

# Protecting People & Economies: Integrated Policy Response to COVID 19

Seminar with Japanese Leaders and Influencers

July 2, 2020

# COVID-19 POLICY RESPONSE: EAST ASIA PACIFIC (EAP) CONTEXT

## 1. **Export-led growth and tourism has suffered, with employment & poverty implications**

- China, Singapore, Thailand & Vietnam hurt by demand and supply shocks; and trade tensions
- Thailand and the Pacific islands affected by the drop in tourism
- Investors are also pulling their money out of Southeast Asia in favor of safer assets, like US Treasury Bonds

## 2. **Migration and remittances have declined, and IDPs are at risk**

- In the Philippines, regional/global remittance flows are drying up, severing a vital lifeline for many households
- IDPs and refugees in Indonesia and Myanmar more susceptible to infection and lack health/education services

## 3. **Fragility may increase**

- Policy response may affect social cohesion, trust and sovereign legitimacy in Myanmar and the Philippines
- Government response to the pandemic may expose institutional weaknesses and drivers of fragility

## 4. **Response offers an opportunity**

- Reprioritize expenditure and undertake structural reforms with transparency, coherence and a broad-based approach
- Strengthen social safety nets, essential service delivery, and no-regrets evidence-based measures
- Improve business environment and rebalance the role of the state

# THE ESTIMATED IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE EAP REGION

## 1. Long-term Health Impact

- Increasing **morbidity and mortality** due to disruptions in the provision of essential services. Global Financing Facility projections for the next 12 months:
  - In **Myanmar**, increase *maternal and child mortality* by **22%**.
  - In **Vietnam**, increase *child mortality* by **33%**.
  - In **Laos**, increase *maternal mortality* by **31%** and *child mortality* by **25%**.
  - In **Philippines**, increase *maternal mortality* by **32%** and *child mortality* by **24%**.
  - In **Indonesia**, increase *maternal mortality* by **32%** and *child mortality* by **27%**.

## 2. Long-term Education Impact

- **Learning Loss:** School closure are projected to cause learning losses for the long term (learning losses may accumulate after schools reopen – Das, Daniel and Andrabi, 2020).
  - Our current estimate of learning loss in **EAP: 0.2-0.9** of learning adjusted years of schooling.

# GLOBAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMAN CAPITAL OUTCOMES

## IMMEDIATE IMPACTS

### Loss of lives and productivity

>490k deaths  
>9.6m cases

(global estimate - June)

## LONGER-TERM IMPACTS

- **Disruptions in essential services:** Indirect mortality and morbidity (maternal and child mortality, TB, HIV, malaria, NCD including mental health), decreased access to sexual, reproductive and maternal health, reemergence of polio in FCV countries, and learning loss
- **Income & price effects, supply disruptions:** Food insecurity and risk to nutrition & ECD, lower access to inputs for women farmers
- **Containment measures:** Loss of jobs, livelihoods and household income, unemployment, domestic violence, child marriage, adolescent pregnancy, increased in care demands met by women, displacement and drop in remittances
- **Aggregate:** Loss of future productivity and lifelong earnings due to the drop in learning, skills, job-specific human capital and work experience, as well as higher indirect morbidity and gender-based violence

## Health & Nutrition



**130 million** more severely malnourished children in 2020 (WFP)

**Up to 45% and 39%**

increase in under-five and maternal mortality per month, respectively, in low- and middle-income countries (Lancet)

**10%, 20% & 36%**

increase in HIV, TB and malaria deaths, respectively (Imperial College London)

## Education



**\$10 trillion** lost earnings for the global economy because of lower learning

**0.6** additional year of quality adjusted schooling lost

**\$16,000** of lost earnings over a student's lifetime

## Social Protection & Jobs



**300 million** jobs lost, particularly in sectors with female concentration (ILO)

**20%** projected drop in remittances (KNOWMAD, WB)

**18 million** more extreme poor in fragile and conflict affected states

**1.6 billion** informal workers' livelihoods at risk -- nearly half the global workforce (ILO)

## Gender



**13 million** more child marriages b/n 2020-2030 (UNFPA)

**31 million** additional GBV cases (UNFPA)

**47 million** women losing access to contraception, leading to 7 million unintended pregnancies (UNFPA)

# EAP STRENGTHS IN FIGHTING THE PANDEMIC

## Leadership - Government Effectiveness - Trust

**China:** Social & industrial mobilization

**Hong Kong:** Rapid reaction and social responsibility

**Japan:** Compulsory hospitalization (abundant ICU beds) and social self-discipline

**Singapore:** Retrospective contact tracing (TraceTogether)

**South Korea:** Testing policy and access to tests, and targeted epidemiological investigations

**Taiwan:** Digital tools and strictly enforced individual quarantines to prevent a general lockdown

**Vietnam:** Communication, health checks (at border crossings and airports), targeted testing; aggressive contact tracing; and multi-tier isolation system

# PROTECTING PEOPLE & ECONOMIES

Informs policy development in an integrated manner across sectors in specific country contexts to contain the pandemic, protect people and the economy, and stimulate recovery with emphasis on:

- coherence and linkages across sectors
- leadership, governance, communication and 'whole of society' engagement
- leveraging recovery for reforms & service delivery system strengthening



Read the full paper here: <https://hubs.worldbank.org/docs/imagebank/pages/docprofile.aspx?nodeid=31966696>

# PROTECTING PEOPLE AND ECONOMIES: COVID-19 INTEGRATED POLICY FRAMEWORK

## Containing the Pandemic and Protecting Health

- Prevent and contain the spread through surveillance & detection, smart containment, clinical management and communication
- Ensure the continuity of essential services (across sectors) for health
- Include “at-risk” groups through targeted multisectoral interventions
- Establish well-integrated and sustainable systems/institutions for pandemic prevention and response within a “one-health” framework

## Protecting HC & Livelihoods

- Protect households by supporting income, food security, access to essential services, with a focus on vulnerable groups
- Engage communities and communicate to build trust
- Strengthen service delivery for coverage/continuity, quality and resilience

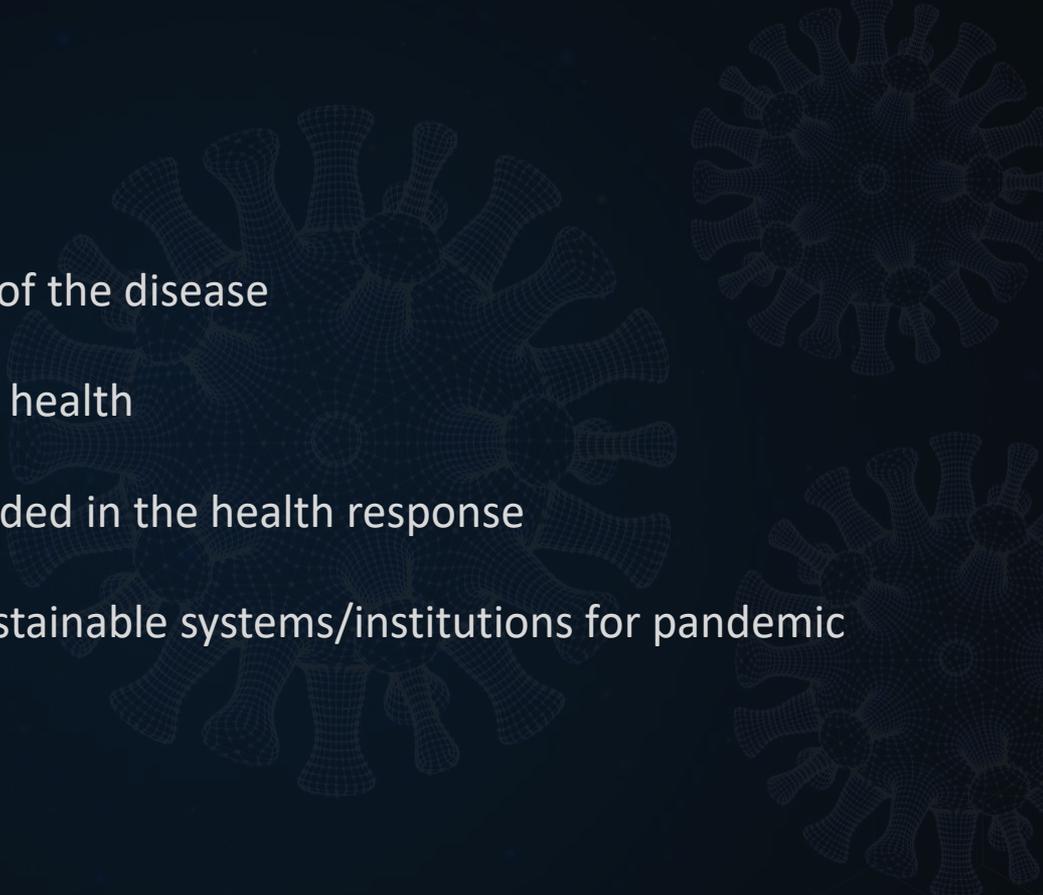
## Leading the Economic Policy Response

- Provide leadership, coordination and communication
- Protect households, firms, and the financial sector through emergency relief measures
- Leverage recovery phase as a window of opportunity for key structural reforms to build resilience and ensure sustainable economic growth



# **CONTAINING THE PANDEMIC & PROTECTING HEALTH**

## **KEY MESSAGES**

1. Prevent and contain the spread of the disease
  2. Ensure continuity of services for health
  3. Ensure "at-risk" groups are included in the health response
  4. Establish well-integrated and sustainable systems/institutions for pandemic prevention/response
- 

## 1. Prevent and contain the spread of the disease

- Strengthen surveillance and detection
- Limit spread in the community through smart containment: massive testing combined with non-pharmaceutical interventions such as isolation, contact tracing and quarantining in cluster spread; social (physical) distancing with clear plan for easing lockdowns in community spread
- Facilitate clinical management of cases through health system strengthening: expanding quarantine capacity, mobilizing equipment and supplies, optimizing human resources for health, strengthening safety and quality of care protocols/practices, ensuring financial access to services
- Implement effective communication: consistent risk communication, evidence based concrete messaging, dynamic rumor management, continued information and data sharing, targeted messaging to hard-hit groups and leaders
- Ensure data availability, transparency and coordination of efforts: use of command and control structures/Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs), Strategic Response Plans, Technical Working Groups, a “one-health” platform
- Secure reliable supply of utilities - such as electricity, WASH services/products, digital platforms- to healthcare facilities and communities
- Sanitize public facilities providing essential services & establish protocols for private ones
- Adopt a one-health approach: engage animal health and agriculture health experts in multi-sectoral technical working groups, in crafting safe food handling and water storage messages, to ensure food availability

## 2. Ensure continuity of services for health

### Within the health sector

- Preserve basic health services (e.g. vaccination, MCH)
- Ensure continuity of care for chronic conditions
- Provide emergency and critical care health services
- Support frontline health workers by considering specific needs that go beyond personal protective equipment
- Triage healthcare services
- Expand reach of health services through telemedicine and e-health
- Minimize supply chain disruptions
- Deliver services based on up-to-date information and effective M&E

### Outside the health sector

- Provide emergency support to water and sanitation utilities servicing health facilities and communities
- Ensure availability of protective equipment, prioritized testing and salary supplements to critical healthcare service providers
- Provide continuous electricity access to critical health and other relevant facilities (back up arrangements)
- Invest in strengthened transmission grids
- Provide lifeline mobility (rail/road/maritime/air) services for critical workers
- Increase the bandwidth and manage internet congestion

### 3. Ensure "at-risk" groups are included in the health response

#### Urban slum dwellers, refugees, migrants and institutionalized groups

- Target messages on awareness, impacts, and measures
- Address local practices affecting epidemiological risk factors
- Prioritize targeted health and related service provision for these groups and enhance the capacity of municipal authorities and local communities to deliver these services during the crisis
- Conduct selective COVID-19-related home, refugee camp and institutional improvements (e.g., sanitation, technology-related)

#### Children under five years of age

- Protect and promote optimal infant and young child feeding during the pandemic, including the delivery of emergency food and nutritional supplements through cash transfers and feeding programs
- Ensure the availability of clinical nutrition services for the assessment and treatment of child wasting and advice on feeding of children during illness
- Facilitate the continuation of early childhood development (ECD) interventions
- Use health and nutrition platforms to deliver messages on coping, parenting and early stimulation

#### Women and girls

- Ensure that healthcare and nutritional services respond to the unique needs of women within households
- Advise families on nutrition behaviors and establish alternative food distribution channels to support the optimal nutrition of women during the pandemic
- Target messages to women and/or men about the importance of using protective measures both inside and outside the home.

#### The elderly and the differently able

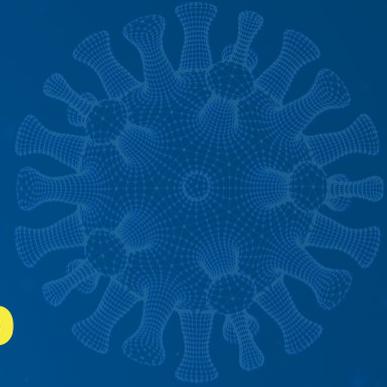
- Launch communication strategies to transmit key messages on health, hygiene and nutritional practices, identifying signs of illness and how to seek immediate medical attention targeting the elderly and the differently able
- Emphasize isolation from the pandemic and providing relevant care for underlying health conditions given the greater susceptibility of these groups to the disease
- Ensure support to these groups to access income support, food and key public services. In this context, it can be valuable to engage community leaders and others to foster social cohesion, promote public health interventions and reduce social stigma associated with the illness

## **4. Establish well-integrated and sustainable systems/institutions for pandemic prevention/response/resilience - "Building back better"**

- Design an evidence-based, well-resourced and comprehensive surveillance strategy
- Sustain a “one-health” approach: prevent/minimize the emergence of zoonoses through targeted programs for behavior change (emphasizing issues such as the regulation of wet markets), reduced dependence on such food sources, and appropriate biosecurity and surveillance systems
- Promote investments in preparedness to prevent, detect & respond to public health emergencies, including by financing infrastructure (observatories, reference labs, clinical capacity), equipment, reagents and commodities, analytical and assessment capacity with trained local capacities embedded in National Primary Human and Animal Health Systems
- Integrate health in Disaster Risk Management systems, thereby strengthening the emergency response
- Prepare urban areas and slums for future pandemics: update and scale up the slum upgrading programs; strengthen zoning and land use planning; establish territorial coordination plans



**PROTECTING HUMAN CAPITAL AND  
LIVELIHOODS AGAINST SHOCKS AND  
FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY**





## **KEY MESSAGES**

1. Protect households now by supporting income, food security, access to essential services, with a focus on vulnerable groups
2. Engage communities and communicate to build trust and support coordinated action
3. Strengthen resilience in service delivery



# 1. Protect households now by supporting income, food security, access to essential services, with a focus on vulnerable groups

## Protect lives and livelihoods in the short term

- Use social protection to support those affected by the crisis and expand coverage to vulnerable/highly affected groups as needed
- Raise transfer value to account for loss of income and price increases
- Prepare employment retention and restoration plans so businesses can keep employees during the crisis.
- Provide grants to allow small & informal businesses to survive and recover.
- Adapt existing programs to limit disease transmission (waive conditionalities, switch to digital payments, etc.)

## Protect and maintain food security and nutrition in the crisis

- Work with shipping companies and businesses to maintain supply chains (for food and transport of other critical services/goods)
- Collaborate with national and local governments and private sector providers to ensure food is available
- Ensure that people can get food and take action to prevent price gouging
- Provide sanitary access for pregnant women and children to emergency food and nutrition supplements via special channels



## **1. Protect households now by supporting income, food security, access to essential services, with a focus on vulnerable groups (Cont.)**

### **Sustain student learning while protecting health and safety in a crisis**

- Customize continued learning and try to reach students equitably
- Consider using schools and staff to support community healthcare, where appropriate
- Immediately begin planning for school reopening with a goal of improving on pre-pandemic conditions
- On reopening, focus on safety, hygiene, and student support
- Consider reducing contact and overcrowding in school

### **Ensure uninterrupted electricity and maintain and expand digital connectivity to meet demand**

- Provide electricity access to critical public facilities and service backups.
- Provide emergency financial support and equipment to service providers to ensure continuity of essential services
- Increase bandwidth and reduce congestion to ensure government responders and service providers—particularly in education and health—stay connected.
- Support basic delivery by using network data and digital applications to support health and education systems for pandemic response and ensure that G2P transfers work



## **2. Engage communities and communicate to build trust and support coordinated action**

- Governments should collaborate with the media, community and religious leaders, women leaders, businesses, and social influencers to hear their concerns, share information, and strengthen the pandemic response and social cohesion
- Governments will need to establish 2-way community feedback mechanisms to ensure their response is effective, that minorities and women are not discriminated against, that hard-to-reach groups have access to essential services, and that vulnerable groups are protected
  - **Identify and assist vulnerable groups via quick phone surveys and citizen-generated data**; pinpoint the nature and spread of the disease and implementation bottlenecks; and identify beneficiaries and allocate benefits. Existing CDD platforms can be used to build vulnerability profiles
  - **Crowd-source information from citizens** through apps to track and create visualizations of the spread of illness and to track government response
  - **Work with leaders and existing community groups as advocates and influencers** to share knowledge and model attitudes and behaviors for disease containment, positive social norms, trust and support



### **3. Strengthen resilience in service delivery**

#### **Reopening Post-crisis**

- Reopen gradually and do so flexibly and safely.
- Start with the goal of recovery but plan for sustained and sustainable improvement in the long-run
- Assess the impact of school closures on learning and reopen with a plan in place to support the most vulnerable students – particularly girls.
- Ensure farmers are prepared for harvest and have appropriate inputs for post-crisis reopening
- Support recovery of livelihoods, labor market re-integration for households, workers and self-employed and bounce-back of informal micro and small enterprises

#### **Strengthening Systems – Forward Planning**

- Support productive inclusion programs to protect people and jobs and graduate people off of emergency support
- Ensure continuity of service delivery of food and essential goods and, where needed, expansion of water, sanitation and hygiene services and consider emergency stockpiles for the future.
- Expand investment in digital and (green) energy infrastructure and plan for crisis response
- Develop shock-responsive social protection systems including registries, systems, triggers and processes to support scaling service delivery up and down countercyclically, along with contingent financing
- Support economic migration and remittance services



# **LEADING THE ECONOMIC POLICY RESPONSE**



## **KEY MESSAGES**

1. Strong leadership to communicate clearly and coordinate effectively
2. Protect households, firms, and the financial sector
3. Recovery offers a window of opportunity to build resilience and ensure economic growth



## 1. Establish strong leadership and governance

### Leadership and accountability

- Provision of emergency services
- Formulate fiscal responses
- Ensure business continuity across public sector to extent possible (e.g. service delivery, PFM, domestic resource mobilization and tax/customs, SOEs)
- Implement accountability & transparency mechanisms
- Engage citizenry to foster participation

### Coordinated approach to design and implementation

- Coordination among fiscal authority, social sector line ministries, trade & commerce, and central bank & other regulatory financial institutions, as well as across various layers of government (incl. subnational levels)
- Can be led by emergency management team with clearly defined roles and responsibilities subject to oversight

### Communication

- Consistent communication fosters trust, sets expectations and conveys a semblance of stability during a time of uncertainty
- Openly communicate economic policy choices and implementation arrangements through a broad range of sources to create awareness and elicit action (incl. purpose, scope and intended beneficiaries)

### Careful policy design of macro-fiscal response

- Efficacy and efficiency in achieving desired goals
- Short- and long-term considerations
- Cost and fiscal sustainability
- Flexibility to adjust to shift circumstances
- Administrative feasibility



## **2. Protect households, firms, and the financial sector**

### **Protect the poorest and most vulnerable**

- Redirect public expenditures toward health response, essential services, and household income support
- Mobilize human resources to support health response and essential service delivery
- Monitor and deter anticompetitive behavior in necessity goods and services markets and ensure access
- Partnerships with private sector, SOEs, financial institutions, CSOs and community groups to deliver essential support to households

### **Support jobs and firms**

- Inject liquidity quickly to prop up the private sector
- Balance support to systemically important firms and SMEs (formal/informal)
- Try to link firm support to worker retention, leverage all lending platforms/entities, communicate clearly
- Responses must be tailored to context (e.g. fiscal space, institutional capacity, labor markets, social protection systems, levels of informality)
- Measures should be time-bound and transparent

### **Preserve the financial sector**

- Monetary authority can ease lending to banks, but governments must ensure liquidity passed onto businesses that need it most
- In centralizing losses (e.g. equity stakes, nationalization) governments must ensure transparency & accountability



## **3. Leverage global support and link immediate response to sustainable recovery**

### **Global support and policy coordination**

- International cooperation can mobilize financial resources, medical supplies, new treatments, vaccines
- Commitment for governments to protect international trade, particularly food & medical supplies
- Global coordination to support poorest countries to combat COVID-19, including debt relief
- Central role of international community to mobilize resources required to re-build, including IFIs, G20, private sector, NGOs

### **Link response to recovery and opportunities for reform**

- Governments must be mindful of fiscal space and prioritize interventions (e.g. more easily reversible; credits/guarantees instead of grants/subsidies; tax deferrals instead of exemptions)
- Crisis response should not amount to preserving inefficient firms at any cost; government acquisition and divestiture of assets done faithfully and transparently, communicated clearly
- Recovery offers window of opportunity for:
  - Structural reforms (e.g. fossil fuel subsidies & taxes)
  - Mainstreaming digital technologies to build resilience and lasting efficiencies
  - Investments in human capital, resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, renewable energy sources, clean water systems, green public transport

# HCP: COORDINATED ACTION ON HUMAN CAPITAL

## Jointly developed resources and knowledge flows

**HC Resource Package for country teams** including multisectoral theories of change for human capital

**HC Learning Series, On-demand Clinics, and intranet site** – in partnership with EFI, OPCS and IEG

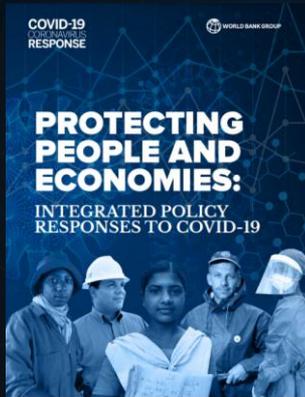


**Staff Connections: Infrastructure & the Human Capital Project**

May 2020 | volume 1 issue 4



**Integrated policy paper** and accompanying resource package to protect people & economies in response to COVID-19



## Innovative & core analytics

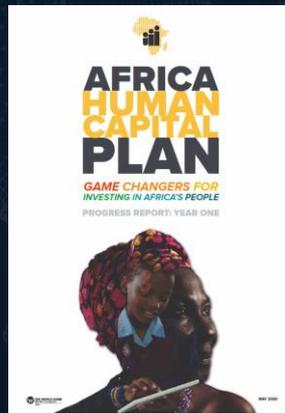
**Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (PEIR)** for Human Capital assesses & aligns expenditures and institutions toward country-specific HC priorities. Pilots in Bangladesh, Kenya, Togo.

**Human Capital Review** analyzes outcomes and policies, institutions, financing, and service delivery for building, protecting and employing human capital, both within and beyond HD sectors

**HCI Compass** for countries' self-assessment of progress towards improved HCI. Pilots in Senegal, Guatemala and Panama.

## Regional plans

**Progress on Africa Human Capital Plan.** In FY20 HD commitments in AFR nearly doubled. Cross-GP & IFC support stepped up (e.g. electrification of all health centers, schools in Africa by 2030). Over \$2.2 billion of new women's empowerment projects committed.



## Country engagement

**SCDs & CPFs** are increasingly aligned e.g. 2/3 of CPFs include HC pillar/focus area.

**Flagship analytic products, country reports** e.g. Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Madagascar, PNG, Armenia, Georgia, Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho

**HC at the core** of multisectoral operations e.g. pipeline Rwanda Investing in Human Capital & Inclusive Growth DPO

**HC Umbrella TF:** Aims to promote knowledge, evidence, policies and practices that improve human capital outcomes globally through a "whole-of-government" approach

**IFC & MIGA programs:** see next

# HCP COUNTRY NETWORK INFORMS COUNTRY-LED REFORM & INNOVATION



## HCP ministerial conclave

At Annual Meetings 2019, Finance Ministers from countries at all income levels made the critical link between human capital and the JET agenda, with full-house participation.

## Countries are moving ahead with critical HC-sensitive reforms



**Education reform in the DRC.** The DRC (an HCP country) has begun to roll out free schooling, lay a foundation for quality education and strengthen systems for results. Supported by the Emergency Equity & System Strengthening in Education (EESSE) project, with critical relief, restructuring and resilience dimensions given COVID-19 impact.



**El Salvador's new national Crecer Juntos (Early Childhood Development) policy** aims to maximize the development potential of all children, from gestation to age 7, using a comprehensive, sequenced approach. WB supporting through a package of ASA and results-based operations in EDU & HNP.

## Monthly webinars for HCP government focal points from 77 countries, incl. on COVID-19

Topics: HC strategies & implementation; gov't coordination for HC outcomes, COVID-19 policy response in social service delivery.  
Participants: 50-100 senior officials from 20-50 countries per webinar + WB staff

## Multisectoral human capital DPOs are supporting several HCP countries

**COVID-19 response DPOs with a strong focus on protecting human capital** in Cambodia, Panama, the Philippines, Uruguay, and other countries.

**Pathbreaking multisectoral human capital DPOs.** Some examples:

Madagascar: Investing in HC DPO: management of human and financial resources in the social sectors, legal protections for women, children.

Peru: Investing in HC DPO: effective policies for social protection & ECD, and teacher management and professional development systems.

Pakistan Securing Human Investments to Foster Transformation: civil registration and vital statistics, UHC, quality of learning, empowerment of women and girls.

Bangladesh second Jobs Programmatic DPC: Innovative series addressing the country's jobs challenges, the second operation is also responsive to COVID-19.

Rwanda: Human Capital for Inclusive Growth DPO (pipeline): coverage and equity in access to social programs, student learning and ECD, and accountability.

## HC country case & thematic studies

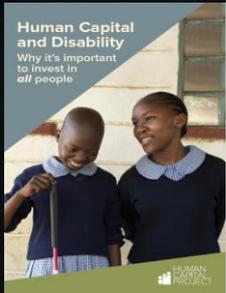
**Country case studies** on Ghana, Morocco, Philippines, Singapore and Bangladesh

**Applied thematic research** on human capital in relation to Early Years, NCDs/Aging, Climate, Disability

More information: HCP Intranet <http://HCP/>

HUMAN CAPITAL  
FOCAL POINTS  
NETWORK  
KNOWLEDGE  
EXCHANGE  
SERIES

Human Capital  
and Disability  
Why it's important  
to invest in  
all people



# KEY DIRECTIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD

## 1. Align COVID19 policy response with the long-term vision for better human capital outcomes

- Stay the course toward long-term gains ... avoiding a lost generation and aligning with the aspirations of JET
- Prioritize expenditure to ensure essential services and financial support to the poor & vulnerable

## 2. Build better systems for resilient service delivery and response to shocks

- Strengthen social safety nets to protect against shocks and facilitate structural reforms
- Sharpen focus on primary health care and pandemic preparedness, food security/nutrition & ECD, learning and essential services across sectors (water, sanitation, electricity)
- Leverage data and technology toward more flexible shock response, tracking results, reaching those left behind, M&E and accountability

## 3. Ensure coordinated action at national, regional and international levels for preserving human capital and productivity for the future

- Coordinate demand and supply (e.g. service delivery and cash transfers with behavioral change—incentives to get girls back to schools, ECD, women empowerment, productive inclusion & jobs)
- Encourage “whole-of-society” leadership, including communities and the private sector to build trust, modulate behavior, foster partnerships for local solutions, and manage risks in socializing the cost of crisis
- Leverage international action on resource mobilization, supplies & supply chains, and debt relief with accountability

# EMBEDDING HUMAN CAPITAL IN COVID-19 POLICY RESPONSE

- 1. Fiscal policy and expenditure prioritization** – No-regrets programs for preserving HC
  - direct financing of SSN, wage subsidies and core services, aligning demand and supply investments
  - performance based financing reforms, sub-national financing reforms, structural reforms (with safety nets)
  - tax incentives/relief, revenue raising strategies, rainy day funds/lines of credit
  - whole-of-society approaches and evidence-based decision making
- 2. Governance and service delivery** - Standards, accountability and capacity for universal access, quality and resilience
  - improved human resource management, public administration reforms, performance standards & incentives
  - strengthened data MIS and M&E systems, foundational ID systems, social registries, digital G2P infrastructure
  - oversight and transparency reforms, expanded citizens' engagement and grievance redress platforms, social accountability, communication to foster trust and engagement
  - updated regulatory frameworks, quality standards, and adaptation (restructuring of school calendar/curriculum to recover learning)
  - preparedness policies and response plans, emergency response measures with sunset/transition clauses
  - technology and digital solutions for access, quality and resilience
- 3. Inclusion and Equity** – Coordinated interventions to address vulnerabilities and exclusion
  - social protection and financial & productive inclusion / jobs & skills development for vulnerable groups
  - demand-side interventions incl. cash, incentives and nudges for nutrition/immunization/ECD, reproductive health and return to school
  - gender-focused reforms, labor rights

# CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ **Human capital is at the center of relief and restructuring efforts amid Covid-19**
- ❖ **Resilient recovery will require a sustained emphasis on human capital, which in turn depends on adaptive and inclusive health, education and social protection systems, supply chains and labor markets**