

The response to COVID-19 in urban settings requires a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach, engaging national and local government authorities as well as other segments of society. Local authorities and communities are particularly important partners for governments and UN and aid agencies. Critical sectors include health, water and sanitation, social services, transport, housing and energy, education, security, and commerce and economy.

Coordination is a critical component, especially for large cities. The City Authority has set up a three-tiered coordination structure for its response, with a city task force led by the Director of Health Services, a city task force led by the Director of Urban Planning and Construction, and a city task force led by the Director of Social Services. The City Authority has also established a coordination structure for its response, with a city task force led by the Director of Health Services, a city task force led by the Director of Urban Planning and Construction, and a city task force led by the Director of Social Services.

A critical part of the COVID-19 emergency response in LDCs is the provision of water and health services, especially in slums and underserved urban areas. Other priority areas include community engagement, waste collection, and targeted social protection schemes, as well as the continued provision of essential services, including combatting crime and insecurity, especially violence against women and girls (World Bank, 2020).

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In the medium-term, early recovery measures include business continuity, ensuring supply chains, re-starting transportation and other systems, providing safety nets for the urban poor as well as housing measures, micro-loans, rolling out employment programmes, and providing support for municipalities.

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this report.

The basic framework that assesses any risk or threat is of vulnerability, and resilience, and it is the interaction of these four that leads to the economic consequences (Noy et al., 2014).

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and decent work. Comprehensive measures for vocational and sectors, thus enhancing ability to successfully relocate can play a key role in providing education and training to modern digital economy and technologies.

Developed countries can take a lead in transitioning to the

economic damage to individuals, families and countries as a whole. Appropriate national strategies and strong international cooperation are essential to ensure that necessary tools are

Warning systems at the national and regional levels. National strategies are often fragmented and unable to respond to unpredictable shocks and crises to a larger magnitude. The national policies and strategies are also under-funded owing to have enacted comprehensive risk reduction strategies, but fail to undertake corresponding regulatory reforms, institutions resources, technology and technical know-how.

H.4 MULTI-HAZARD CRISES MITIGATION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING MECHANISM FOR LDCs

Over the years, the international community has adopted a

capability—will support LDCs to better position themselves against shocks and crises. LDCs need support to develop and

Building resilience against various potential covariate shocks livelihoods of the people. It is important to build the capacity of the household to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks

address all of them. Therefore, the international community c ses mitigation and resilience building mechanism for LDCs by

Allocation of ODA taking into account the LDC criteria and especially the economics and environmental vulnerability

It is also crucial for LDCs to secure fast-tracked and easy access to various risk mitigation and resilience-building funds at the regional



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