

Overview on Pakistan's Social Impacts While Exploring Ways under Social Planning to Overcome Post Covid-19 Crisis

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ABSTRACT

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This is an overview on current pandemic situation which has brought many challenges in the society around the globe, but this paper mainly discussed Pakistan's social impacts on various social vulnerabilities including food insecurity, poverty, youth unemployment, healthcare services and gender inequalities. It is also a truth that under Sustainable Development Goals (2030) we were moving upward or into the development phase; but after and during the pandemic their growth declined and faced massive challenges to survive during Covid-19. However, government initiatives have been taken for the rehabilitation of masses through providing emergency support under Ehsaas Emergency Cash Transfer Program, Benazir Mazdoor Card, Mazdoor Ka Ehsaas, Sehat Sahulat Cards and many others to extend financial support to needy ones. This study has tried to apply various approaches to cope up with the crisis occurred during pandemic. So, this study has explored different approaches belonging to World Bank adopted frameworks, International Development Agency (IDA) approach of citizen-chartered programs around developing states, and social economic organizations which work in collaboration with community-based organizations, government owned entities, private sector, and with multi state actors, who have worked for resilience of the economy. The aim of this study is to consider these topics for future planning of development in the country and to ensure the betterment of our future.

Keywords: Covid-19, pandemic, poverty, social policy, public policy.

Introduction

The Covid-19 is a global pandemic which effects all segments of the population, in this paper we particularly talk about those who faced the most vulnerable conditions i.e., mass people living below poverty line, old age people, differently abled people, indigenous people and of course our young population. The most direct impact of health and economic issues has been confronted by poor people disproportionately because homeless people were more insecure, as they have no way to secure themselves from this virus; people who do not have facilities of drinking water within their dwellings life; migrants, internally displaced people (IDPs), such habitants have limited employment opportunities due to lockdown and also on limitation on their movement from one place to another.

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This situation has fueled of increasing xenophobia, which means fear or hatred of being mingling even within their own close circles or peer groups.

In this regard the United Nations launched Covid-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan in year 2020 in which the general secretary, Antonio Guterres of UN stated, “We must come to the aid of the ultra-vulnerable – 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” (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2020). This report briefs that if this social crisis is not catered timely with policy implications, then there a is growing chance that confrontation with more recession, increased in global unemployment, exclusions, inequalities, unjust behaviors, criminal rate increases in short and long term both, will be observed there is a growing demand to have universal ‘Social Protection System’ which would work as automatic stabilizer and have much more durable results in controlling the levels of poverty around the globe. This would further ensure the basic income security to the masses that would enhance the people’s capacity and reduce shocks which are being faced during Covid-19 (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2020).

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Social Inclusion has polished “Everyone: Included: Social Impact of Covid-19” in which they have highlighted the following group of people who are bearing the most of sufferings directly of the virus: (Bhattacharya, 2020)

- Older people suffer during discourse of pandemic; due to misleading rumors that they are weaker, burden to society; they have been discriminated on the basis of age while go to hospitals for treatment while compare it with the youth. However, human rights organizations guaranteed highest equal health facilities regardless of age differences attainable and persuaded the government to provide healthcare services by following the ethical factors (Heid et al., 2020).
- Differently abled people are also in peril because adoption of preventive measures and self-care are challenging for them as they cannot maintain the personal hygiene, keeping home clean, washing hands frequently and all other works perform at home due to uninterrupted services of housemaids. Even they cannot self-isolate or maintain distance as they need someone’s help to be with them for self-care on daily basis (Shakespeare et al., 2021).
- Youth, in terms of unemployment especially involved in informal economy are severely affected by the Covid. Meanwhile one billion youth are no longer in getting physical education at schools, colleges and universities; this would have short- and long-term effects on quality education. The migrant youth especially homeless are in more precarious condition; they can be overlooked if needs are not fulfilled timely do not fulfilled by the government as they have not even met with their basic education, health and employment requirements (Fleming, 2021).
- Indigenous people, the people who belong to tribes or having various cultures within their habitants in such areas social protection system was unable to work because of the barrier of the native language. They used to practice their own preventive measures against pandemic under traditional knowledge and earn through traditional ways of working, for instance handicrafts, tourism, agricultural production, and many others. In these circumstances, government has to provide interim financial support to the indigenous people and their vulnerable groups (United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs Indigenous Peoples).

Overall, this situation must be handled by using the approach where nobody is discriminated based on age or disability, everyone has the right to uphold the good health and access to information about care and other medical services.

Data and Method

This research paper is a review of initiatives initiated by the government of Pakistan with the support

of international organizations. The primary focus is on social impacts of Covid-19, on poverty ridden areas, homeless people, the unemployment factors, healthcare services, gender inequalities and educational practices during the pandemic. Online research was conducted employing the terms 'covid-19', 'social impact', 'initiatives of government', 'international organizations and struggle for pandemic'. The research reports and news reports were also searched from January 2020 to December 2021 in the context of Pakistan. While it also evolves alternative ways with the help of developed countries who are experiencing a similar situation with these specific models. We all can to overcome the shocks of global pandemic. Further this will bring to light Pakistan's social planning in tackling Covid-19 related crises.

Pakistan's Scenario

It is observed that socio-economic effects of Covid-19 have impacted the countries with a weak economy hit hard the under-developed and developing countries; Pakistan being a developing country, its GDP has dropped significantly increased unemployment rates, spread of massive poverty, food insecurities and many more factors are the cause of drop in GDP. However, to overcome the Covid-19 crises different countries have their own capacities and resources to cope up with the ongoing social, health and economic aspects. As we know that Pakistan is the fifth most populous country in the world, which acquired rank 152 out of 189 countries in Human Development Index (HDI); and have more chances to transfer the virus quickly, which would have long lasting effects to the lives and livelihoods of the people (Sharif, 2020). In past decades around half of Pakistan population was living below the poverty line, but with the help of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), foreign financial assistance, poverty reduction strategies, poverty in Pakistan had been contracted to 24.3 percent from 64.3 percent during 2015. According to the given facts around 23 million come out of poverty during 2001-2015 (United Nations, 2020). However, the pandemic has reversed the growing population situation and exacerbated further challenges on widespread poverty in Pakistan because of global economic situations like negative growth in economic activities, nominal trading which adversely impacts the informal economy which is the major source of earnings for majority of the segment of population. On closure of construction sector, manufacturing sector, restaurants, transportation such sectors' workers have limited chances of bearing shocks (Dawn, 2020). The data disseminated by the Ministry of Planning stated that 12.3 million to 18.5 million jobs had been lost during Covid-19 in Pakistan (Latif, 2020), unemployment rate widened to 34.1 percent in pre-lockdown situation which were then risen to 42 percent during extreme preventive measures by following market closures (Cheema & Rehman, 2021).

The most vulnerable are children whose education has been discontinued, due to food shortage they face malnutrition, abuse behavior and child labor. During Covid-19 partial lockdown, children have bypassed curfews and are less visible to law enforcement agencies. In such conditions they used fetched income for running their household food expenses. Excessive involvement in domestic work at home and many of the children were also involved in brick making industries, factories, and in agricultural farms for many days (UNICEF & ILO, 2021). It was estimated that around four million children in Pakistan are engaged in child labor, according to Labor Force Survey (2014-2015). In the situation of the pandemic where adults were unable to perform jobs, the ratio of child labor had increased significantly in the country (UNICEF, 2020). Secondly, Women were also at risk, because of many factors there was a discontinuation in maternal and healthcare services, loose access to have direct income generating activities, excessive household management pressure, shortage of food, and increase in rate of domestic violence, work-from-home arrangements and an increase in jobs or work without pay. This all had been difficult to bear, but Covid has pushed more women into the vicious circle of vulnerabilities (Tariq & Bibler, 2020). Thirdly, older or disabled people have faced the same problems but furthermore disruption and poor access in basic health care services, all support systems were involved in controlling Covid effects, so in such scenarios community-based support systems were

halted, of course food shortages and extended insecurities were observed. The people who are homeless or live in shattered houses and slums, who have no savings or any other alternative of generating income are totally dependent on daily wages. The lives have been sustained with the help of nongovernmental organizations and community-based organization, who helped them in this situation. It is a dilemma that such people do not even have Country National Identity Cards (CNICs) to register themselves in governmental social protection packages and programs (Maintains, 2021).

Table 1

Estimated data of vulnerable population provincial wise who faced food shortage and insecurities in their areas.

	Total Population 2017 (in Million)	Estimated Population Vulnerable to Food Insecurity (in Millions)			
		Long-term vulnerable	Chronically vulnerable	Highest vulnerable	Additionally, vulnerable (in case of a shock)
Pakistan	207.7	39.29	36.43	41.74	2.45
Balochistan	12.3	3.71	3.53	3.86	0.15
KP	30.5	7.25	6.69	7.74	0.49
Punjab	110.0	18.29	15.58	20.90	2.60
Sindh	47.8	9.77	9.13	10.40	0.62

Source: (Finance Division, 2020)

Literature Review

Whereas “The Covid-19 Report: Pakistan Socio-Economic Impact Assessment and Response Plan” (2020) has presented the district-based data where they revealed that 34 districts are falling in the brackets of very high vulnerabilities, around 43 districts are under high vulnerabilities, which amounts to a total of 67.8 million of the population of the country. However, the highest number of increased vulnerabilities were found in the twin cities Islamabad and Rawalpindi, the economic hub Karachi, Lahore, Jhelum, Attock, and Gujranwala. According to the Food Insecurities Experience Scale (FIES) there were 17 districts where 60 percent of people faced ‘very high food insecurity’ and 16 districts where 40 percent of people were falling in the bracket of ‘high food insecurity.’

The health system of Pakistan is fragile like other developing countries of the world; but this pandemic has brought the health sector under massive stress because UN has estimated some facts, “1 doctor to 963 people and one bed to 1,608 people” this has been a huge deficit while fulfilling the needs of health of the masses and of course that situation has been deteriorated further after this deadliest disease of Covid-19. UN report explained, country is facing extreme shortages of about 200, 000 doctors and 1.4 million nurses. The limited access of universal health coverage (UHC) has further aggravated delivering basic healthcare services which was responsible for social fallouts during Covid-19 (Economic Survey 2018/2019).

However, both public and private sector worked hard in the provision of services through making hospitals available where specialist doctors and general practitioners were treating the patients. In addition, many of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), philanthropists, Hakeem, traditional healers, homeopath and many others have worked hard to overcome this health pandemic. Other than that, the Ministry of Defence and cantonment Board facilitated the Covid patients. Range of healthcare services delivered by the institutions including promotive about its cure, prevention and rehabilitation.

The delivery of the non-Covid illness healthcare services has been the disrupted especially during the 1st and 2nd wave of the pandemic. The major concern is that the regular vaccines of the children during lockdown when traveling were restricted, supplies and stocks were finished which has affected the immunization of children and mothers who were pregnant in those days. According to estimates Karachi (the mega city of Pakistan) data revealed that about 2734 children were missed their routine vaccine at the beginning of the first lock down, When the lock down was lifted in May, 2020

the vaccine rate became reduced to 27.2 and visits to caregivers increased the number of missed vaccines (The Lancet, 2020), thus this average could be four times more if we estimates the country's facts about the reportage of complete immunization of children. This is also true that the outbreak of Covid-19 has increased burden on women, because most of thr women are doctors and nurses; so being healthcare professional simultaneously they have to perform their domestic chores and homecare as well.

Meanwhile, the educational system faced a massive calamity about 77 million children worldwide did not attend schools, lockdowns started from 2019 and periodically schools would be opened and closed, this went on for nearly two years. It is also reported that one in three children has no access to online learning during the closures of school (UNICEF). Similarly, Pakistan's educational system has suffered badly during this pandemic, because within three waves of Covid-19 schools were closed three times for about seven months, while schools reopened there were various strategies for instance, 50 percent attendance of students in one day; alternate days classes were called to overcome virus, and they tried to complete the course as soon as possible. Under the research survey conducted by the World Bank, it was stated that during first lockdown, situation around one million children discontinued schools during the pandemic, owing more dropouts in following lockdowns, such situation is attributed with the social and economic pressures. It is noteworthy to mention that there were many schools including private and public who used online teaching facilities which had groundbreaking experiences, but on the other hand unavailability of computers and internet to the majority of the children halted the education to many who belong to deprived segments of the society. However, the distance learning programs and EDTech (Education Technology) provided medium to that moderate the sustenance of learning to number of children in the country (Ejaz et al., 2021). In addition, the government had taken initiative for commencing the Tele Schools and Radio Schools, to be able to facilitate the children of remote areas for grade 1 to 12 for certain hours during the daytime in order to mitigate the educational losses (Economic survey 2020/2021). The mentioned initiatives were good, but students faced trouble in getting clarity especially in subjects related to Arithmetic, Science, Physics, Chemistry, and of course in other practice subjects, and the not clear the subjects would lead to the hindering of children in the future.

Moreover, since the start of 21st century, an increase global poverty had been observed but the pandemic worsened the situation. Before Covid-19 men living under poverty were about 195 million and 206 million were women, and it is forecasted that around 221 million men and 232 million women will come into the vicious circle of poverty by 2030. Before the pandemic and Covid-19 women were facing extreme gender inequalities, however this situation was further exacerbated during and after pandemic. The report of UN Women revealed that currently pandemic has pushed more 96 million people into extreme levels of poverty; and out of total 47 million are women and girls than worldwide. In the present and in the near future these women and girls will earn their livelihood at around 1.90 US Dollars. It is estimated that 118 women whose ages range between 25 to 34 in extreme poverty for every 100 men with similar age boundaries; and it is expected that the ratio of women would be increased from 118 to 121 by 2030. This show that the gender poverty gap is being further widened, which will take many decades to shrink (UNWomen, 2020).

Similarly, Pakistan has had many adverse conditions of gender inequality since its inception, so the pandemic has exacerbated the situation in terms of job losses, lower wages, and as we know that 70 percent of women are working in the informal sector of the economy which was impacted severely; including agriculture sector where women lose their income levels due to restricted movement and lockdowns, and also due to fewer exports in the country. It is informed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that poor, single headed houses, widows have faced difficulties because they did not have access to social safety programs due to misbeliefs that men are the only people worthy of money and jobs, thus men could receive the aid by the givers. However, it is

proven that women constitute about 80 percent of personnel in healthcare system of Pakistan where they combat against pandemic as front-line workers, as doctors, nurses and lady health workers at various healthcare institutions. Additionally, they are also caregivers at households, this has immense importance while living in the society. It feels like women skills in other sectors of the economy are underutilized and less recognized (OECD, 2020).

While we spread the importance of following Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), around 56 percent of the rural population of Pakistan did not have access to frequent hand wash (due to unavailability of soaps and water) at their homes or with other field work, these social protection measures deprivation make more women vulnerable to Covid-19. In rural areas there is no proper sanitation system for instance lack of latrines, lack of separate bathrooms for men and women; stigma associated with females to use of lavatories in presence of male, women were defecate to be in field work without masks and hand wash facilities; and the use of wood as fuel for fire for cooking at home which is a constant exposure to smoke that causes of respiratory illness which further lead to Covid virus. There were many vulnerabilities faced by women; so, there is a need of social and financial assistance to rural women as well in order to reduce health inequalities among women (Bano & Waqar, 2020).

Government Initiatives in Consideration of Social Planning

Initiatives have been taken by the federal government; the foremost contribution of Ehsaas Emergency Cash Transfer Program is one time cash transfer of 12000 rupees for those who have affected by pandemic (Government of Pakistan, 2020). In connection with this there is a planning ahead for Mazdoor Ka Ehsaas which is a social security scheme for the labor working in the informal sector of the economy. Similarly, Punjab Ehsaas had been initiated for providing monthly stipends to old age women, widows, orphans and transgender people during the peak of Covid-19. In addition, Punjab also launched a pilot project for the domestic workers and amnesty scheme that gives social security to the people that belong to the formal economy (Nishtar, 2020). However, Sindh has amended Sindh Employees' Social Security Institution (2019) in wake of delivering good governance and performance of duties with transparency (Povincial Assembly of Sindh, 2018). Including the Benzair Mazdoor Card for the security of workers and to the families without any appropriateness or to remove loopholes as this financial assistance must go to the needy ones (Dawn, 2021). Similarly, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa introduced Sehat Sahulat Cards for their people who have domiciles of their province (Dawn, 2020). Furthermore, Balochistan has established "Poverty Alleviation and Social Protection Authority" in order to take masses under the social security network (Dawn, 2019).

At present, Benazir Income Support Program reached to more than 7.2 percent of population out of total number of people living under the poverty line. The Ehsaas Emergency Cash has transferred cash to more than 16.9 million families; the similar passage about 18.5 percent of populating became jobless during this Covid-19 and it is estimated that it will increase further. However, employment based contributory scheme is just covering the formal sector, whereas the informal sector which constitutes about 71 percent of the economy has been left behind without any coverage or approach to evolve new strategies for the sector (ILO, 2021).

During the peak of Covid-19 in 2020, the government of Pakistan had released 1.2 trillion rupees in the form of relief package for low-income groups of the society especially for laborers. It is estimated that around 2.6 percent of the total GDP had been spent to meet with the shocks of Covid-19. The relief package was to support healthcare services and to stimulate business and industries for the revival of the economy (ILO, 2021).

As women faced enormous challenges in their daily lives it has increased the burden on the household during lockdown, meanwhile domestic violence has also increased by 25 percent since in private the violence occurs under the patriarchal structures. In this regard, none of the necessary steps

have been taken to tackle the womanly problems in the country.

International Approaches to Overcome Present Covid-19 Crisis

The World Bank (2020) has devised two-track strategies for resilient recovery in poverty reduction for global countries i.e., response to the urgent needs faced during crisis in short run while focusing on foundational development and that includes conflict prevention and climate change. It is added that policy aspiration and its attainment gap must be bridged for early provision of facilities to the masses who are suffering from extreme poverty. Political global economies are determined to rehabilitate rich and poor states through delivery of medical equipment. Another mechanism stated for government and concerned authorities to enhance learning is improvised data and creating a sense of understanding the problem as to resolve it at earliest for instance stay-at-home decision during Covid-19 must be understandable as quickly to secure masses from spread of the disease. As we know usually in developing states there is no advanced planning or preventive measures adopted to tackle emergency situation so here the statement of World Bank stated “Pay now or later” must not be forgotten in the present and in future. The fight against calamity, as the critical situation ignores will take more time and resource to get rehabilitated due to the reason “Preparedness and Prevention” must work comprehensively and proactively. Another important aspect is expansion of “cooperation and coordination” in policy making, establishment of solidarity with global partners. And foremost thing is to ensure the trustworthiness while going through difficult policy options (The World Bank, 2020).

Similarly, the study “Social Economy and the Covid-19 Crisis: Current and Future Roles” (2020) has planned for the Social Economy Organizations with having distinctive features for attaining sustainable and inclusive growth i.e., addressing the needs of the society, organized economic activities for people belonging to less developed areas, co-operation with economic actors, including democratic governance, and also to work with other stakeholders. It is also acknowledged that social economic organizations are trustworthy partners always lead from forefront in times of crisis focused on sanitary and social needs. It is also evident that such social organizations have also faced obstacles during lockdown in terms of declining revenues; and in this situation government support must be at greater levels to work smoothly in the society. These organization work for the resilience in the economy, as to repair social problems i.e., for homeless people, people that have been fired from jobs or restricted to specific labor markets, and to other marginalized groups. In this regard, social economic organizations play a critical role in rehabilitating the post Covid-19 problems or even helpful in achieving inclusive and sustainable development in developing and least developed countries. It will bring social innovations and introduction of new alternative ways to continue economic activities; such measures are streamlined in categories including fair trade, organic food movements and ways of ethical finances. The concept gives leverage to the idea of “Build Back Better” with the contribution of Social Economy Organization, and to develop a plan with the shared vision of all social and economic actors, promote technological innovation with the provided funds by the state-parties, continue to diversify the resources from where we can have better financial availability.

Meanwhile, we have a few examples where the Social Economic Organization exists and have had positive impacts on social and economic segments. For instance, European Union (EU) has about 2.8 million organizations working as social economic entities which are accounting for 6.3 million jobs in EU economy. It had been analyzed that it worked as a resilience during the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. Similarly, Italy and Belgium were facing a decline in employment opportunities sharply during 2008-2010 while the employment in the social economic sector had grown by 11.5 percent in Belgium and 20.1 percent in Italy (European Union, 2016). In France during 2000 and 2014 such organizations had picked up momentum and gotten registered at faster pace by 25 percent, however the growth of employment in the private sector was just 6 percent (R & S, 2015). Covid-19 rose the social enterprises of European Union including Masques-Coronavirus Brussels, EcoRes, Travie and so many others have

work to find a rapid solution to meet with the demands of reusable masks. They have gathered about 2000 people and produced 240,000 reusable masks for caregivers initially in about one and half months. Besides this they have involved professional fashion schools' students to design masks with different pattern and cut them in a way to be produced with innovations. In this regard students also have started the tutorial of mask making where citizens built a volunteer network in supplying the masks to work actively with the social economic organizations. Including this, they have worked together to mobilize various resources, knowledge and leveraging for experimenting and consolidating economic operations. However, it is also true that where main economy hit hard, the social economic organizations also suffer from Covid-19 but it makes about 36 percent of gains in UK social enterprises. Similarly, In Belgium about 40 percent social economic organizations work on the normal capacity which has provided the support to the masses in times of extreme covid-19. The social enterprises are new grown idea in France where it is observed that micro small enterprises or working from five years are hit by the Covid-19 but big macro level social enterprises have managed to sustain, maintained economic production, stable supply of food and commodities, and given employment opportunities for the expansion of the organization (Duforestel, 2020).



The Model of Work under Social Economic Organization (OECD, 2020).

Moreover, the International Development Agency (IDA) has created a strategy order wise to cope up with the global crisis, as it also stated that the poor or underdeveloped countries are more vulnerable and suffer the most during this virus. In this regard the agency providing unique gains for averting economic scars and earmarks massive funds for green; resilient and sustainable recovery worldwide. The first step is that for the government quickly fund and disburse the supplies to the health sector in a way to meet with the pandemic. Second is to ensure equality that no one is left behind in providing social protection system which is supposed to be a cushion for poor masses who came under the shocks of Covid-19. This has actually been a disbursement of payments to the beneficiaries like “Burkin-Naong-Sa Ya” which means “end poverty in Burkina Faso” where they work to end poverty through social safety net programs. Similarly, about 45 states of Sub-Saharan have established this program under the collaboration of government and IDA for the same reason.

However, Pakistan has adopted the “Pandemic Response Effectiveness in Pakistan Project” in expanding the distance learning to control the shocks to educational system and provide Teleschool for grade 1 – 12. Along with this, girls who never been to school can also take benefits from the situation where they can have uninterrupted access to education under Teleschools project. In addition, it is observed that pandemic has damaged the economies immensely as GDP per capita has shown significant decline of about 3.5 percent during the year 2020. It has reversed the poverty levels by three to four years back. IDA is aimed to flourish developing economies of the world through transforming

technological use in the economic sector and also to observe the outcomes, provision skills and trainings, while creating the employment opportunities which is considered the concrete effort towards eliminating poverty at first hand. IDA has emphasized to provide financing or support investment for small size businesses which are hit hard by Covid-19 to keep going their working operations and sustainability of job, without any halting situation (World Bank, 2020).

Further, it is estimated that 233 million people have faced food insecurity which has been increased more among population by 2022 and in upcoming years; this shortage is attributed with the lockdown situation, short of remittances, price hike of food and commodities in local markets due to disrupted supplies to the retailers and the depreciation of rupee is also responsible for this. To overcome the situation the government must evolve resilience plans for today and long run with the supported funding of International Donors to caught crosshairs of the Covid-19 to women, children, vulnerable, differently abled and displaced people in areas of conflict (World Bank, 2020).

Huge initiatives taken by the World Bank through the commencement of Citizen Charter Program in South Asian Region where they made imbursement in these sectors; the areas are mentioned below:

Table 2
Citizen Charter Program in South Asian Region

Social Protection	Development	Urban and Rural Development	Environment and Natural Resource Management
-Social Inclusion for minorities and indigenous people		-Rural Development mainly in infrastructure and service	-climate change
-Social security		-establish proper water and sanitation system	-mitigation
-fragility, conflict and violence		-establish disaster risk management	
-rebuilt conflicted areas			
-action against forced displacement			

Source: Compiled by the Author from World Bank (2020)

The major objective is to deliver stable infrastructure, emergency support, and to deliver smooth services to the communities by actively involving the community development councils. It is focusing on basic problems such as drinking water supply; development of rural-urban road infrastructure; social security net; covering areas to invest in education; including towards economic growth and ways to produce energy and extractives to restore the confidence of business community for investing more in business related activities (World Bank, 2020).

Conclusion

As all witnessed that pandemic has brought numerous changes in economic activities, disturbed the functionalities of society; in all such conditions innovative thinking of bringing various approaches i.e., social economic organizations and international donors frameworks need to be adopted to overcome post Covid-19 crisis. This is the time when the policy makers and authorities should devise strategies to protect citizens and deliver smooth services to the masses in efficient manner. Furthermore, states need to develop gender disaggregated data to understand the differences in knowledge and experiences, behaviors and prejudices, and especially the hurdles faced by women in households and in the society. The timely actions are important for eliminating the effects of pandemic as soon as possible, in this regard all the social and economic stakeholders including academicians, community-based

organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector can bring transformation in the society. The necessary steps, courageous decisions must be adopted for sustainable and inclusive recovery of economy. The justified reason behind collaboration is that acting alone could not control that huge sabotage because the whole world is experiencing emergency; to build better future it needs to response crisis globally and in collaboration. It is a reality that Covid-19 and pandemics situations were witnessed in the past and it is also expected to occur in future, therefore, the government needs to evolve strategies to work for fast resilient economy which are not only helpful in short-run manner but also for long-run and bring about sustainable development around the globe. The overview in this paper also suggests that in post-recovery stages, gender aspect should not be ignored and participation of women in all levels of programs and projects needs to be ensured.

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