



# **“How to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 by working with development partners, considering SDGs”**

**UNHCR weekly meeting with NGO partners**

**15<sup>th</sup> July 2020**

# Impact of COVID-19 on SDGs

## SDG 1 and 2 No Poverty and Zero Hunger

The Cost of living: COVID-19 Humanitarian cash transfers to prevent hunger and hardship

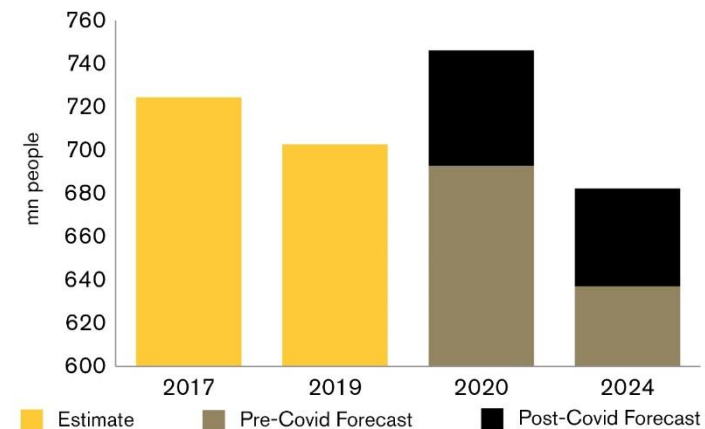
## SDG 8 Decent Work

Locked down and left behind: The Impact of COVID-19 on refugees' economic inclusion – CGD, IRC and Refugees International

# Estimated additional hunger because of economic downturn

- Global economic downturn
- Recession and lockdown impacting on livelihoods
- Increasing hunger and negative coping
- Social safety nets limited and not always inclusive
- Humanitarian cash and sustainable livelihoods vital

**Figure 3: Estimates of additional hungry people in developing countries**

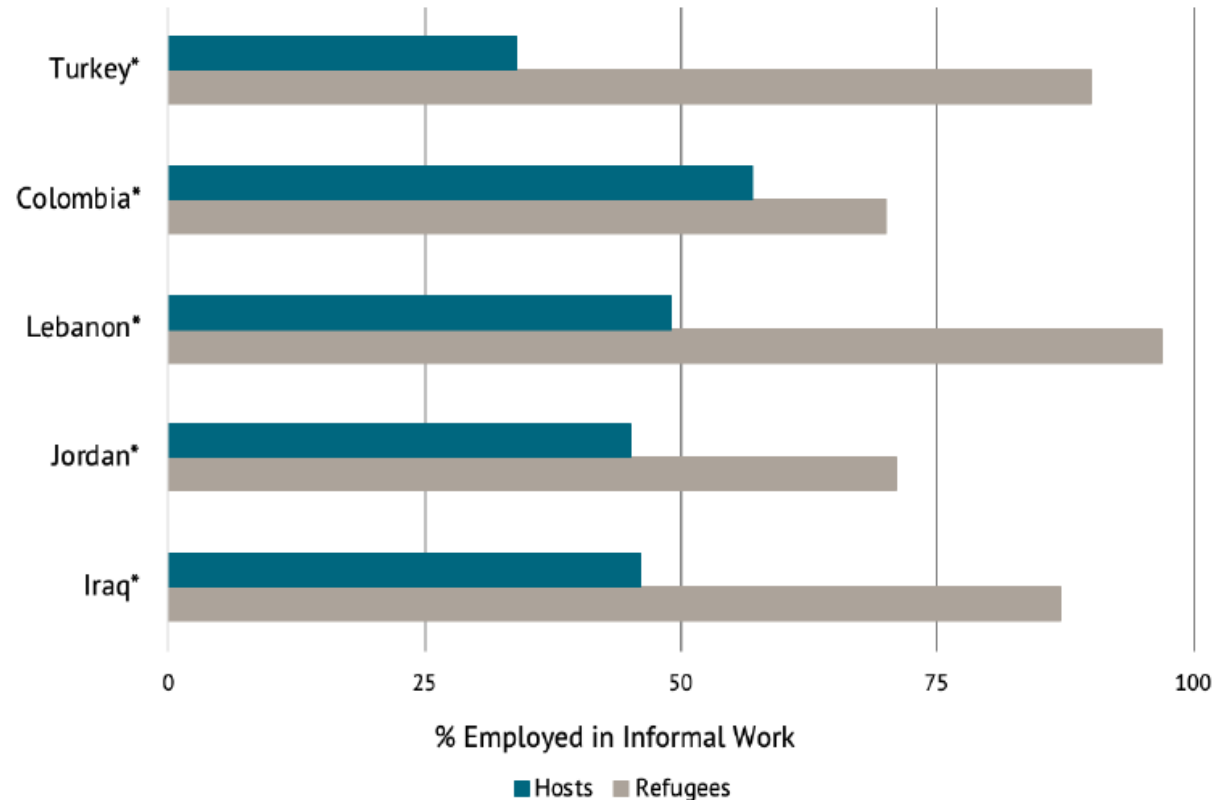


Notes: Estimated hunger as defined by Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) using pre and post COVID-19 WEO forecasts.

# Refugees more likely to work in informal sector than host populations

- Slow economic growth in Refugee-hosting countries
- Refugees are 60% more likely to be working in highly impacted sectors (e.g. accommodation, manufacturing, trade)
- Refugees are more likely to work in the informal sector

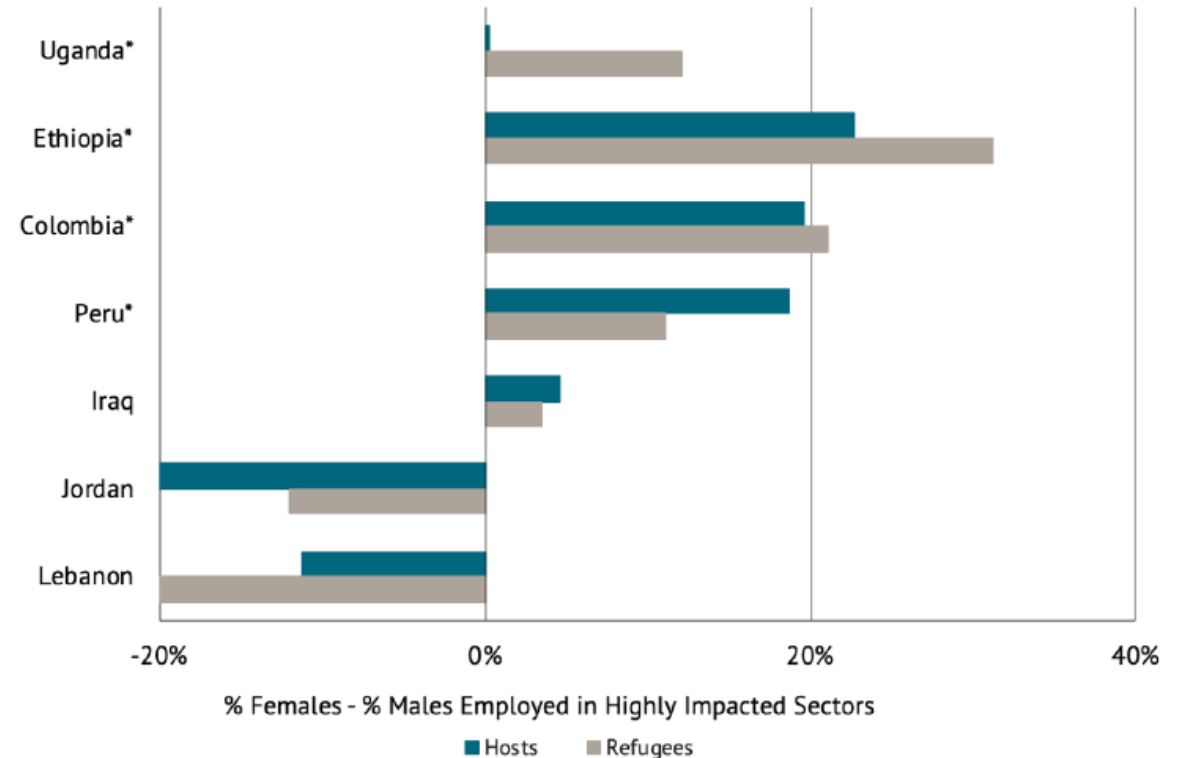
Figure 4. Percentage of informal employment among refugees and host populations



## Projected impact of COVID-19 by gender refugee and host

- **Women disproportionately in highly impacted sectors and in the informal economy**
- **In four of high refugee hosting countries assessed women refugee workers are more likely to be in highly impacted sectors than men**

Figure 5. Projected impact of COVID-19 by gender among refugees and host populations



# Recommendations

1. **Humanitarian cash - \$1.7 billion required in 2020 to limit risk of additional hunger**
2. **Inclusive social safety nets and health care – accessible by the most marginalized humanitarian and displaced populations**
3. **Multi year flexible livelihoods and economic inclusion programmes adapted to meet social distance requirements and designed to rebuild more resilient, sustainable and inclusive economies with independent food systems**
4. **Review and revise discriminatory laws and regulatory barriers to decent work – particularly those facing women and refugees**