EVENT REPORT

Side event at the **Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the UNECE region**

Sustainable Recovery: Delivering on both Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda in the UNECE Region

ONLINE EVENT
10 March 2021
12.15-13.45 CET

Introduction

On 10 March 2021, on the fringes of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the UNECE Region 2021, a virtual side event was held entitled, **"Sustainable Recovery: Delivering on both Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda in the UNECE Region".**

The side event was co-sponsored by the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Geneva, Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions (ENNHRI), the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

It aimed to concretise how sustainable and resilient recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic can build on human rights, human rights principles, and recommendations from human rights mechanisms and inform action and delivery on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development post-Covid-19. Specifically, it explored the following questions:

- How can we conceptualise a human rights-based sustainable recovery which builds on both states human rights obligations and SDG commitments in recovery programmes and measures, such as the EU's Recovery Plan?
- What are the specific SDG targets and human rights that appear to be the most relevant at the regional and global level when designing Covid-19 response and recovery plans and programmes?
- How do we ensure that the principle of leaving no-one behind is entrenched in Covid-19 recovery strategies and plans, drawing on human rights recommendations and disaggregated data, and ensuring that the voices of those "left behind" are included? How can we produce this disaggregated data for generating evidence-based policies and measures?
- How can local authorities be involved to ensure their vulnerable residents benefit from the recovery and development plans?
- How can national human rights institutions (NHRIs), United Nations agencies, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), and other stakeholders assist or complement, including in helping to make the planning and delivery more inclusive and human-rights based?

The event attracted approximately 320 registered participants, including state representatives, UN agencies, civil society organisations, national human rights institutions, and research bodies.

Link to the video recording of the event: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WztpSOhVKFU.

Key Messages

The key messages to States in the UNECE Region and to European Union Institutions related to human rights-based sustainable recovery emerging from the event can be summarised as the following:

TO ALL STATES IN THE UNECE REGION

- Human rights must be at the centre of sustainable recovery efforts in the UNECE region
- Make use of the silver lining offered by the devastating Covid-19 pandemic to change our development path in the region across the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), and strategically develop "triple dividend measures" that eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and reduce our ecological and climate-related footprint.
- "Build forward" by also addressing gaps in the protection of civil and political rights and the enabling environment for human rights defenders
- Include local and regional authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society organisations in Covid-19 response measures, also to secure an ecosystem of diverse and disaggregated data for monitoring and delivering on human rights-based sustainable recovery
- Make human rights impact assessments a routine procedure when developing and evaluating sustainable recovery measures in the region.
- Use the wealth of recommendations from international and regional human rights bodies when designing human rights-based sustainable recovery measures.

TO EU MEMBER STATES AND INSTITUTIONS

- Implement the Conclusions of the Council of the European Union on a human rights-based recovery to Covid-19 (February 2021) and work for stronger collection and use of disaggregated data to inform sustainable recovery policy measures
- Urgently develop and use concrete methodologies to assess the impact of the upcoming National Recovery and Resilience Plans submitted under the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility
- Include stronger references to social rights, as also integrated in the European Pillar of Social Rights, in country-specific European Semester Recommendations related to EU economic policy co-ordination in order to further social rights and resilience
- Secure and monitor that National Recovery and Resilience Plans submitted under the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility integrate social rights
- Work for an EU Framework Directive that would protect a minimum income across the EU.

Opening Remarks

Birgitte Feiring, Department Director, Human Rights and Development, Danish Institute of Human Rights was the moderator for the event, welcoming participants and speakers to the side event in the fringes of Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the UNECE Region 2021

The welcome speech was delivered by **Ambassador Morten Jespersen, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva**. Ambassador Jespersen underlined that it was important priority for Denmark as a member of the Human Rights Council to push for

an integrated approach to the promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. He highlighted the significance of this in the light of the current pandemic where vulnerabilities have been further exacerbated in both developed and developing countries. He called for universal rights to be at the heart of our recovery efforts by drawing on the concrete linkages between states' human rights obligations and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Ms. **Birgit Van Hout, Regional Representative, United Nations Human Rights Regional Office for Europe** provided the key note address. She began by highlighting that sustainable recovery efforts must recognise the indivisibility of rights: economic, social and cultural rights but also civil and political rights which are under pressure. In terms of concrete strategies, methodologies and partnerships for a human rights-based sustainable recovery, Ms. Hout highlighted, among others, the need for **a paradigm shift** and for people to be viewed as **rights-holders with agency**. She reminded of the important role of **local authorities** due to their proximity to rights-holders and their responsibilities for the delivery of social services. However, she noted that to date they have been insufficiently involved in sustainable recovery responses. She called for more involvement of national human rights institutions to analyse the human rights impact of state's responses and recovery efforts. She called for ex-ante and ex-post human rights impact assessment to become routine procedures. States, Ms. Hout underlined, must respect the principle of **substantive equality** and ensure that no one is left behind in their responses. "True accountability requires an evidence base", she said. In this regard, she pointed the importance of the recommendations from human rights bodies but also urged states **to collect data on social status disaggregated** against a range of grounds. Ms. Hout referred to the important role of **National Statistical Offices** in this regard and their increasing partnerships with national human rights institutions.

PANEL Discussion one

How can human rights and human rights mechanisms guide sustainable recovery in the UNECE region? What are their concrete linkages to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the commitment to leaving no-one behind.

Olivier de Schutter, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights started by emphasising the opportunity that the Covid-19 crisis offers for re-thinking our development pathways. Recognising the current economic downturn in the region, an 8% reduction in GDP in Europe was recorded in 2020, he underscored that the social impacts are currently being cushioned by massive state aid to companies and temporary employment schemes. However, the worst is yet to come, he claimed, particularly as states begin to withdraw their aid. More than ever, Mr. De Schutter said there is a need to strengthen the social resilience of European societies. However, in addition to the economic crisis, he remined of the other emergency, the environmental crisis. "The complex equation for governments in the European

region, as elsewhere, is to manage the two together: to eradicate poverty at the same time as they ensure that our ecological footprint decreases". he said.   The silver lining of the current crisis, according to Mr. Schutter, is to design recovery plans now that can support such a transition. Referring to his report to the 75th General Assembly, he called for "triple dividend measures", particularly in the energy, agri-food and mobility sectors that: a) create employment b) reduce our ecological footprint, and c)provide access to goods and services for a decent life for low income families. Finally, Mr. de Schutter highlighted the importance of addressing inequalities.

> **" Reducing inequalities is absolutely vital if we wish to manage the delicate equation between poverty eradication, on the one hand, and reducing our ecological footprint "** .

He presented SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) as the bridge between SDG 1 (No poverty) and SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Massimo Toschi, International Relations Officer, SDGs Coordinator, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, initiated his presentation by underlining that the trend of certain groups being left behind preceded the Covi-19 pandemic, as noted in the outcome document of the 2020 High Level Political Forum[1]. The pandemic has pushed these groups further behind, also in the European Union. In terms of how these groups can be identified, he reiterated the importance of **disaggregated data** as the evidence base for policy making. He reminded that often left behind groups are invisible. Giving the example of children as a group, he pointed out that although progress among children as a whole may not appear a problem, if we look at specific groups of children, like Roma children or children from migrant families, there are often among the ranks of those left behind. FRA has developed specific methodology to 'reach those groups left behind' such as ethnic or religious minorities, immigrants. FRA studies provides invaluable disaggregated data to develop policy measures and to assess the policy impact on most vulnerable and marginalised population groups in a human rights compliant way[2]. He announced that the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights have identified the groups in the EU that are most affect by the Covid-19 epidemic and that their upcoming Fundamental Rights Annual Report to be published in June will offer this analysis.

He welcomed the recent Council of European Union Conclusions on a human-rights-based post-COVID-19 recovery[3] and the commitment therein to keep human rights at the heart of the EU's response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. He called on support from the EU state co-sponsors of the side event, Denmark and Portugal, to maintain the importance of a human

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[1] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26780MD_2020_HLPF_HLS.pdf
[2] Please see dedicated FRA studies reflecting the impact of covid-19 on fundamental rights and specific vulnerable groups: Fundamental rights implications of COVID-19 | European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (europa.eu); https://fra.europa.eu/en/themes/covid-19.
[3] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6324-2021-INIT/en/pdf

rights-based recovery in discussions in the EU Council Working Party on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by calling on states to produce more disaggregated data. In the spirit of SDG 17 on partnership, he reiterated previous calls to secure the involvement of local and regional authorities in human rights-based sustainable recovery response efforts; to further the engagement of national human rights institutions, and to remember the important role played by civil society organisation, particularly as they are often at the frontline with groups that are left behind.

What are the links between the 2030 Agenda and human rights in a sustainable recovery context and how can these two frameworks be in fact "a blueprint" in different contexts?

Carol Rask, Special Advisor, Human Rights and Development Department, Danish Institute for Human Rights initiated her presentation by highlighting that the Covid-19 pandemic has acted as a "magnifying glass" exposing patterns of inequality.

She highlighted that while the full range of human rights and SDGs are interlinked and indispensable for sustainable recovery, certain SDG targets appear of utmost relevance in the immediate context of response and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. They relate to economic, social and cultural rights such as the right to health and the right to social security. However, respect for civil and political rights and fundamental freedoms, linked to SDG 16 and

others, has also shown itself to be essential for steering Sustainable Recovery.
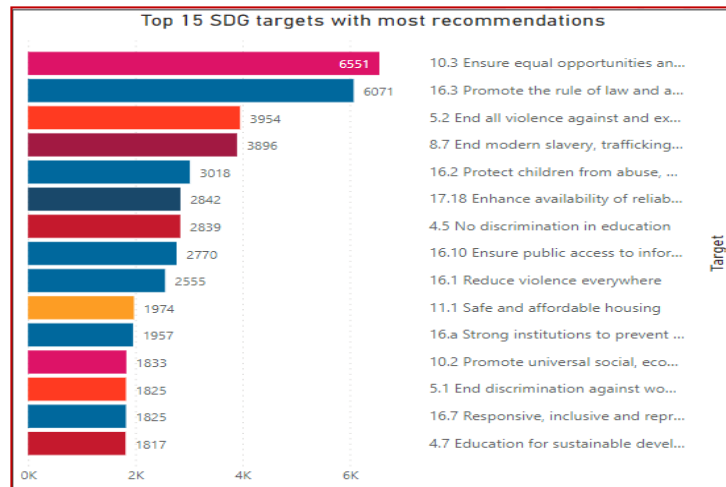
❝ **To foster trust, people must know the basis of decisions and measures and must have the chance to participate and influence decision-making. Sustainable recovery must therefore reverse the trend of restricting the space for civil society and human rights defenders. We must build forward and enabling in this regard** ❞.

She noted however that the specific mix of SDG targets to guide Sustainable Recovery will always need to be developed with the participation of stakeholders and vulnerable groups in context and tailored to the impact of the pandemic in a given country.

Turning specifically to the UNECE region, she presented the trends in human rights recommendations to UNECE regions prior to the pandemic, highlighting that the most recommendations were linked to SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions; SDG 10 on equal opportunity and reducing inequalities and SDG 5 on gender equality. he ended by drawing

attention to the fact that the largest amount of recommendations to states in the region was SDG Target 10.3 related to ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequalities of outcome, including eliminating discrimination, verifying, as suggested by the previous speaker, that even before the onset of Covid-19, the region was behind in both its human rights obligations in this regard and its political commitment to leave no one behind under 2030 Agenda.

Top 15 SDG targets with most recommendations

Value	Target
6551	10.3 Ensure equal opportunities an...
6071	16.3 Promote the rule of law and a...
3954	5.2 End all violence against and ex...
3896	8.7 End modern slavery, trafficking...
3018	16.2 Protect children from abuse, ...
2842	17.18 Enhance availability of reliab...
2839	4.5 No discrimination in education
2770	16.10 Ensure public access to infor...
2555	16.1 Reduce violence everywhere
1974	11.1 Safe and affordable housing
1957	16.a Strong institutions to prevent ...
1833	10.2 Promote universal social, eco...
1825	5.1 End discrimination against wo...
1825	16.7 Responsive, inclusive and repr...
1817	4.7 Education for sustainable devel...

Key Points from the PANEL Discussion one

Special Rapporteur Olivier de Schutter pointed out that, although, it was still too early identify any triple dividend measures in the UNECE region, the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility offered some opportunities. However, although the conditions for accessing the fund include specific benchmarks in terms of the ecological footprint and progress in the digitalisation of the economy, no such benchmark is included for social investments or furthering social rights. It is considered a cross-cutting aspect but particularly worrying is the fact that there is no methodology to assess impact on poverty reduction or inequalities of National Recovery and Resilience Plans to be submitted under this facility. Mr. de Schutter also expressed concern at the weak references to social rights in country-specific European Semester Recommendations which states are meant to integrate in their Plans and called for greater integration of the social rights both in these recommendations and in the upcoming National Recovery and Resilience Plans. Mr. de Schutter also recommended the development of a European Framework Directive to secure minimum income schemes across the EU.

Massimo Toschi speaking to questions related to data and data capacity gaps, suggested the development of an ecosystem of partnerships that could assist with the needed data. He mentioned in particular partnerships with and between national statistical offices, national human rights institutions and national equality bodies at the country level. At the EU level, he pointed to the important contributions of FRA on identifying some of the groups most left behind.

Carol Rask identified as one of the priorities to use the human rights recommendations and guidance already available, including the new Covid-19 guidance that the OHCHR has been developing. Another key priority for the region is clearly the issue of inequalities and the urgent need for disaggregated data.

PANEL Discussion two

How do we ensure no one is left behind? Concrete country experiences from the UNECE Region.

Dragan Gračanin Executive Director of the Association of Roma Coordinators, Serbia spoke to the concrete steps that needed to be taken to ensure that national sustainable recovery plans addressed the specific risks and violations faced by the Roma population in Serbia. He highlighted that the first measure was one of recognition i.e. that the Roma population is a group at risk. Secondly, there is a need for targeted measures to address these risks not only due to the pandemic but equally due to pre-existing violation of their rights, such as the right to housing and discrimination. The pandemic has increased these risks, particularly for the poorest households with limited access to water, sanitation, protective gear etc. Mr. Gračanin presented a concrete example of a data partnership in Serbia: Mapping of Sub-Standard Roma settlements according to risk and access to rights in the Republic of Serbia. The partnership included the OHCHR, the Social Inclusion Team (Serbian government), Association of Co-ordinators for Roma issues, local Roma participatory mechanisms, and CSOs. This data, he said, could be used as a basis in developing recovery plans to prevent future risks. He stressed the important of the participation of Roma in the co-ordination of national recovery plans and the need for budgetary commitment to implement the Roma-targeted measures in these plans. He also pointed out that the baseline data collected in the mapping can also be used in the monitoring of Serbia's progress towards specific SDG targets with respect to the Roma population, for reporting to UN human rights mechanisms, and for the new census in Serbia.

Erinda Ballanca, People's Advocate of Albania, European Network of National Human Rights Institutions spoke to role of national human rights institutions in human rights-based sustainable recovery responses as a bridge between the population and the state. Speaking of her experiences from Albania in Covid-19 emergency response efforts, she pointed to the role of the People's Advocate in Albania in advising both local and national authorities on how to ensure accessibility of their services during the pandemic in keeping with basic human rights. She also pointed to the important role played by the People's Advocate in advising and informing on Albania's human rights obligations even after the government's derogation of a number of human rights under the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms following the outbreak of the pandemic. In a sustainable recovery perspective, the People's Advocate has had a specific and renewed focus on the issue of a minimum income scheme in Albania. As highlighted by the Special Rapporteur, Olivier de Schutter, a minimum income scheme developed in line with relevant human rights provisions would be a key priority in this regard. Ms. Ballanca also highlighted the importance of partnerships and working together to develop common approaches and data.

Olesia Kompaniiets, GBV Programme Manager, United Nations Population Fund Country Office Ukraine spoke to strategies adopted by UNFPA in Ukraine for addressing gender-based violence in Covid-19 reponse and recovery measures. She highlighted that despite high levels of gender-based violence prior to the pandemic, increases in gender-based violence have been registered

due to heightened tensions. These have been most severe among specific groups of women, for example older women and women with disabilities who are dependent on external support. In order to address the increases in a pandemic situation, UNFPA programme carried out the following activities: increased awareness on gender-based violence and how to receive support; developed a network of "silent solution" services where survivors of gender-based violence through mobile messaging, skyping etc. could safely reach out to service providers; and finally continued its career hub providing opportunities for professional capacity-development of women.

CLOSING REMARKS

Ambassador Rui Macieira, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva offered the final closing remarks. He noted that the pandemic has led to restrictions in human rights, many of them necessary, which have had a negative impact on certain groups, e.g. women, migrants, etc. He also noted that we have also witnessed human rights violations and also the use of the pandemic to further curtail human rights. He pointed, however, to a number of best practices e.g. the suspension of evictions for non-payment of rent, temporary residence rights to migrants so they could access to necessary services nationally in Portugal, wage protection etc. He pointed out that Portugal's current motto for its EU Presidency is "Time to deliver for fair, green and a digital recovery, and our ambition is to accelerate the SDG implementation covering the use of internal and external policies". He highlighted the need for global solidarity and multilateralism, despite current attempts by some to retreat from these systems, including the international human rights system and mechanisms. He concluded by stating that

" As we move forward, we have the collective responsibility to ensure that human rights and dignity remain at the centre of our response. This is the moment for building forward learning from Covid lessons to a more inclusive peaceful and resilient society " .

USEFUL RESOURCES

FROM FRA:

- Coronavirus pandemic in the EU – impact on Roma and Travellers https://fra.europa.eu/en/news/2020/pandemic-worsens-roma-and-travellers-poverty-and-discrimination
- FRA is publishing regular reports about the human rights impact of the pandemic, in particular on vulnerable groups: https://fra.europa.eu/en/themes/covid-19

FROM OHCHR EUROPE:

- UN Human Rights Regional Office for Europe's input to the Social Pillar Action Plan: https://europe.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/21-03-01_Dignity%20for%20all-web-FINAL.pdf

Moldova
- Social and Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in the Republic of Moldova: A Human Rights Based Approach https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/SEIA-COVID-19-Human-Rights_-FINAL%20version.pdf
- OHCHR guidance Moldova: https://moldova.un.org/en/resources/publications?f%5B0%5D=resources_agency%3A28

Serbia
- Analysis of the socio-economic impact of OVID-19 on nine vulnerable groups https://serbia.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/LNOB%20analiza_ENG_web.pdf
- Analysis of the situation of workers with an emphasis on informal workers https://serbia.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/Labour%20analiza_ENG_web.pdf
- Roma substandard settlements mapping https://serbia.un.org/en/103706-mapping-substandard-roma-settlements-according-risks-and-access-rights-republic-serbia
- OHCHR Serbia publications: https://serbia.un.org/en/resources/publications?f%5B0%5D=resources_agency%3A28

Kosovo
- Collaboration between the NHRI and National Statistical Office (MOU signing); https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/lajme/aktivitetet/ask-dhe-iap-nenshkruan-memorandumin-e-mirekuptimit; https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1753220098147970&id=216051828531479; https://kosova.info/iap-dhe-ask-nenshkruan-memorandumin-e-mirekuptimi/

Ukraine
Since the beginning of the pandemic, OHCHR in Ukraine has monitored the impact of COVID-19 on groups in vulnerable situations, including Roma, homeless persons, persons with disabilities, healthcare workers, and advocated for more inclusive COVID-19 response and recovery policies, by encouraging the Government and local authorities to enable the meaningful participation of representatives of these groups in the development of relevant policy.

A number of documents were published by HRMMU on the impact of the pandemic on the human rights situation in Ukraine, including a public report, briefing notes focusing on different groups in vulnerable situations, and an infographic setting out key recommendations relevant to COVID-19 made by UN human rights recommendations, which are available at the following links:
- Thematic report, Impact of COVID-19 on Human Rights in Ukraine, December 2020 in English | русский | Ukrainian Українська
- Briefing note on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on human rights of Roma

- [Briefing note on the impact of COVID-19 and its prevention measures on homeless people](#)
- [Infographic of homeless shelters around Ukraine (public document)](#)
- [Questionnaire for monitoring the situation of homeless people (internal document)](#)
- [Questionnaire for monitoring the situation of older persons in institutions (internal document)](#)
- [Questionnaire for monitoring the situation of Roma communities (internal document)](#)
- [Questionnaire for monitoring access to justice (internal document)](#)
- [Questionnaire on the situation of persons with disabilities (internal document)](#)
- Infographics of key recommendations relevant to COVID-19 made by UN human rights bodies, sorted by SDG:
    - Infographics_SDGs-and-COVID-19_ENG.pdf
    - [Infographics_SDGs-and-COVID-19_UKR.pdf](#)
    - [Infographics_SDGs-and-COVID-19_RUS.pdf](#)
- UNDP blog about experience of Ukraine authorities in ensuring human rights based approach to COVID-19 response - https://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/blog/2020/putting-people-first-in-the-fight-against-covid-19.html
- OHCHR Ukraine publications: https://ukraine.un.org/en/resources/publications?f%5B0%5D=resources_agency%3A28
- OHCHR guidance on COVID-19: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/COVID-19.aspx
- OHCHR webpage dedicated to the 2030 Agenda: www.ohchr.org/sdgs

FROM THE SCOTTISH HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION:

- https://www.scottishhumanrights.com/covid-19/

FROM ENHRI:

- European NHRIs work on covid-19 can be found in 2020 Rule of Law report from ENNHRI: http://ennhri.org/rule-of-law-report/
- How did NHRIs responded to covid-19? More information here: http://ennhri.org/covid-19/
- Find your NHRI here: http://ennhri.org/our-members/
- COVID & Economic and social rights: http://ennhri.org/news-and-blog/protecting-economic-and-social-rights-during-the-pandemic-how-have-nhris-responded/

FROM DIHR:

- The new Human Rights Guide to Sustainable Recovery tool https://www.humanrights.dk/tools/human-rights-guide-sustainable-recovery
- Link to DIHR's ongoing work on sustainable recovery from Covid-19 https://www.humanrights.dk/sustainable-recovery-covid-19
- Publication: "COVID-19 and inequality: guidance and resources for using human rights to build back equal" (2021) https://www.humanrights.dk/publications/covid-19-inequality-guidance-resources-using-human-rights-build-back-equal
- The Sustainable Recovery Lab Report: "Sustainable recovery: building on human rights

and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development" (2021)
https://www.humanrights.dk/publications/sustainable-recovery-building-human-rights-2030-agenda-sustainable-development

FROM UNDP:

- UN Checklist for integrating human rights into socio-economic responses to COVID-19
- https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/human_rights/checklist-for-a-human-rights-based-approach-to-socio-economic-co.html
- Human Rights Due Diligence and COVID-19: Rapid Self-Assessment for Business
- https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/human-rights-due-diligence-and-covid-19-rapid-self-assessment-for-business.html

UNDP Albania

- Albania COVID-19 Socio-economic recovery and response plan: https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/un-albania-covid-19-socio-economic-recovery---response-plan.html
- Rapid Needs Assessment: Impact of COVID-19 crisis on Roma and Egyptian communities: https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/poverty/rapid-needs-assessment-.html
- Protocol on managing domestic violence cases at local level through the Coordinated Referral Mechanism (CRM) during COVID-19: https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/womens_empowerment/protocol-on-managing-domestic-violence-cases-at-local-level-duri.html
- Ending Violence Against Women Response to COVID-19 in Albania: https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/womens_empowerment/ending-violence-against-women-response-to-covid-19-in-albania-.html
- 'Leave No One Behind' Response to COVID19 in Albania: https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/poverty/-leave-no-one-behind--response-to-covid19-in-albania-.html

UNDP Armenia

- Socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 in the Armenian communities: https://www.am.undp.org/content/armenia/en/home/library/socio-economic-impact-assessment-of-the-covid-19-outbreak-in-arm.html

UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Social Impacts of COVID-19 in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Household Survey: https://www.ba.undp.org/content/bosnia_and_herzegovina/en/home/library/publications/SocialImpactAssessment.html

UNDP Georgia

- Rapid Gender Assessment of COVID-19 Situation in Georgia: https://www.ge.undp.org/content/georgia/en/home/library/democratic_governance/cov

id-gender-assessment.html

UNDP Kosovo
- Rapid Socio-Economic impact assessment of COVID-19 in Kosovo: https://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/library/poverty/socio-economic-impact-assessment-of-covid-19-in-kosovo---2.html

UNDP Moldova
- Social and Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in the Republic of Moldova: https://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/library/inclusive_growth/social-and-economic-impact-assessment-of-covid-19-in-the-republi.html
- The impact of COVID-19 through people's narratives and perceptions: https://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/library/inclusive_growth/the-impact-of-covid-19-through-peoples-narratives-and-perception.html
- Citizen's engagement in COVID-19 response and recovery context: https://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/library/effective_governance/citizen_s-engagement-in-covid-19-response-and-recovery-context.html

UNDP Tajikistan
- Impact of COVID-19 on Lives, Livelihoods and Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Tajikistan: https://www.tj.undp.org/content/tajikistan/en/home/library/impact-of-covid-19-on-lives--livelihoods-and-micro--small-and-me.html

UNDP Uzbekistan
- Socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 in Uzbekistan: perspectives of mahalla representatives: https://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/library/poverty/socioeconomic-impacts-of-covid-19-in-uzbekistan--perspectives-of.html

UNDP Ukraine
- Impact of Covid-19 on respect for human rights in the regions: https://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/library/democratic_governance/impact-of-covid-19-on-respect-for-human-rights-in-the-regions-.html
- How does Ukrainian youth live in the times of COVID-19? https://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/library/democratic_governance/COVID-19-impact-on-youth-in-Ukraine.html
- COVID-19 in Ukraine: Impact on Households and Businesses: https://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/library/democratic_governance/covid-19-in-ukraine--impact-on-households-and-businesses.html
- Emergency Legal Aid to counter COVID-19: https://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/library/democratic_governance/legal-aid-to-combat-COVID-19-pandemic.html

UNDP Turkey:

- Gender Gaps in the Care Economy during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Turkey: https://www.tr.undp.org/content/turkey/en/home/library/corporatereports/COVID-gender-survey-report.html
- (blog) Migrants essential to recovery of global developments post pandemic: https://www.tr.undp.org/content/turkey/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2020/10/COVID-recovery-and-migrants.html