

► The Global Call to Action for a Human-Centred Recovery

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***ILO Moscow Webinar V - Economic growth and employment: pro
employment policies boosting the labour demand***

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A Global Call to Action

At the 2021 ILC, Governments, employer and worker delegates from 181 countries unanimously adopted a Global Call to Action for a Human-Centred Recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.

The Global Call:

- ▶ Commits countries to work for an economic and social recovery from the crisis that is fully **inclusive, sustainable and resilient**.
- ▶ Calls for policies that prioritize the creation of decent jobs for all and address inequalities.
- ▶ Outlines a comprehensive agenda, with measures to promote inclusive employment and economic growth, protection of all workers, universal social protection and social dialogue.

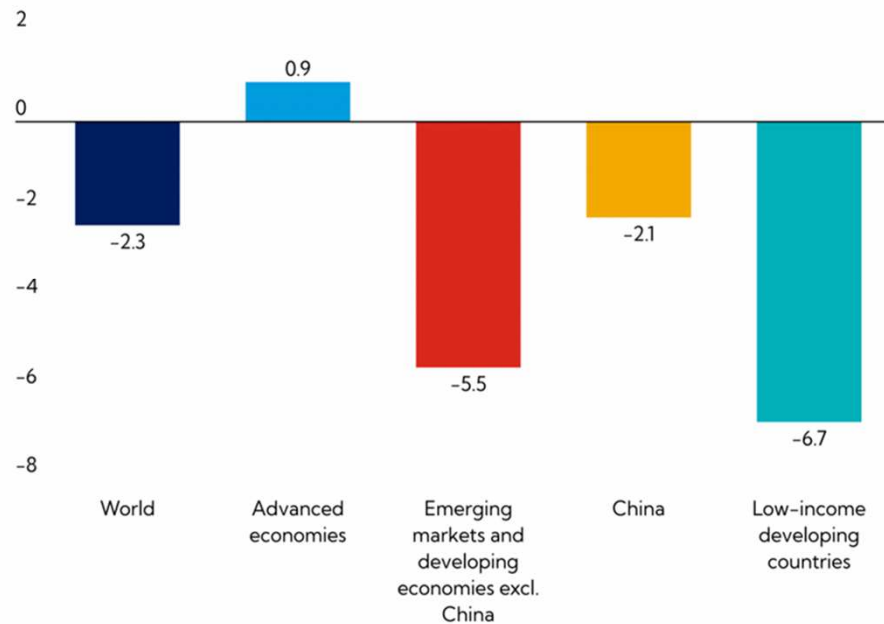
Advancing social justice, promoting decent work



Global economic recovery is uneven and uncertain, driven by a vaccine divide and disparities in policy support

A tale of two worlds

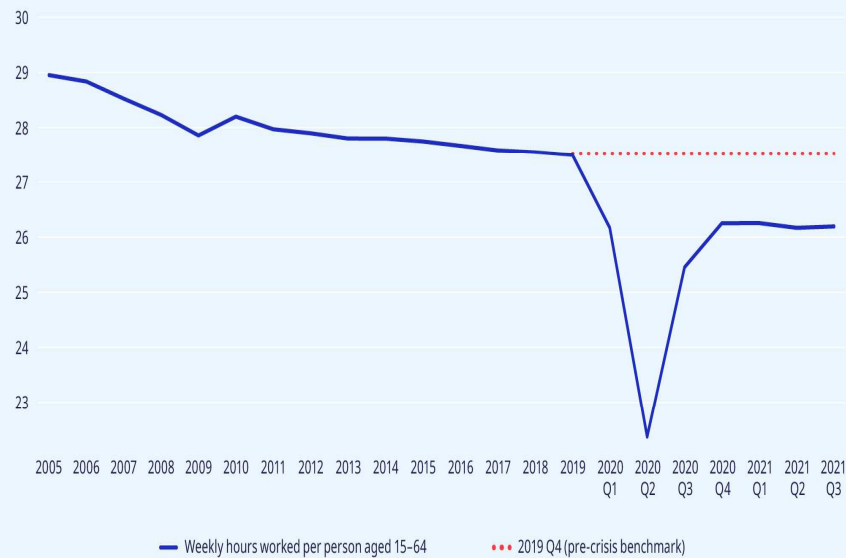
Advanced economies are the only income group expected to return to pre-pandemic trends by 2022.
(percent deviation from pre-crisis trend)



Sources: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*; and IMF staff calculations.
Note: Bars show the difference in real output four years after the crisis and anticipated output for the same period prior to the crisis for the indicated income group.

Labour market recovery has stalled in 2021

► Figure A4. Hours worked per person in the working-age population (aged 15–64), 2005–2021 Q3



Source: ILO modelled estimates based on the ILO nowcasting model.

► Figure 4. Change in working hours relative to 2019 Q4 (adjusted for 15–64 population), by country income group (percentage)



Source: ILOSTAT database, ILO modelled estimates.

Women were hit hard, and are lagging behind in the recovery

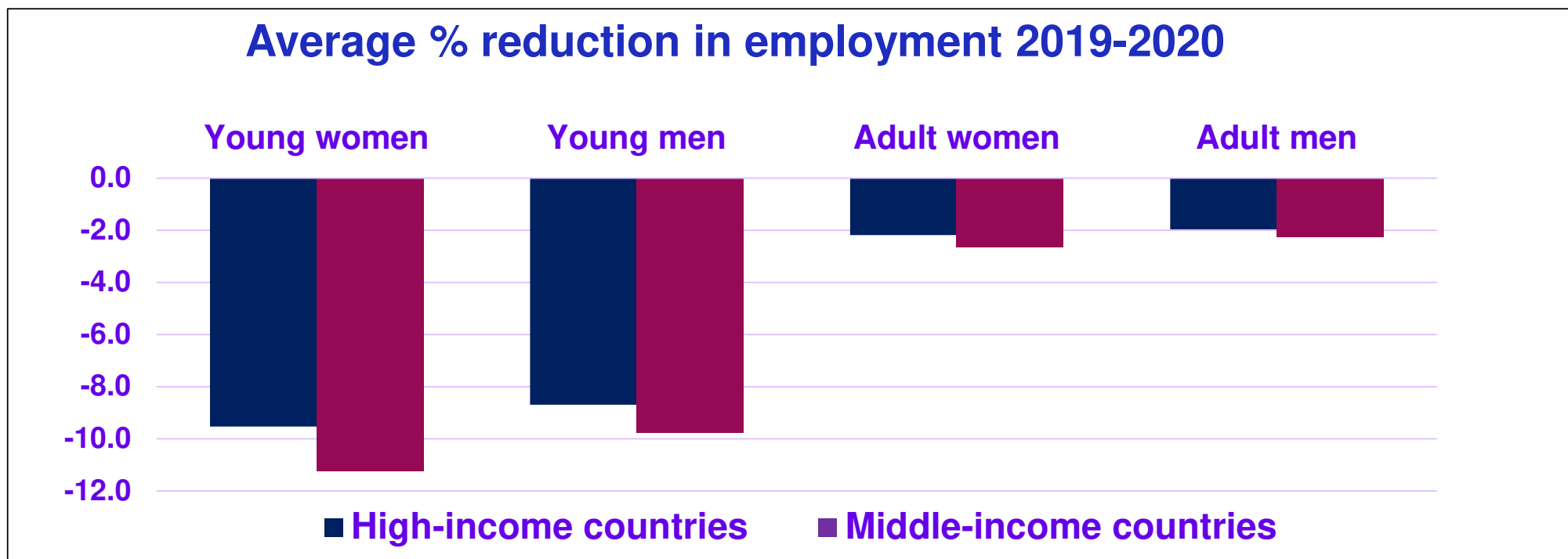
► Figure 1.1. Trend in global employment levels, 2006–2021*, by sex



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- Jobs losses were larger for women, at 4.2 per cent compared to 3.0 per cent for men
- Total jobs for women are projected to be 13 million fewer in 2021 than in 2019.

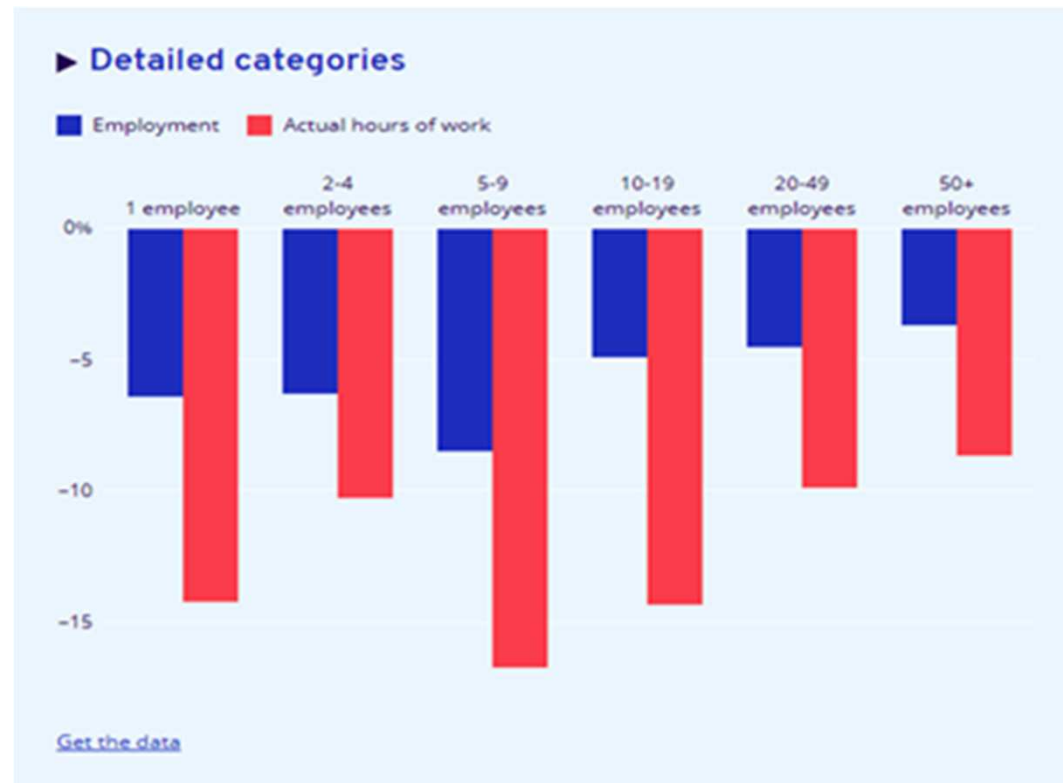
Young people – and especially young women - suffered much bigger falls in employment than adults (25+), especially in developing countries...



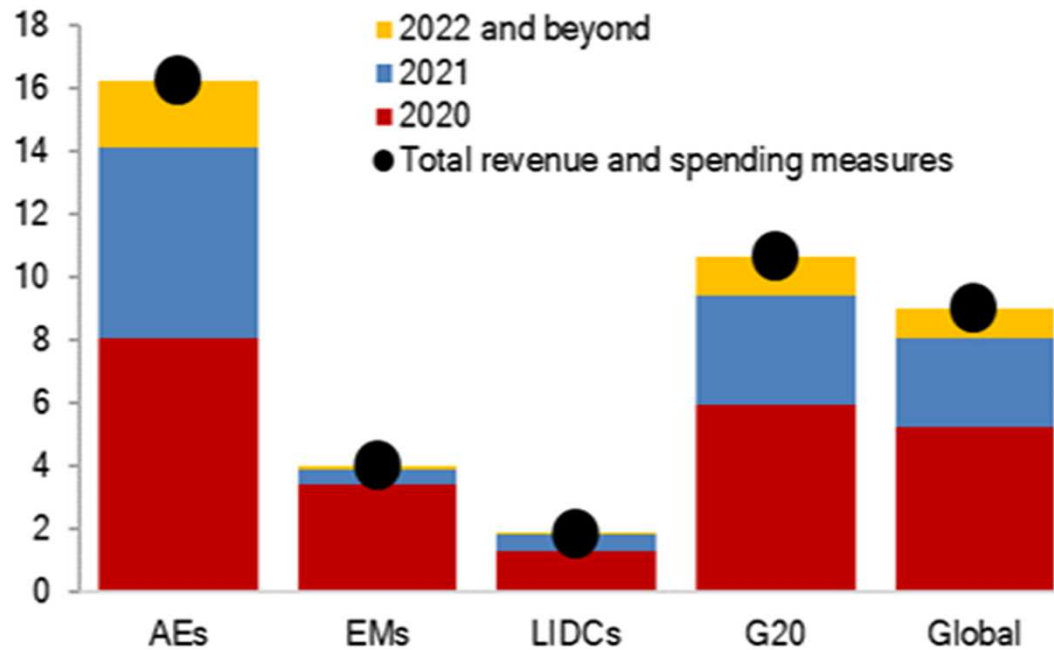
Smaller businesses saw larger declines in employment and working hours than larger ones.

Change in hours worked by
size of establishment, 2019-
2020 (per cent)

Source:
ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of
work. 8th edition



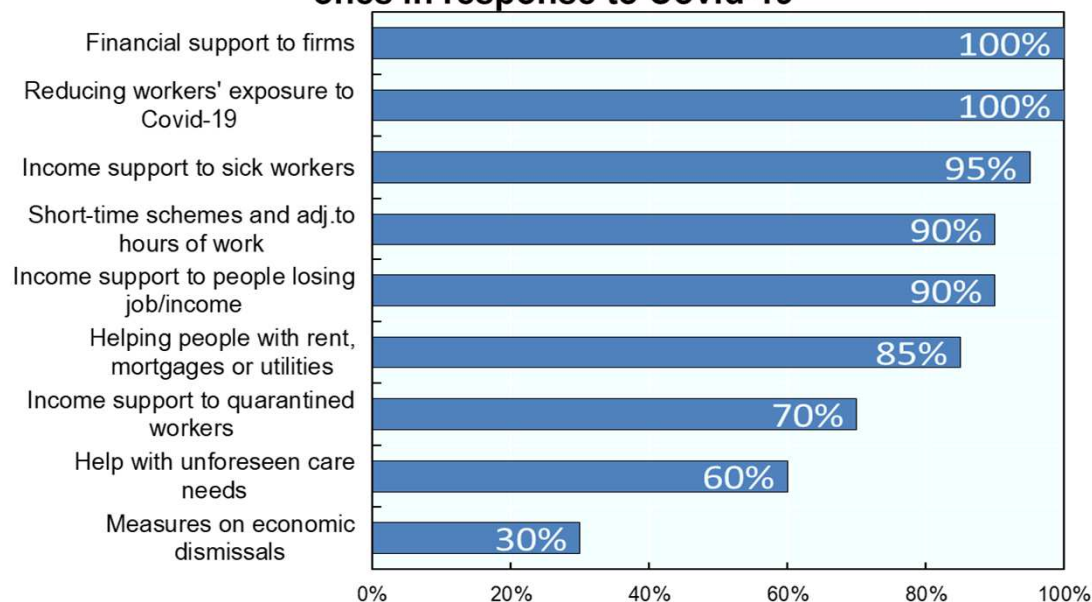
Unprecedented policy support in advanced economies



Source: IMF, WEO October 2021

Labour market and social protection policies used extensively

Share of G20 countries that have introduced (or announced) new measures or expanded existing ones in response to Covid-19



▶ Investing for the Recovery: Next Generation EU

Large borrowing by the Commission (€ 750bn).

Distributed to countries in grants (€390bn) and loans (€360bn), to be repaid in 2028-2058

Main instrument, Recovery and Resilience Facility (€672.5bn)

Three priorities

Ecological transition

Digitalization

Cohesion

What about employment recovery measures in developing countries?

Vaccinations need to be accelerated

Retain but calibrate fiscal support - Employment policy measures need to support people's return to work plus investments to promote job potential in priority sectors, including green and digital economies

Financing is key

- ❑ This will require a new domestic resource mobilization drive
- ❑ Enhanced national policy implementation capacity, esp., on labour market and social protection policies
- ❑ Vastly improved global cooperation

Need an integrated approach – Social dialogues for national job-rich recovery plans



► **Thank you**
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