



Linking social protection and employment policies

POLICY AND FINANCING INTEGRATION THROUGH THE GLOBAL ACCELERATOR ON JOBS FOR JUST TRANSITIONS

Multiple current interlocking crises



- Longer-term pressures: climate change, demographic change, digital transformation
- Unprecedented loss of life, jobs and livelihoods as result of multiple crises (COVID-19, conflicts incl. Ukraine crisis, and the climate emergency)
- Weak and uneven recovery (in growth, labour markets)
- Persistent high levels of informality in many countries
- Gender inequality. Care crisis.
- Poverty, inequality, and hunger on the rise again. Progress reversed.

The Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions



- Launched by UN SG on 28 Sept 2021 to facilitate recovery and rebuild the social contract
- Will support Countries to accelerate SDG progress, addressing critical transitions:
 - Green transitions
 - Life and work transitions
 - From crises and emergencies to development

1. Integrated policy support 2. Support for domestic and international financing

3.

International cooperation and learning

1. Policy

Exploring policy linkages

EMPLOYMENT

Employment generation

Incentives for declaration of work, eventual formalization of jobs

Boosted labour inspection and enforcement

Increased/maintained domestic consumption, economic growth and jobs

More and better jobs in key social sectors

More risk taking, entrepreneurship and small business development

SOCIAL PROTECTION

More wage earning reduces demand for social assistance, while expanding tax base available for additional investments in social protection

Extension of social security to workers of the informal sector

Increased compliance with social security, expanded coverage and financing for social sec

Household consumption supported by social transfers, incl. during crises

Additional qualified frontline workers providing social protection and social services

Greater income security

Integrated policy support (for care)

C O U N T R Y D I A G N O S T I C

POLICY INTERVENTIONS

Poor quality care services, health care sector fragmentation

Few and underqualified health work force, "brain drain

High incidence of unpaid, unevenly distributed care work Support National Healthcare Workforce Strategy, mainstreaming health in employment policy

EMPLOYMENT

Skills gap analysis, revised national training curricula

Labour law review, support for inclusion of domestic workers

Support formalization efforts, regulatory capacities for home care, telemedicine provision

SOCIAL PROTECTION Policy and financing

> framework (incl. social insurance) for universal health coverage

Review to introduce or expand maternity cover, unemployment

Support to extend social insurance to domestic workers

Eligibility review for reimbursement of family caregivers by national insurance Expansion of flatrate benefits (universal or means-tested)

TARGETED OUTCOMES

Better managed work-life and structural transitions

Skills and lifelong learning, unemployment and maternity coverage

Expanded tax and contribution base Labour declaration and protections extended, increase in social insurance participation

Increased female labour participation and individual autonomy

FORMALIZATION

Better health risk management, quality services

Social protection floors

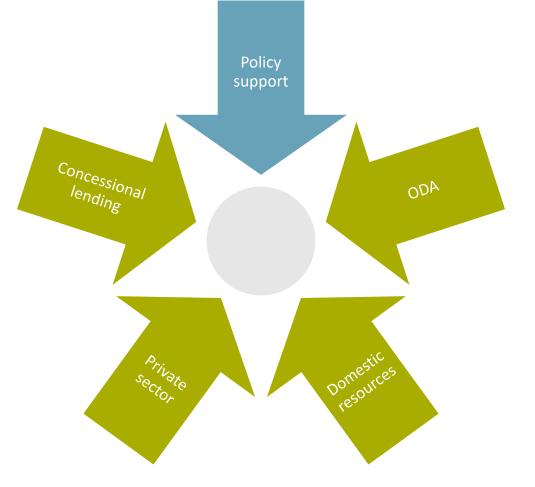
1. Policy

More domestic financing

2. Finance

Better financing accompaniment

- Policy reforms are <u>costed</u>: employment measures, transfers and administration
- Focus on national financing frameworks (creation or implementation of INFFs) to include <u>domestic resource mobilization</u> and the private sector, including FDI
- Advocacy for additional <u>grants</u>, <u>concessional lending</u> from IFIs (including conversion of SDRs) and from national development banks
- Complementing traditional ODA with <u>innovative development financing</u> (.e.g., development and climate bonds,)







Thank you!

