Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2021

Towards post-COVID-19 resilient economies

Pacific Policy Dialogue

4 May 2021

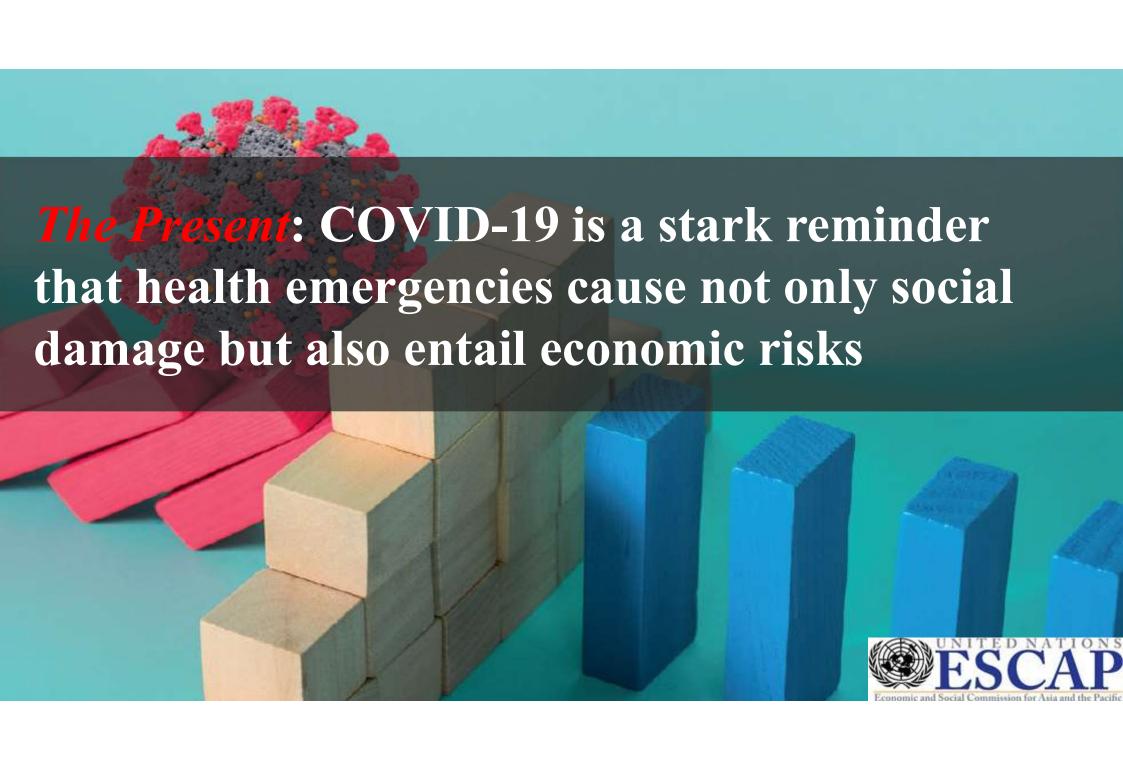




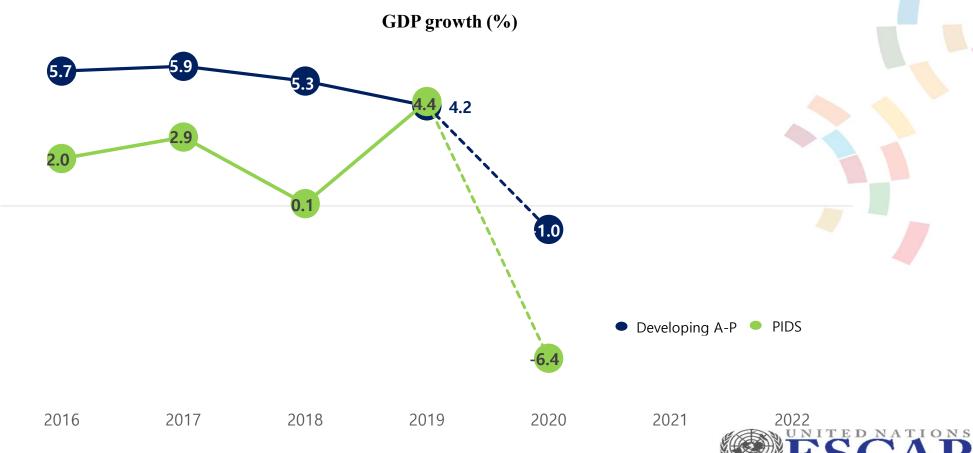
Main messages

- The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was amplified by lack of resilience and investments in people and the planet.
- Continuity in policy support is a must and recovery packages should focus on building resilience and investing in the 2030 Agenda.
- Dealing with various economic and non-economic shocks requires an integrated risk management approach to planning and policymaking.
- We propose a "Building Forward Better" policy package that calls for investments in social services, digital access and green development.
- To implement the BFB package, countries would need to build fiscal space and explore a range of financing options.

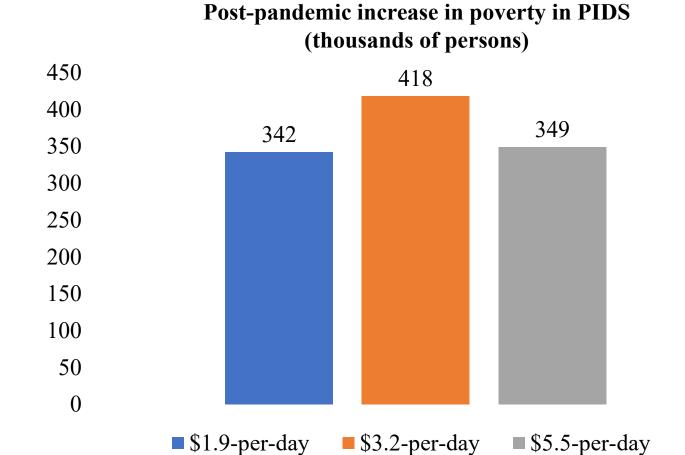




PIDS experienced its worst economic performance in recent history...



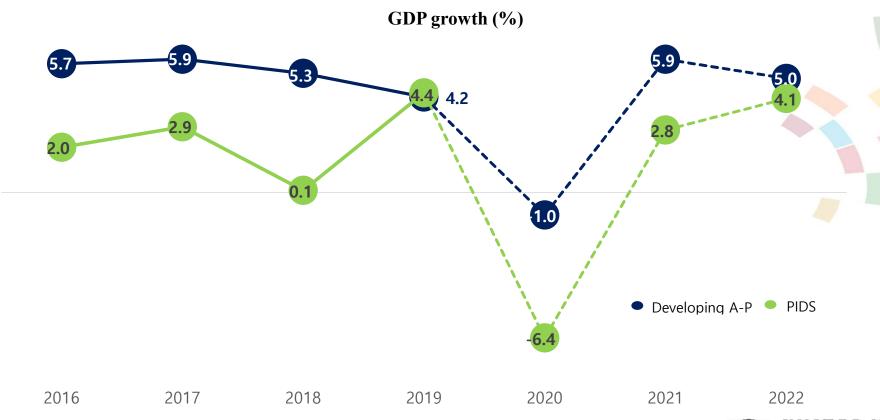
... with significant socio-economic costs







Given considerable uncertainty, economic outlook is cautiously optimistic for 2021-22





Near-term optimism is supported by multiple factors...









 Fiscal and monetary policies are expected to remain accommodative



Strong export & regional value chains

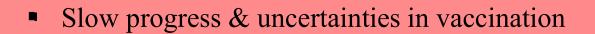


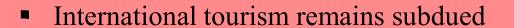
Major economies worldwide are gradually recovering





...but risks are tilted to the downside...







- Long-lasting impacts on productivity
- Capital flow uncertainties & risk of stagflation
- Lingering trade tensions







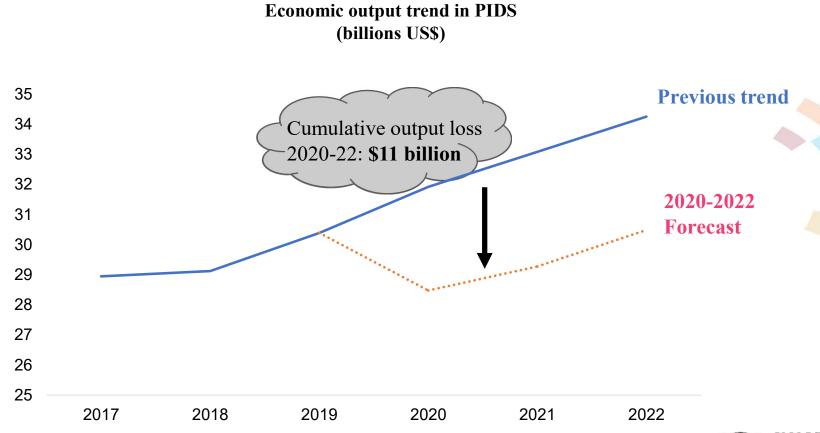








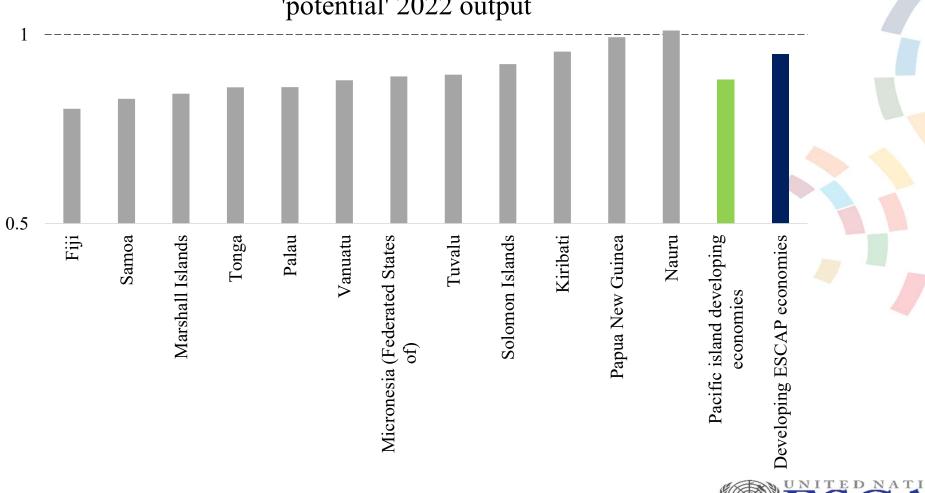
...with expected permanent losses in output...



Source: ESCAP estimation

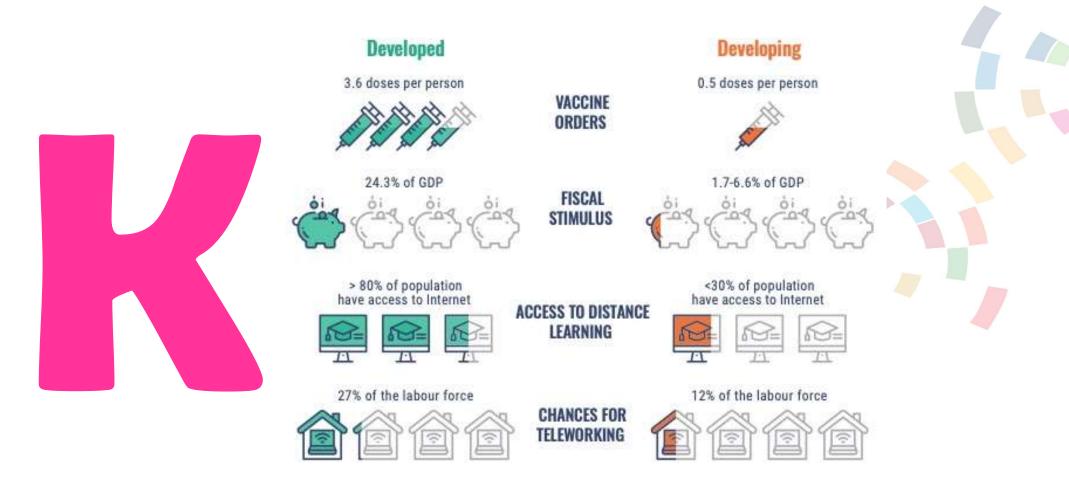


Forecasted 2022 economic output as a share of 'potential' 2022 output





...and a likely "K-shaped" recovery in Asia-Pacific











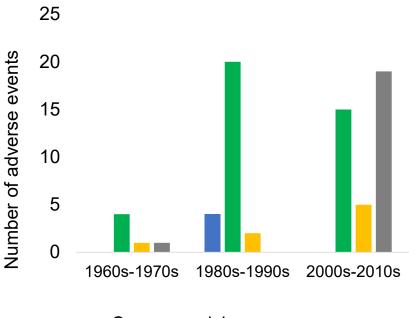


The Past: Learning from Past Crises and Recoveries to Build Resilience

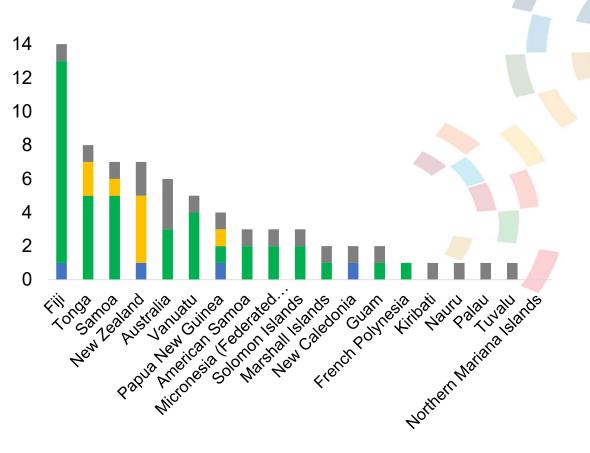


Climate-related disasters are prominent in the

PIDS risk landscape



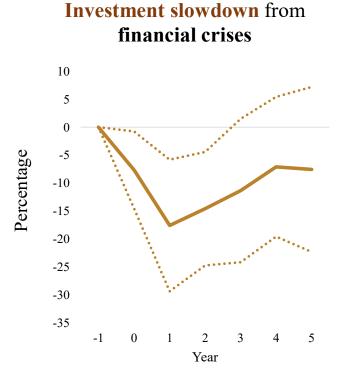
- Currency crisis
- Climate-related disasters
- Geophysical disasters
- Pandemics

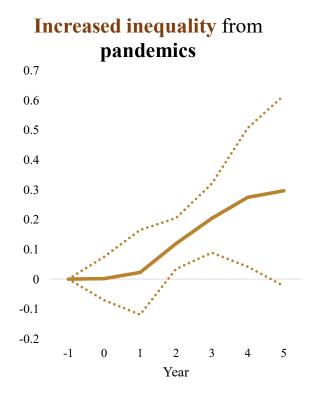


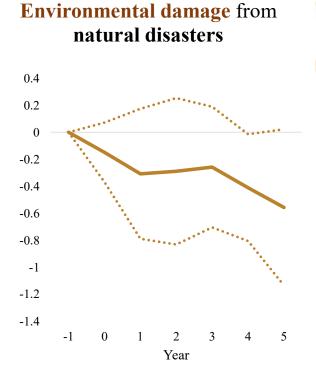


Adverse shocks leave long-term scars on the economy,



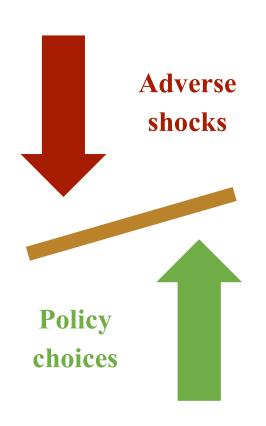








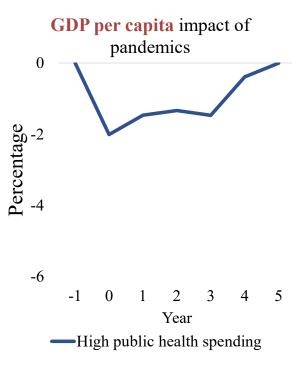
However, policy choices can reduce such setback!

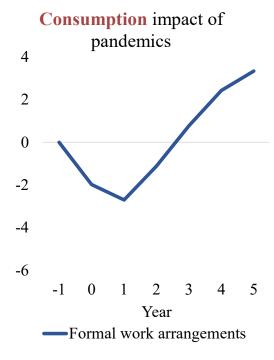


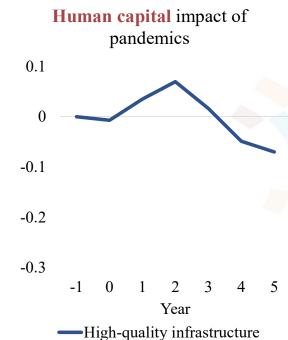
Economic policies	Fiscal policy
	Monetary and financial measures
	Reserves and exchange rate regime
	External financing
Structural factors	Health and social protection system
factors	1
factors	Infrastructure quality
factors	



Pandemics have a more severe economic and social impact...

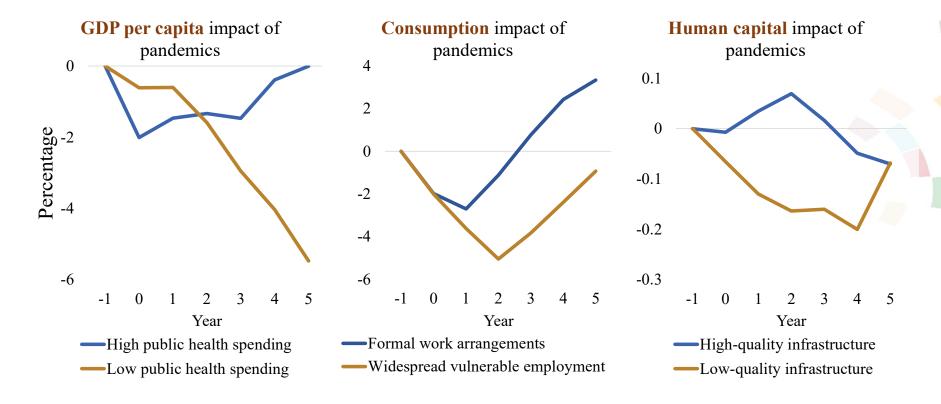








... in countries with pre-existing structural vulnerabilities



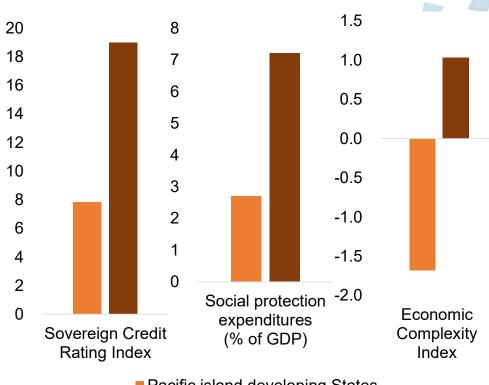


Lesson learned – 1: Respond strongly & swiftly to shocks to safeguard sustainable development

Lesson learned – 2: Integrate risk management into national development planning and policymaking

Lesson learned – 3: Strengthen the resilience of LDCs, SIDS and other vulnerable countries

"Resilience gap" faced by PIDS



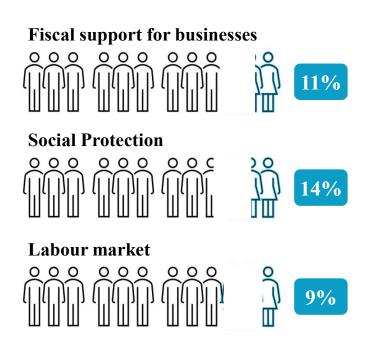
- Pacific island developing States
- OECD (Asia Pacific)





The recovery packages leave room to integrate social and environmental issues

Most recovery policies are not gender-sensitive:



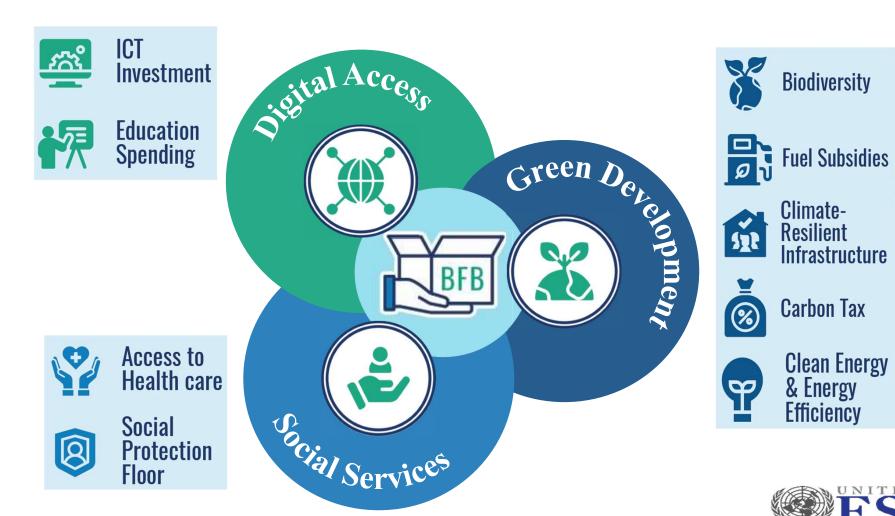
Most public fund commitments neglect green energies



Note: Data shows shares of 10 countries covered by the *energypolicytracker*



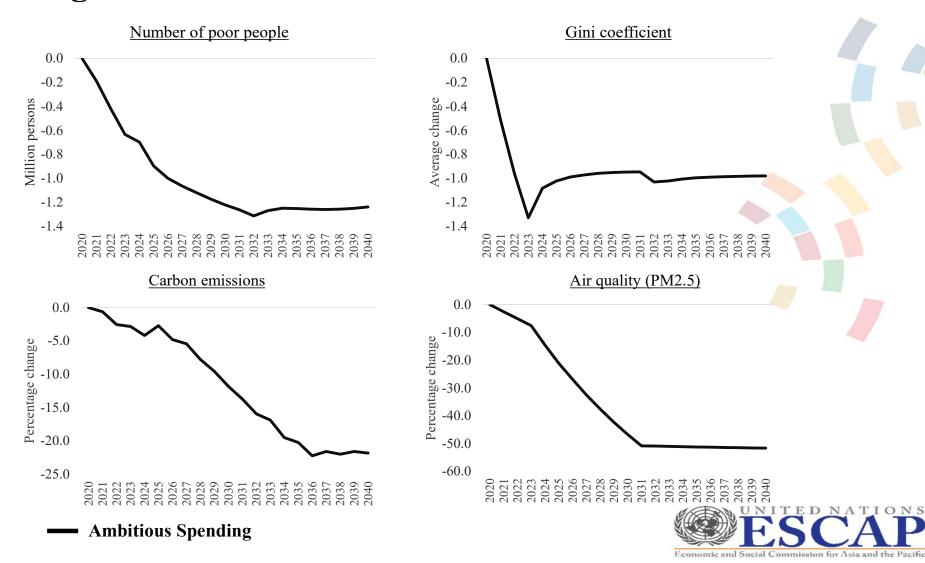
We propose a "Building Forward Better" policy package...



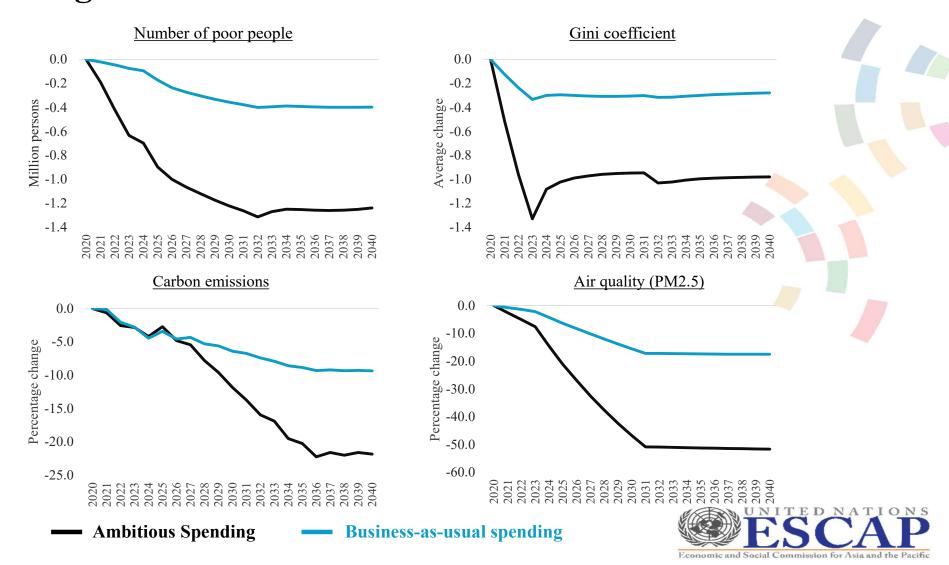
Floor



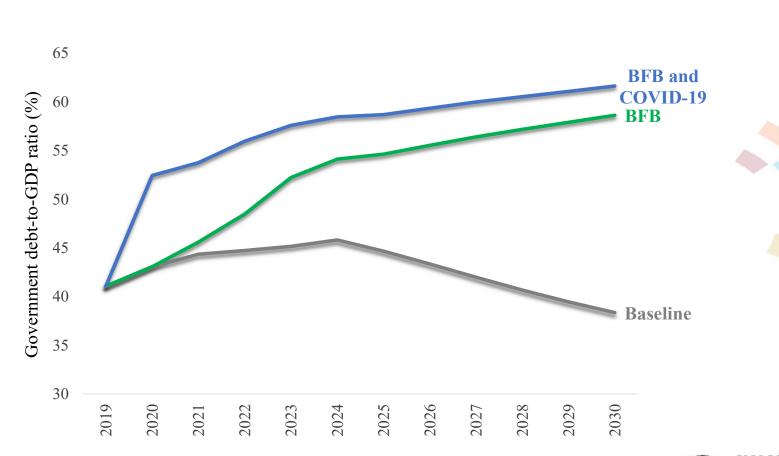
...which brings social & environmental benefits...



...which brings social & environmental benefits...



... but with more pressure on public debt







Selected policy options to meet financing needs



Engage in debt relief initiatives, including debt-for-climate swaps



Explore diaspora bonds, offshore public bonds



Enhance public debt management



Explore more emergency financing mechanisms



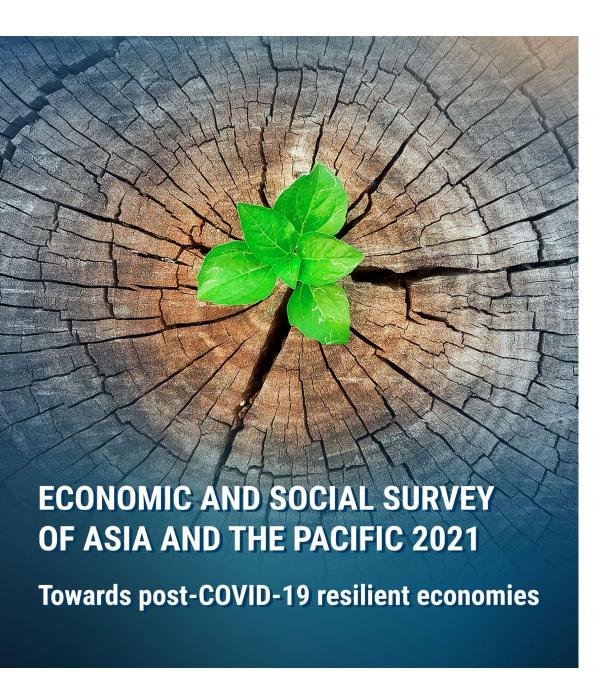
Ease investment rules for pension + sovereign wealth funds



Key takeaways

- Despite a cautiously optimistic outlook, there is a risk of a K-shaped recovery – policymakers should prioritize inclusiveness for a robust recovery.
- Policymakers should assess the wider risk landscape and focus on "reducing setbacks" as well as "accelerating progress" on sustainable development.
- COVID-19 presents an opportunity to *build forward better* recovery policy packages should adequately focus on social services, digital access, and climate action.





Please visit

https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/economic-and -social-survey-asia-and-pacific-2021-towards-p ost-covid-19-resilient-economies



- **UNESCAP**
- **f** UNESCAP
- UNESCAP
- **OUNITEDNATIONSESCAP**
- in UNITEDNATIONSESCAP

