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UNDP-ILO Framework for Action

The present Framework has been agreed by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), through the joint letter dated 16 September 2020, laying out the principles for strengthening the collaboration between the two entities, reaffirming their willingness to join efforts to maintain close and continuing working relationships in order to achieve their respective mandates as well as their individual and common purposes, as set out in the Executing Agency Agreement of 22 June 1993 and reaffirmed in the Letter of Intent signed in 2007.

The Framework for Action between UNDP and ILO for 2020 and beyond builds on key areas of collaboration and seeks to add concrete value to both organizations' strategic priorities within the context of the UN System-wide Socio-Economic Response to the COVID crisis, including in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, in the short-term; and to chart pathways for a prompt, sustainable and inclusive recovery once the pandemic is under control in a longer-term perspective.

The Framework presents prioritized actions between UNDP and ILO in selected areas that can increase synergy, given our shared policy space and mandates – enhancing support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and crisis countries and having greater impact at scale. The aim is also to move forward actions that demonstrate how the ILO and the UNDP coming together can be more efficient – focusing on efficiency gains from joint work and policy coherence, starting with a limited number of countries to be jointly identified and vetted by their respective Regional Directors.

This Framework leverages existing capacities and builds on key streams of work with the greatest potential to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the enhanced partnership. To keep the scope feasible and develop an approach that can be replicated, the focus is on targeted solutions that showcase the transformative abilities of the two partners – Building back toward a sustainable path together.

Seven key areas of collaboration are selected to showcase the combined value of ILO and UNDP as strategic partners-of-choice in 2020 and beyond. The areas identified seek to demonstrate the relevance of the two partners to member States in the current crisis. They use existing entry points that can be further scaled through a wide range of partnerships, under the technical coordination of Mansour Ndiaye (UNDP) and Christophe Perrin (ILO) and with the support of a dedicated joint Task Team. ILO and UNDP recognize that their scope and scale of their implementation will be subject to availability of funding.

To operationalize the Framework for Action, effective coordination at the regional and country-level will be instrumental, leveraging expertise, stimulating the use of common tools and launching joint initiatives with joint fundraising strategies in line with the five streams of action, as set out in the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19.

1. Joint communication, advocacy and coordination

Key actions in 2020:

- Joint letter by Executive Heads to respective country/regional teams, highlighting priority given to this partnership in COVID-19 context and beyond and flagging initial entry points and cooperation platforms at country level.
- Joint advocacy, communications and outreach at global, regional and country levels, including joint Op-eds and policy briefs on the socio-economic and environmental impact of COVID-19, across all action areas set out below, etc.
- Collaboration on the production of guidance to UNCTs (and HCTs) on socioeconomic assessments and policy directives.
- Establish a joint mechanism for the effective support and implementation of the Framework. The mechanism will build on successful cooperation models of ILO and UNDP and also other organizations. It will also serve as a platform to address diverging approaches at the country and regional levels in those cases which cannot be solved at these levels.

Results indicator (by end 2021): better understanding of collaboration opportunities by respective organizations' regional and country offices; # of joint advocacy/communications campaigns and messages developed; # of policy briefs, lessons learned shared.

Efficiency gains: Increased policy coherence, reduced duplication of efforts; more efficient use of resources (time and money); impactful advocacy.

Focal points: Niamh Collier; Zazie Schafer/Marco Baumann, Mansour Ndiaye (UNDP); Christophe Perrin, Wolfgang Schiefer (ILO)

2. Jobs/informal sector/Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The COVID-19 containment strategies are expected to cause massive job losses in the coming months. As the crisis plays out, it can be expected that some of the hardest hit sectors comprise both wage and non-wage workers, self-employed/own account workers, home based workers, full and part-time, casual workers, and mostly small and medium enterprises, vulnerable workers in the informal economy who are at risk of losing their livelihoods including women and the most vulnerable segments of populations: youth, small-scale farmers, daily-waged, care workers, domestic workers, people with disabilities, migrant workers, refugees, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and the gig economy workers. This provides an entry point to interrogate and shape a human-centered future of work over the response and recovery phase that also promotes decent jobs, including the transition from the informal to the formal economy and a just transition towards more environmentally sustainable livelihoods and green jobs. As articulated in the Secretary-General's report on socio-economic impact of COVID-19, this includes interventions related to

Occupational Health and Safety – such as provision of personal protective equipment, safe workplace arrangements (including teleworking), training and capacity building of MSMEs --, coordinated fiscal and monetary action to support the income and employment and improved sustainable access to social protection of workers in both the formal- and informal economy and direct support to MSMEs.

Key actions in 2020:

- Support the development of joint proposals under the COVID-19 MPTF (and other MPTFs and donors) and their implementation through a joint-up support structure
- Develop high impact joint programmes in this area in x# of countries, supported by corporate guidance, international labour standards and fundraising

Results indicator (by end of 2021): # of countries moving forward concrete collaboration; # of novel joint solutions co-designed and prototyped; documentation of experimentation and dissemination lessons learned.

Efficiency gains: Reduced duplication of efforts; more efficient use of resources (time and money); increased policy coherence; enhanced quality and higher impact of programmes.

Focal points: Luca Renda / Marcos Neto / Pradeep Kurukulasuriya (UNDP), Dragan Radic / Florence Bonnet / Jean-François Klein (ILO)

3. Social protection

Close to 4 billion people – and 2 in 3 children-- have no or inadequate access to social protection coverage; and about 100 million people are being pushed into extreme poverty by health care expenses. This vast exclusion is linked to a financing gap for social protection that the ILO estimates, worldwide, at USD 27 billion in low-income countries and USD 500 billion in middle-income countries (excluding health). Furthermore, as a consequence of the economic slowdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNU-WIDER estimates that up to 500 million people could fall into poverty. Countries that are already in crisis because of conflicts, natural disasters, and climate change are most at risk because their social protection systems and shock-response mechanisms are already deeply strained, including public social services disrupted. The social protection floor agenda provides a departure point for making sure COVID-19 assistance bridges into strengthened and sustainable social protection systems for the disadvantaged and marginalized groups but, as shown by the large impact of the crisis, also for the workers in the informal and rural economy and workers in the formal economy. The Secretary-General's report on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 calls for a scale-up of social protection to cushion the knock-on effects on millions of people's lives, including through debt-relief in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other financial institutions. There is an opportunity for the ILO and UNDP to jointly accelerate advocacy and provide technical assistance for creating increased fiscal space, closing the financing gap and achieving the SDG target 1.3 of universal social protection.

Key actions in 2020:

- Set-up or reinforce and participate in UN/development partners social protection groups at country level to ensure greater coherence and coordination among all actors of the social protection sector.
- Develop high impact joint programmes for extending, strengthening and increasing sustainability of sustainable social protection systems in x# of countries, guided principles of universality, non-discrimination, solidarity, social dialogue, transparency, good governance and international labour standards.
- Support the partial repurposing of the Joint SDG Fund projects on social protection, where ILO and UNDP are already collaborating, including in the area of the care economy, linkages between the care economy and green economy, supporting just transition through social protection, extension of coverage and sustainable financing.
- Support the development of solid proposals under the COVID-19 MPTF (and other MPTFs and donors) and their implementation through country teams as well as ILO and UNDP technical support facilities providing expertise on a range of issues (e.g. the design of social protection policies, financing, management information systems, identification and delivery mechanism for covered groups including in the informal economy, linkage between COVID-19 response and the development of sustainable social protection systems).
- Prioritize the deployment of results measurement tools and approaches in all UNJF projects and UN COVID-19 response projects, e.g. through systematic development and training on the ILO results measurement tool to take stock of country-level activities, outputs, institutional changes and impact on people.
- Maintain a digital map / database of all ILO/UNDP projects on social protection to facilitate monitoring of activities, mapping of required technical support, further resource mobilization, consolidation of results and creating a narrative on ILO and UNDP's contributions to the achievement of SDGs on social protection.
- Jointly advocate for universal social protection by 2030 and for strengthened and more sustainable social protection systems with Ministries of Finance, Planning and Economy, IFIs and other donors.
- Increase cross-agency understanding and collaboration on social protection through regular ILO/UNDP virtual meetings involving HQ and Field experts to share policy views on specific topics, provide updates on country projects and identify new areas of collaboration (joint knowledge products or development cooperation projects).

Results indicator (by end of 2021): # of countries moving forward concrete collaboration; # of upgraded national policies, financing plans, novel joint solutions co-designed and prototyped for effective extension of coverage; documentation of experimentation and lessons learned.

Efficiency gains: Accelerated advocacy, increased policy coherence, reduced duplication of efforts; more efficient use of resources (time and money); higher impact of programmes.

Focal points: Mansour Ndiaye / Renata Nowak-Garmer (UNDP), Valerie Schmitt / Celine Peyron Bista (ILO)

4. Social cohesion/social dialogue

The crisis will require cooperation between workers, employers' organizations, businesses and government, as well as whole-of-society engagements, at the national, community and local levels of government using rights-based approaches as certain communities and groups have been exposed to stigma and discrimination. Mainstreaming social cohesion into socio-economic responses to COVID-19 ensures they are conflict sensitive and support cohesive strategies in assessment, planning and delivery, and engage various groups like women, youth, migrants and refugees, informal workers and those traditionally marginalized. The need for social dialogue on political, social and economic issues is expected to grow as the pandemic reaches the most vulnerable populations in the developing world. Policies from employment retention and generation to health and safety at the workplace should be anchored in the fundamental right at work and supported by tripartite consensus.

Key actions in 2020:

- Develop high impact joint programmes in this area in x# of countries, supported by corporate guidance, international labour standards and fundraising
- Identify themes and opportunities for synergies within existing projects, incorporating learnings for improvement [for instance, strengthen existing collaboration on regional and global events involving responsible business, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well as the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration)].
- Support the development of solid proposals under the COVID-19 MPTF (and other MPTFs and donors) and their implementation through a joint-up support structure
- Identify other formats for joint innovations, linking to other collaboration tracks.

Results indicator (by end of 2021): # of countries moving forward concrete collaboration; # of novel joint solutions co-designed and prototyped; documentation of experimentation and lessons learned, including in crisis and refugee contexts.

Efficiency gains: Increased policy coherence, reduced duplication of efforts; more efficient use of resources (time and money); higher impact of programmes

Focal points: Katy Thompson / Samuel Rizk (UNDP), Youcef Ghellab / Githa Roelans / Caroline O'Reilly (ILO)

5. Gender equality and non-discrimination at work

This is a critical moment to address gender equality in the world of work and women's agency across labour markets, voice and representation, social engagement, the fight against stigma and discrimination. The crisis of care has disproportionately fallen on women's shoulders. As women tend to have fewer stable jobs, often regarded as secondary, and with higher care responsibilities put over them, they are more likely to lose employment, experience more difficulty finding new jobs. Those who continue to work in public spaces, in particular health workers, or other specific settings, such as domestic and care work, are exposed to significant health and economic risks. (ii) Special attention also needs to be provided to groups that are at risk of being left behind. These include, people with disabilities, migrants and indigenous, etc. The crisis is exacerbating their existing workforce vulnerabilities. Intersection of age, disability, nationality and gender need to be taken into account in devising policies to mitigate the impacts of the crisis on this vulnerable group.

Key actions in 2020:

- Develop high impact joint programmes in this area in x# of countries, supported by corporate guidance and fundraising
- Identify themes and opportunities for scaling-up, incorporating learnings for improvement.
- Identify other formats for joint innovations, linking to other collaboration tracks.

Results indicator (by end of 2021): # of countries moving forward concrete collaboration; # of novel joint solutions co-designed and prototyped; documentation of experimentation and lessons learned.

Efficiency gains: Increased policy coherence, reduced duplication of efforts; more efficient use of resources (time and money); better quality programming, better inclusion; higher impact of programmes

Focal points: Raquel Lagunas (UNDP), Emanuela Pozzan / Thomas Wissing (ILO)

6. Decent jobs for youth

For young people, the pandemic is triggering a multi-dimensional crisis disrupting education and training, creating job losses and further reducing incomes, exacerbating the low quality of jobs, and generating more discouragement and labour market detachment. With 3 out of 4 young

people working in the informal economy and with many being engaged in non-standard forms of employment, young people are likely to be particularly hard hit by the economic fallout of the crisis. It is therefore key to promote new opportunities for decent work for youth, protect their rights and ensure their voices are heard. Policies to address the impact of the COVID-19 crisis need to include special measures to respond to young people's needs and ensure they are included in support schemes – with a special focus on the most vulnerable youth, young women, and young persons with disabilities.

Key actions in 2020:

- Develop collaboration on youth employment in times of COVID-19 through the Global initiative for Decent Jobs for Youth (and other linked youth partnerships both ILO and UNDP are members of).
- Collaborate to provide better joint guidance to country offices, in particular in the context of the implementation of the UN Youth Strategy (joint guidance for UNCTs).
- Co-convene the annual conference of Decent Jobs for Youth in Asia in connection with the Youth co:lab summit, with a focus on gender equality and social youth entrepreneurship.
- Develop high impact joint programmes on youth employment in x# of countries, supported by the guidance of government, corporate sector and workers' and other community based organisations, for partnership-building/resource mobilization and communications.
- Identify specific themes and opportunities for scaling-up, incorporating learnings for improvement (including giving continuity to collaboration on youth in fragile situations, as well as other relevant themes, such as green jobs for youth).

Results indicator (by end of 2021): # of countries moving forward concrete collaboration; #joint events and KPs/documentation of lessons learned (# of novel joint solutions co-designed and prototyped);

Efficiency gains: Increased policy coherence, reduced duplication of efforts; more efficient use of resources (time and money); better quality programming, better inclusion; higher impact of programmes

Focal points: Noella Richard (UNDP), Susana Puerto Gonzalez / Sukti Dasgupta (ILO)

7. Humanitarian-Development- Peace Nexus

The COVID-19 pandemic is not only a health crisis, but also a humanitarian emergency and a development challenge. Countries already hit by disaster and conflict are experiencing double casualties, putting at risk immediate survival, and medium-term income opportunities and long-term sustainable development. This is a very particular crisis for fragile contexts, as the socio-economic crisis is often hitting long before any significant health impacts are felt. Countries experiencing fragility are less equipped to prepare for and respond to COVID-19, as access to basic social services, especially health and sanitation, are limited; as decent work, including social protection and safety at work, is not a given, and indeed many people – especially those most left

behind – are reliant on the informal economy; and as institutions are weak and social dialogue is impaired or absent. At the same time, existing grievances can be exacerbated by inequalities in access to health services and livelihoods, and linked nature and climate factors, which are potential conflict drivers that could also undermine development, peace and social cohesion. As part of the ILO-UNDP collaboration, there is thus a need to address such underlying fragility factors while addressing immediate needs, risks, and recovery issues arising from the pandemic across the nexus. More broadly, both UNDP and ILO participate in the IASC Result Group on Humanitarian-Development collaboration and advocate for comprehensive and durable solutions to crises that overcome the humanitarian-development divide. In addition, UNDP is an adherent to the DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

Key Actions in 2020:

- Consolidating previous collaboration on research linked to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, such as the collaboration which led to a Joint Statement (2016) on strengthening peacebuilding impact of employment programmes, including by expanding the scope of research from peace to cover all the dimensions of fragility with a focus on the informal economy, and developing a theory of change based on the research;
- Streamlining the contribution of the ILO to UNDP's assessments, including to COVID-19 recovery needs assessments
- Mainstreaming conflict- and resilience- sensitivity and responsiveness in existing and possible new ILO, UNDP and joint ILO-UNDP field projects related to employment and decent work including through the ILO Jobs for Peace and Resilience (JPR) programme and its approach for tackling socio-economic consequences of the COVID19.
- Sharing UNDP's learning as an adherent to the DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus in view of future ILO adherence
- Develop joint messages and jointly present UNDP and ILO approaches to livelihoods, jobs and decent employment approaches for fragile and crisis settings in international fora and High-Level panels

Results indicator (by end of 2021): Research findings documented; theory of change developed; # of COVID-19 recovery projects adopting conflict and resilience sensitive and responsive approach; political attention on the nexus is sustained, work across the nexus is enabled; documentation of collaboration and lessons learned.

Efficiency gains: Greater coherence between humanitarian, development and peace actors in the COVID-19 response; more efficient use of resources (time and money).

Focal Points: Peter Batchelor / Rachel Scott (UNDP), Federico Negro (ILO)

The following annexes set out some examples of successful ILO-UNDP collaboration which can be used as entry points / platforms for enhanced cooperation in the COVID-19 response and beyond.

Annex 1: Snapshot of UNDP – ILO on-going collaboration

- Joint SDG Fund on social protection: UNDP and ILO are partners (along with other agencies) in 14 countries on the implementation of the SDG Joint Fund on social protection (out of 18 countries where UNDP leads or is a partner¹). The projects cover a range of topics, including universal social protection, adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection, social protection to improve labour market outcomes or for vulnerable groups. This provides a significant opportunity to strengthen the partnership with ILO and scale up successful projects.
- Social protection for workers in informal employment, unpaid care jobs and non-standard employment: ILO is a partner in the UNDP led Informal Economy and Markets project that is supported by the ACP/EU (being finalized). UNDP's extensive inclusive growth portfolio and country infrastructure on one side, and ILO's technical capacity on the other side create a win-win opportunity in this area.
- Inclusive Labour Market Solutions Project: Promoting Inclusive Labour Market Solutions in the Western Balkans. It is a regional and multi-country project, aimed to tackle the institutional and non-institutional dimensions of labour market exclusion of vulnerable individuals and their communities. The project aims to promote innovative perspectives of institutions towards delivering services that reach-out and effectively enable marginalised groups to enter or re-enter the labour market. The project supports introduction of innovative tools for the use by public employment and social service providers that would enable a more effective inter-institutional interaction. The project has also supported local communities in the 6 WB economies to establish territorial employment platforms for tackling the key obstacles and barriers for creation of new jobs.
- Youth employment: UNDP and ILO are both partners in a global initiative Global Jobs for Youth, <https://www.decentjobsforyouth.org/partners>. This is an obvious area for collaboration in many countries.
- Capacity development of public administration tasked with the delivery of social protection: UNDP and ILO collaborate in the inter-agency TRANSFORM project (UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, WFP) which supports the building of social protection floors in Africa by providing training for government officials on social protection to improve governance systems, standards and processes. This project could be a springboard for more systematic collaboration in this area beyond Africa where TRANSFORM currently operates. Similarly, the Social Protection Inter Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC B), committed to the realization of SDGs 1.3 (social protection floors) and 3.8 (universal health coverage) is another platform that can be

¹ RBEC: Albania, Montenegro, Uzbekistan; RBAS: Lebanon, RBAP: Samoa, Vietnam; RBA: South Africa, Sao Tome & Principe, Nigeria; RBLAC: Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador. Detailed information available: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/IPSOO>

leveraged by UNDP and ILO along the lines of its recent call for urgent social protection measures to respond to the rapidly evolving COVID 19 pandemic.

- The State of Social Assistance in Africa report: maps and analyzes the recent growth across three foundational dimensions of social assistance: legal frameworks, institutions and financing. Drawing on quantitative data contained on this platform, national laws as well as national and regional policy documents, the report aims at improving understanding about state-run social assistance systems in Africa to inform policy and practice. The country profiles section gives information about contemporary social assistance systems across the continent. The report makes a case for strengthening the national architecture for social assistance in Africa, as a pathway to the reduction of vulnerability and poverty, while also promoting social inclusion. The Data Platform accompanying the report can be found at <http://social-assistance.africa.undp.org/>.
- Joint policy research initiative looking at gender and labour market trends in LAC, with ILO and the IDB.

Annex 2: Socioeconomic assessments

117 Socioeconomic impact assessments have been undertaken by the UNDP and UN system partners in 83 countries and five regions. A sample of SEIA conducted by UNDP is provided in the table below.

ILO is involved in **Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq** on the impact of COVID on vulnerable workers (including refugees) and enterprises. In all three countries, the assessments are being co-led by ILO and FAO, and being implemented in collaboration with a number of UN agencies, including UNDP.

In **Yemen**, ILO can be part of the economic response and recovery programme that UNDP is designated to lead; and can particularly collaborate with UNDP and other UN agencies on the different streams related to jobs, macroeconomic response, social protection, and social cohesion.

In **Peru**, ILO and UNDP are co-leading the socioeconomic impact assessment, jointly with RCO, UNFPA, FIDA.

In **Colombia**, UNDP is leading the socioeconomic assessment, where ILO is taking care of the labour market related themes.

In **Ecuador**, a collaboration has just started to contribute to the socioeconomic impact assessment of COVID-19. The agency consortium composition tbc.

Working Together on Social and Economic Impact Needs Assessment and Response		
Togo	✓ UNDP is undertaking a COVID-19 socio-economic impact analysis together with the RC Office, UNICEF, the IMF, the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance. UNDP and UNICEF are also working together on setting up a COVID-19 MPTF, which will be under the leadership of the RC.	RCO, UNICEF, IMF, World Bank
Tajikistan	✓ UNDP is leading on a COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment jointly with RCO and UNICEF, ILO, IOM and WFP. UNDP is also working closely with WHO and other UN agencies on preparedness and response and is supporting the UNCT in the coordination effort through the set-up of an on-line system to capture each agency's expected contribution in line with the Government's Preparedness and Response Plan.	RCO, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, WFP
Somalia	✓ The UNCT is working together under the leadership of the DSRSG to combine the humanitarian and development responses into a single response plan and create a costed socio-economic plan. UNDP's response, which will be undertaken within the existing coordination structures, focuses on targeted support for vulnerable groups including the elderly, youth, persons with disabilities, IDPs and detainees/prisoners. It also intends to mobilize volunteers with specialized skills in key areas in need of temporary surge support to help the Government prepare and respond to the crisis.	DSRSG, UNCT
Eswatini	✓ UNDP is teaming up with UN entities to carry out the socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 in support of the National Disaster Management Agency.	WFP, UNFPA, FAO, UNICEF and WHO
Ethiopia	✓ UNDP is collaborating closely with ILO, FAO, IFAD and UNIDO on assessing the socio-economic impacts and coordinating the programmatic response to the pandemic. UNDP is also working with the World Bank and the IMF on macro modelling.	ILO, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO, IMF, World Bank
Egypt	✓ As co-chair of the UNCT Prosperity Results Group, UNDP is working closely with the RCO, UN entities and the Government on designing critical socio-economic response initiatives.	RCO, UNCT
Libya	✓ In close cooperation with WHO, UN Women and IOM as well as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Planning, UNDP is working on a nation-wide study on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 as well as a gender assessment of the impact of COVID-19.	WHO, UN Women and IOM

Tunisia	✓ UNDP as part of the UNCT is co-leading with the World Bank a micro-economic assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on businesses and households focusing on gender and vulnerabilities.	UNCT, World Bank
Algeria	✓ UNDP is working in close coordination with the RC and UNCT partners and together with local authorities, research centres, the National Council for Economic Studies and the private sector to prepare a rapid needs assessment of the socio-economic impact of the health crisis on vulnerable groups and businesses in the most affected Wilayas.	RCO, UNCT
Morocco	✓ UNDP is working with the UNCT on a) a gender-sensitive, human rights-based needs assessment framework on the socio-economic impact of the health crisis and b) a coordination platform , including UN agencies, international financial institutions and other relevant technical and financial partners, to offer efficient coordinated support to the Government, including a budgeted COVID-19 response plan in support of national efforts	RCO, UNCT, IFIs
Sudan	✓ In coordination with the UNCT and together with UNICEF and WFP UNDP is co-leading on a socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 which will include preventive mitigation measures to lessen the impact on the informal sector and on the provision of security.	UNICEF, WFP
Syria / Iraq	✓ UNDP has been asked to support the UNCT by playing a lead integrator role with regard to undertaking a socio-economic assessment and then leading the discussion on the formulation of a long-term socio-economic recovery strategy for both countries. As part of UNCT coordination, both UNDP Country Offices are also adjusting their delivery capacities to assist WHO priorities.	RCO, UNCT, WHO
Bhutan	✓ UNDP is the technical lead agency for a socio-economic assessment in close collaboration with UNICEF and other UN agencies.	UNICEF, UNCT
Madagascar	✓ UNDP is working with the World Bank, UNICEF, and WFP to develop a comprehensive social protection programme to support the most vulnerable.	World Bank, UNICEF, and WFP
Niger	✓ UNDP is working with the Economic Commission of Africa on the socio-economic impact and with the World Bank on private sector support to recovery .	ECA, World Bank
Tanzania	✓ UNDP is collaborating with UNICEF and the UNCT to launch a social and economic impact assessment study to support the Government.	UNICEF, UNCT

Seychelles	✓ UNDP is working with the RC Office to support a socio-economic impact analysis in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the National Bureau of Statistics.	RCO
Iran	✓ UNDP is co-leading the resilient economy pillar together with UNICEF to mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 through social protection and livelihoods interventions.	UNICEF
Malaysia	✓ Under the leadership of the RC, UNDP is working closely with the UNCT on the 'One UN' response to COVID-19.	RCO, UNCT
Cambodia	✓ UNDP and the RCO are leading an economic modelling and impact analysis and provide the Government with projections of the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic to support timely and evidence-based emergency and recovery policymaking. As part of the wider UN response, the RC engaged UNDP to advocate for an inclusive economic stimulus package. In close coordination with the UNCT-led economic interventions, UNDP will assist the Government in framing its proposed stimulus response to protect the economy, and specifically, the most affected and vulnerable citizens. In addition, UNDP is advising on emergency social protection measures.	RCO, UNCT
Viet Nam	✓ Together with UN Women and the National Center for Information and Forecasting, UNDP is conducting a socio-economic impact assessment with focus on micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, poor households, and ethnic minorities.	UN Women
Belarus	✓ In close coordination with the RC, the UNCT, national partners and the donor community, UNDP is contributing to a COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessment with special focus on sectors and population groups most exposed to risk in order to buffer the effect of COVID-19 and increase resilience of the economy and at-risk communities in the future.	RCO, UNCT
Laos	✓ UNDP is working with the UNCT on conducting a multi-sectoral impact assessment of COVID-19, which will inform the Government's recovery plans and interventions and the formulation of the 9 th National Socio-Economic Development Plan.	UNCT
Sri Lanka	✓ Together with the RCO and UNICEF, UNDP is working on a Socio-Economic Policy Brief on the impact of COVID-19, which will form the basis for a dialogue with the Government, IFIs and development partners to outline relevant and coordinated programming for early recovery.	RCO, UNICEF, IFIs and partners

Papua New Guinea	✓ UNDP is working with the RCO and UN agencies and in close collaboration with development partners and IFIs on rapid appraisals of the short-term socio-economic impact of COVID-19. This will be followed by a full-scale impact assessment that will assist the UN and development partners in formulating policy and programme responses around social protection and other initiatives addressing the immediate and longer-term socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis.	RCO, UNFPA, UN Women, UNCDF, FAO, IFIs and partners
Myanmar	✓ UNDP and UNICEF are co-chairing the UNCT-led socio-economic workstream, which has been set up to coordinate, customize and operationalize the UN Myanmar Socio-Economic Framework for a joined-up immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19. UNDP will also lead or co-lead three of the eight thematic pillars within the Framework around Investing in Resilience, Economic Recovery and Social Cohesion.	UNICEF, RCO, UNCT
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓ UNDP is taking the lead on an economic impact assessment, the scope of which is being determined jointly with the RC Office and IFIs. UNDP will also contribute to the preparation of a social impact assessment led by UNICEF.	UNICEF
Moldova	✓ In agreement with the UNCT and in coordination with the Government, UNDP has provided a platform for a COVID-19 Social and Economic Taskforce composed of 23 member entities, including UN entities (RCO, UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, UNECE, ILO, FAO, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNIDO, IOM, OHCHR), international financial institutions (WB, IMF, EBRD, EIB) and major development partners (SDC, EUD, Council of Europe, UK Embassy, USAID, OSCE). The objective of the platform is to address the impacts of COVID-19 in a coordinated way, capitalizing on expertise, resources and partnerships of all of the involved institutions.	RCO, UNCT, World Bank, IMF, Partners
Serbia	✓ In partnership with UNHCR and civil society organisations, UNDP conducted a joint assessment of IDPs' and Roma communities' needs and delivered first life-saving hygiene and humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable and marginalized living in informal settlements of unofficial collective centres. The number of Roma UN Volunteers to engage in wider outreach to Roma communities has been increased and WHO information materials on safety measures have been translated into the local Roma dialect and distributed through UNDP's network of partner Roma civil society organisations.	UNHCR, WHO, UNV
Bolivia	✓ Under the coordination of the RC and PAHO, UNDP is leading on health procurement and in coordination with RCO staff, IFAD, other UN agencies and the World Bank on the analysis of political and socio-economic impacts of Covid-19.	RCO, PAHO, IFAD, UNCT, World Bank
Ukraine	✓ In its role as SDG integrator, UNDP is chairing the UNCT's socio-economic recovery and SDG work stream, which ensures a coordinated and harmonized effort by the UNDS in the country towards providing support to the Government in assessing the multidimensional impact of the COVID-19 crisis (prepare), responding to the challenges (respond), and recovering back better and greener to safeguard the progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.	RCO, UNCT
Barbados / Eastern Caribbean	✓ UNDP is leading on the social and economic impacts of the crisis in the Eastern Caribbean, working on the Economic and Human Development Impact Assessments with UNICEF and UN Women, with WFP and FAO on the Food Security and Economic Recovery initiatives, and supporting the RC on security management in several countries.	RCO, UNICEF, UN Women, FAO, WFP