness and risk management

07. HUMAN RIGHTS & MULTILATERALISM
Reasserting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a rebirth of multilateralism