

How does COVID-19 affect the Sustainable Development Goals?

Devastating effect on health outcomes



School for many closed; remote learning less effective and not accessible for some.

Food production and distribution could be disrupted.



Women's economic gains at risk and increased levels of violence against women. Women account for majority of health and social care workers who are more exposed.

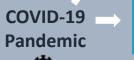


Loss of income, leading vulnerable segments of society and families to fall below poverty line.



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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Supply disruptions and inadequate access to clean water hinder access to clean handwashing facilities, one of the most important prevention measures.

Aggravate backlash against globalization; but also highlight the importance of international cooperation on public health.



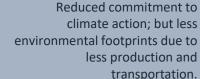
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Supply and personnel shortages are leading to disrupted access to electricity, further weakening health system response and capacity.

Conflicts prevent effective measures for fighting COVID-19; those in conflict areas are more at risk of suffering devastating loss.



Economic activities suspended; lower income, less work time, unemployment for certain occupation.





Population living in slums face higher risk of exposure due to high population density and poor sanitation conditions.

Source: UN DESA

Welcome!

The session will start shortly.

Please keep your microphone on mute and camera turned off throughout the session.

Questions/
Comments? Please
use the chat box.



SHARED RESPONSIBILITY, GLOBAL SOLIDARITY



A VIRTUAL DIALOGUE ON SDG 17 AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS



COVID-19 Response & Recovery in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda

Welcome!

The session will start shortly.

Please keep your microphone on mute and camera turned off throughout the session except when you are speaking.

Questions/Comments please use the chat box.

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#PartnershipWebinar















Moderator

Ms. Norine Kennedy
Vice President, United States Council
for International Business (USCIB)

AGENDA

The session will be recorded. See also live-tweeting on Twitter from @SustDev using #PartnershipWebinar

OPENING REMARKS

Mini-Panel I: Partnerships to Accelerate Global Research and Innovation

Mini-Panel II: Partnerships to Support and Build Capacity for MSMEs

Mini-Panel III: Partnerships to Curb the Pandemic

Q & A

CLOSING SESSION

OPENING REMARKS



H.E. Amb. Munir Akram
Vice-President of the
Economic and Social
Council (ECOSOC) and
Permanent
Representative of
Pakistan to the UN



Mr. Elliot Harris
Assistant SecretaryGeneral and Chief
Economist, United
Nations Department of
Economic and Social
Affairs (UN DESA)



Mr. Roberto Suarez
Santos
Secretary General,
International
Organisation of
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IOE action on partnerships during Covid-19

A Virtual Dialogue on SDG17 and Public-Private Partnerships 29 April 2020

Roberto Suárez Santos, IOE Secretary-General





Mr. Roberto
Suarez Santos
Secretary
General,
International
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Employers
(IOE)

IOE: exchanges to identify joint action

- COVID-19 business **preliminary response** (18.3.2020)
- Effective human resource **telework** policies (23.3.2020)
- **Economic advocacy** to assure business sustainability and avoid massive job losses: what works, what does not (25.3.2020)
- Private Sector Contribution on **health emergency** Situations (26.3.2020)
- Insights on diverse labour measures in response to Covid-19: what works and what does not (1.4.2020)
- IOE-ITUC Digital Summit: joint action employers and workers before Covid-19 response (2.4.2020)
- Impact of COVID-19 on **global trade**, supply chains and employment (8.4.2020)
- Eight Regional exchanges in different regions







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Some IOE Outcomes in response to COVID-19

- Effective teleworking policies in the times of Covid-19
- Guidance on **Human Resources policies to survive** Covid-19
- Diverse labour/employment measures to preserve jobs to Covid-19
- Return to Work strategies
- Effective economic advocacy to assure business sustainability and avoid massive job losses(upcoming)
- Work and business after Covid-19: predictions (upcoming)
- Trade and Employment after COVID-19 (upcoming)







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Global action from IOE

- Influential IOE/ITUC declaration early in the pandemic: more coordinated global response and liquidity to the real economy - see link
- Mobilised business associations in airlines, road transport, tourism and hospitality sectors: a better-coordinated global response from the G20 see link
- Global call to action: principles to support garment industry in supply chains, together with 25 major brands, ITUC, IndustriAll and ILO- see link
- Mobilizing funds through different means with other partners
- Working with ILO and other global partners: WHO/Global Compact/OHCHR, among others







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A powerful and balanced voice for business

MINI-PANEL I

Partnerships to Accelerate Global Research and Innovation



Dr. Scott Ratzan
Executive Director,
Business Partners
for Sustainable
Development
(BPSD)



Mr. Charles Randolph
Head of Global Health,
Global Challenges
Division, World
Intellectual Property
Organization (WIPO)



Ms. Norine Kennedy Vice President, United States Council for International Business (USCIB)

Moderator





AN INITIATIVE OF THE USCIB FOUNDATION

Scott C. Ratzan MD,
Executive Director, Business Partners for Sustainable Development

What is Business Partners for Sustainable Development (BPSD)?

BPSD is an initiative of The USCIB Foundation that concentrates on leveraging partnerships and alliances across the UN, civil society and the business community aimed specifically to accelerate achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

What is The USCIB Foundation?

- In 1980, The United States Council for International Business (USCIB), a global business advocacy group established in the wake of WWII, established The USCIB Foundation.
- The USCIB Foundation's mission is "to advance the benefits of a free market economy and promote the essential role of the private sector in stimulating economic growth and progress in social development through research and education and working with stakeholders and policy makers on initiatives to benefit society around the world."





(BPSD)

COVID-19: More Than a Health Crisis What is the Impact of COVID-19 on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- As emphasized by the United Nations Secretary-General, during the launch of a COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan on 23 March 2020 "We must come to the aid of the ultra-vulnerable millions upon millions of people who are least able to protect themselves. This is a matter of basic human solidarity. It is also crucial for combating the virus. This is the moment to step up for the vulnerable."
- The pandemic presents an opportunity for society to act in solidarity and turn this crisis into an impetus to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by laying out a vision for the affected to build back better and stronger.



Business Must Follow... and Engage... and Lead

- Role of Business: Business plays a critical role in responding to this crisis and its aftermath; the health sector may treat patients and develop a vaccine, but they cannot secure the future alone.
- Role of Employers: Communication from employers on coronavirus is the most credible source of information, according to a recent Edelman ten-country study (March 6-10, 2020).
- Role of Communication and Education: Accurate information on travel bans, quarantines, personal protection efforts, and social distancing is essential, as is educating the public, policymakers and business leaders on the need to achieve a "next normal" with a coronavirus-vaccine protected workforce and public.





When the Vaccine Comes: Inform and Deploy Internationally

- COVID-19 poses an unprecedented challenge that requires new approaches
- Developing AND communicating about a new coronavirus vaccine will be an essential step going forward but it's a struggle to convince people to get vaccinated
- The crisis cannot be resolved by one organization or sector alone
- Only by building effective public and private sector collaboration can we can restore a resilient society that can address COVID-19 and any future public health challenge that may arise





Forging a Coalition for Global Vaccine Literacy for COVID-19 (CIVIC)

- A Call to Action is being issued immediately by Wilton Park, Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (CEPI), City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate School of Public Health and the Vaccine Confidence Project at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.
- Other stakeholders: intergovernmental organizations, governments, civic society, NGOs, academia and the private sector will be invited to engage in CIVIC with contributions and aligning related efforts.
- Business Partners for Sustainable Development (BPSD) and the United States Council
 for International Business (USCIB) are ready to engage and invite their affiliates at the
 global level International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Business at OECD
 (BIAC) and International Organization of Employers (IOE) to join.
- Multistakeholder and business networks at the national level will be encouraged to engage at the national level to distribute guidance and communication tools to promote a COVID-19 Free Workplace and other activities





Workstreams will be established with CIVIC

Illustrative Example with Multisector Engagement to Advance Communication

- The workstream "Communication & Education" will be spearheaded with BPSD inviting key stakeholders to participate meaningfully.
- An inclusive working group will include news and social media, communication agencies, the entertainment/leisure industry, health care, educational institutions and educators, large employers and social influencers.
- CIVIC will link with key organizations such as the UN DESA Partnership Accelerator, UN Multistakeholder Innovation Group Response to COVID-19), Global NGO "Business Fights Poverty" and other global entities.
- Advance innovation so that development of "Brands on a Mission" offering a
 playbook for individual and issue branding that could contribute to positive health
 behaviours.

For More Information: Scott Ratzan MD, Executive Director,
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WIPO

The global forum for intellectual property

- International intergovernmental organization (UN Specialized Agency)
- 192 member states
- 350 + accredited observers
- 1300 staff from 120 countries
- 26 treaties



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What is WIPO Re:Search?

Vision and Mission:



Improved global health through innovation that mobilizes intellectual property and the power of private and public sector collaborations.



To accelerate the discovery and development of vaccines, diagnostics, and drugs for neglected tropical diseases, malaria, and tuberculosis, by:

- Sharing intellectual property with the global health research community
- ____ Catalyzing and fostering global health collaborations, and
- Contributing to capacity building in developing countries

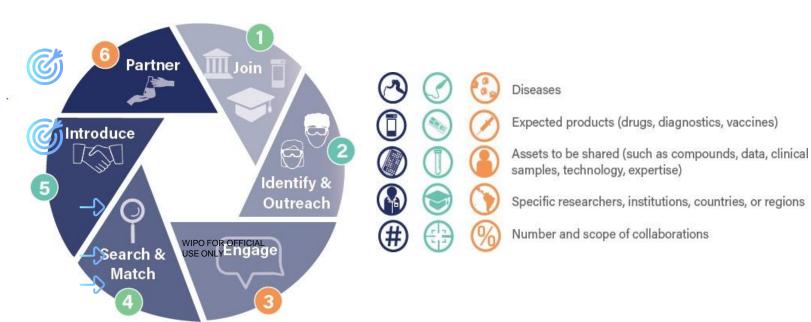
WIPO | Re:Search

Sharing Innovation in the Fight Against Neglected Tropical Diseases



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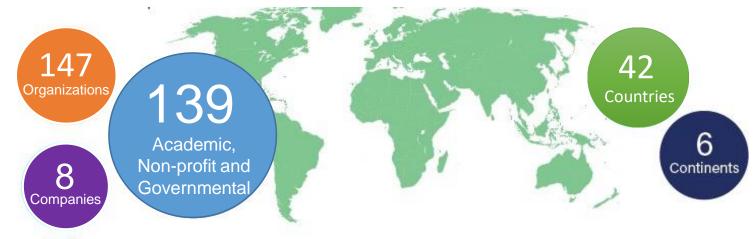
Partnering Approach





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Membership & Global Reach





Eisai Co., Ltd. - GlaxoSmithKline - Johnson & Johnson - Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany - MSD* - Novartis - Pfizer - Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited

*MSD is a trademark of Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA



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Collaborations & Global Scale





MINI-PANEL II Partnerships to Support and Build Capacity for MSMEs



Prof. Mthunzi Mdwaba
International
Organisation of
Employers (IOE) VicePresident to ILO,
Productivity South
Africa Chairman



Mr. Nguyen Chanh
Phuong
General Secretary,
Handicraft and Wood
Industry Association
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Ms. Norine Kennedy
Vice President,
United States Council
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Moderator



DWINDLING PRODUCTIVITY LEVELS PRE-EXISTING THE PANDEMIC

- The competitive score of developing countries is below the global competitiveness "frontier" of 100 (the aggregate ideal across all factors of competitiveness).
- In 2019, SA slipped to number 53 out of 63 countries in the Institute of Management Development (IMD) world competitiveness ranking, from 50th place in 2018 (IMD Year Book: 2019); and improved to 60 from 67 in 2018 out of 141 countries (WEF Global Competitiveness Index: 2019).
- This is below what is necessary for the country to respond to the challenge of realising full and productive employment and creating decent work, as embodied in UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8.
- This results in low economic growth, widening inequality of income, wealth, opportunity and societal well-being.
- Low productivity growth and competitiveness is also negatively impacting the competitiveness and performance of SMMEs.
- SA's SMMEs, which constitute over 90% of formal businesses, are expected to be a key driver of industrialisation and economic growth, innovation, job creation, wages and income growth are underperforming.
- While the SMMEs constitute over 90% of formal businesses, they employ less than 60% of SA's work force and contribute under 34% of GDP.



DWINDLING PRODUCTIVITY LEVELS PRE-EXISTING THE PANDEMIC

- This is due to the absence of a national productivity-enhancing policy and framework and policy cohesion to expand the productive assets in an economy by investing in the skills of its people.
- The lack of an environment where all firms across priority economic sectors have a chance to succeed, coupled with the dearth of a productivity mindset and culture and accountability to unlock the productivity potential of the country at all levels (national, sector and at enterprise level) as well as the lack of appreciation of the value that productivity has on sustained economic growth and competitiveness compounds this problem.
- SA still has a dual economy- with one of the highest inequality rates in the world. On the one hand, the economy is comparable to that of industrialised nations, with over 700 000 SMMEs who are supported by world-class infrastructure and a sophisticated financial system.
- It has features of a more educated and highly skilled workforce, with a huge concentration of wealth and predominantly white owned. This economy is highly productive and sizeable (and growing) middle class, and is reasonably well diversified, with a range of key strategic sectors which are horizontally and vertically integrated among themselves, and large enterprises operating at the national and sectoral levels
- On another hand, SA has an informal economy characterised by an almost over 1.5 million of the over 2.5 million SMMEs in the country- operating mainly in rural areas and about 34% Blackowned.
- The SMMEs in the informal economy are relatively stagnant, struggle to transform their informal operations into established businesses, thus limiting their potential to create jobs and make a meaningful economic contribution (Bureau of Economic Research,

University of Stellenbosch, 2016).



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECTION

- South Africa should emulate the Productivity Policies and Frameworks adopted by the countries with a Competitiveness Score / Index Value of over 70 to unlock the potential of productivity to improve competitiveness and sustain economic growth.
- The Score/Index measures the set of institutions, policies, and factors that set the sustainable current and medium-term levels of economic prosperity, which are used by both the WEF: GCI and the IMD: WCY. Our competitiveness Score/Index Value of about 60 is far below the global competitiveness 'frontier' of 100 (the aggregate ideal across all factors of competitiveness).
- Interventions and Plans should highlight the need for productivity to be addressed holistically at all levels (national, sector and enterprise) to ensure a systemic change across the economy, which is a departure from previous fragmented efforts to raise productivity.
- The plans should call for renewed efforts to boost productivity in a focused and targeted manner, with clear and measurable productivity targets and outcomes, and ensure that the set outcomes are closely monitored, and the impact evaluated.
- The private sector (organised business and organised labour) should be positioned and given the responsibility to drive the productivity agenda, including culture and accountability thereof in partnership with government and civil society.
- The policies and programmes put in place need to focus on promoting diverse job opportunities and addressing the support and protections that people need to effectively face the risks and uncertainties of a changing world of work.





NECESSARY RE-CALIBRATION OPPORTUNITY

- It is crucial for the African countries to adopt the ILO Centenary Declaration for the future of Work, 2019.
- The Declaration impresses upon countries the urgency to harness the fullest potential of technological progress and productivity growth, including through full and productive employment, decent work and sustainable development, which ensure dignity, self-fulfilment and a just sharing of the benefits for all.
- The Declaration reaffirms the commitment to full and productive employment through macroeconomic, trade, industrial, sectoral, enterprise and infrastructure policies that enhance innovation and productivity.
- It highlights the need for transition from the informal to the formal economy, and policies that promote the alignment of business practices with the Declaration's objectives.
- It also points to the need for measures that ensure appropriate privacy and personal data protection, and respond to challenges and opportunities in the world of work relating to the digital transformation of work, including platform work.





NEED FOR COLLABORATION

- It will require building strategic partnerships and collaboration at the national, regional and international levels with good quality data for monitoring and evaluation of progress.
- Furthermore, collaboration and building of social accords between governments, organised business, organised labour, private sector, academia and civic society is imperative.
- Most economies in the African continent and developing countries still need to promote more productivity activities that generate more employment opportunities for their growing populations and contribute to the livelihood of their citizens.
- The fact that Africa has a young and growing population presents an unprecedented opportunity to spur rapid development...the crisis provides an opportunity to change flawed structural systems and to re-calibrate economies.
- This requires a policy mix, action and well-targeted investment in physical and human capital to meet the demand for the future economy and changing nature of the future of work. Bold decisions required, attitudinal change & huge mind shifts making economic activity decent work a central goal of economic & social policies as per SDG 8.
- The AUC and the ILO are called upon to strengthen the capacity of PAPA to become a vibrant institution that remains resilient, true to the principle and capable of responding to the changing world of work.





ADDRESSING THE IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC- PROVIDING OPPORTUNITY

- Protecting the health of the entire population, including the health of workers and employers - South African government and the entire African Continent have been exemplary in addressing the health aspects & innovation has been amazing, seemingly better than most parts of the world
- Focus is now on the repercussions of the health crisis on the real economy and on the labour market-as part of addressing the impact of the pandemic -this has been slow although South Africa has introduced R500B(\$35B) stimulus package yet to be properly unpacked. Opportunity here to re-calibrate economy/ies.
- In order to "protect employment", it is essential to support the continuity of micro, small, medium and large companies; enhance the already pre-existing flawed productive structure of the countries and the physical assets and human capital that has been built over time.
- Significant support at different levels must be guaranteed immediately so that companies do not go bankrupt and can remain active, even if temporarily paralyzed.





ADDRESSING THE IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC-LOCAL LEVEL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Local level

- Employer organizations are working with their technical teams making concrete proposals to the respective Governments on different fronts, seeking to contribute to alleviating the health(well-managed by governments), social and economic emergency situation(worryingly slow and disjointed by governments) while at the same time, Employer organizations are collaborating with governments, advising member companies in business management, continuity and survival plans.
- Biggest enemy is poverty & hunger, bigger than the Covid-19. The UN Food Programme talks of unprecedented hunger of historical and biblical proportions with hunger almost doubling by the end of 2020. SDGs all threatened, especially, 1 &2.

International level

• The business community continues to emphasize the message that determined collaboration is more important than ever to minimize the health, economic and employment impact, to prepare for a strong revival and to prepare for an even better future...huge role plated by the IOE & ITUC in a global funds call to institutions like the IMF, World Bank, African World Bank, etc and Voluntary Global Garment Agreement recently for positive intervention.





IMMEDIATE ACTION - FIVE PRIORITIES AS OUTLINED BY THE IOE & OTHER ACTION NEEDED:

- 1. Support for companies and workers in addressing the health risks of the pandemic through access to protective equipment, guidance and financial support;
- 2. Proper access to income support and social protection;
- 3. Flexible and non-bureaucratic access to low-cost loans to support business continuity;
- 4. Support for Employment through a range of options including extended temporary unemployment programs;
- 5. Minimizing the disruption of supply chains, which are critically important for the economy and employment.
- Initiatives undertaken in partnership with the Pan African Productivity Association (PAPA) in cooperation with international partners like the Japan Productivity Centre (JPC), Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to institutionalize, enhance & deepen productivity
- Success stories include PAPA's 12 member countries with the JPC and APO, (most of which are in SADC), in Ethiopia with support from JIC, inter alia, implementing the KAIZEN Programme, but post-pandemic will need to be intensified.





Mr. Nguyen **Chanh Phuong**

Secretary, Handicraft and **Wood Industry** Association of Ho Chi Minh City (HAWA)

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No blame on Gods but thank Government





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TIẾP SỰC CÙNG CHÍNH PHỦ ĐẦY LÙI DỊCH COVID-19

Đất nước Việt Nam đồng lòng chống địch. Chúng ta đang chúng kiến những "nỗ lực điệu kỳ" giúp công cuộc chống giác Covid-19 thêm quyết tâm và hiệu quá.

- → Gần 300 bác sĩ, y tá về hưu từ chối việc nghỉ ngơi để tham gia chống dịch
- → Hơn 10.000 cán bộ, chiến sĩ ngủ bạt để nhường doanh trại làm khu cách ly.
- Hàng ngàn tình nguyện viên tiến vào tâm dịch sắn sàng đồng hành cùng đất nước.

Là những "chiến sĩ" ở mặt trận kinh tế, cộng đồng doanh nhân ngành



for the industry and the country



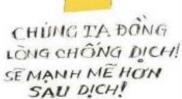


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Maintain the labor force for furture development





MINI-PANEL III Partnerships to Curb the Pandemic



Ms. Myriam Sidibe
Harvard Fellow



Mr. Justin Perrettson Senior Advisor (Public Affairs), Novozymes



Ms. Norine Kennedy
Vice President,
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Moderator





Financing for Sustainable Development Office, UN DESA





"We need bold action by private sector trailblazers who share a commitment to transforming how we do business."

António GuterresUnited Nations Secretary-General



More information: bit.ly/GISD-Alliance



Q & A

CLOSING SESSION



Mr. Kevin B. CoonPartner, Baker & McKenzie LLP

THANK YOU!











