



In addition to claiming millions of lives, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented loss of jobs and livelihoods and exacerbated income insecurity around the world. The impact has been particularly adverse for people without access to social protection, including those working in the informal and care economies, women, children, youth, and those without access to digital technologies. More recently, the conflict in Ukraine has exposed fragilities in the global food and energy systems, as well as in the global economic and financial systems, triggering a cost-of-living crisis around the world unseen in at least a generation. This has to be set against the backdrop of the accelerating climate crisis and its adverse impacts on economies and societies. Constrained by rising debt burdens and shrinking fiscal space, many countries now face an even more daunting policy landscape. Yet it is more important than ever to chart a human-centred green recovery out of the present crisis and facilitate the inclusive structural transformations needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

In response to these complex global challenges, in September 2021, the UN Secretary-General launched the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (Global Accelerator) with the aim of fast-tracking much-needed global actions to promote a job-rich recovery, as well as just ecological, technological, and societal transitions to more sustainable and inclusive economies. The Global Accelerator operates through three complementary and mutually supportive pillars:

The development of in-country integrated and coordinated employment and social protection policies and strategies to facilitate just transitions.

The establishment of national financing frameworks and the mobilization of public and private domestic and international resources to support the implementation of integrated policies and strategies.

Improved multilateral cooperation on jobs and social protection for just transitions, including with the international financial institutions and multilateral development banks.

These three interlinked pillars aim to increase the level and coordination of the multilateral system's efforts to help countries create 400 million decent jobs, including in the green, digital and care economies, and to extend social protection coverage to the 4 billion people currently excluded.

1. While many developing countries have put in place a range of policies and institutions to support decent job creation and universal social protection, they continue to face bottlenecks that constrain their efforts to facilitate a human-centred recovery, increase resilience, and support just transitions for all. These include:
2. Weak capacities for designing and implementing integrated development plans, and insufficient coordination and alignment of national institutions, social partners and development and financial actors.
3. Limited tailored support s, wnrC /P 0rl,



consistently showing that families with children experience the highest rates of poverty. Integrated employment and social protection policies and measures can provide income security through life cycle transitions complemented by skills generation and lifelong learning, support the accumulation of human capabilities, and invest in decent jobs in the care sector.

Supporting people in crisis and emergency contexts requires a transformation in how we prepare, prevent, and respond to crises, from a humanitarian perspective, as well as putting in place specific elements for recovery and reconstruction, which require a context-specific and longer-term approach. Integrated employment and social protection policies can enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian responses (e.g.,







