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Introduction

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b... d c i/i in... h i a e a bec f fac... b... d c i/i ,

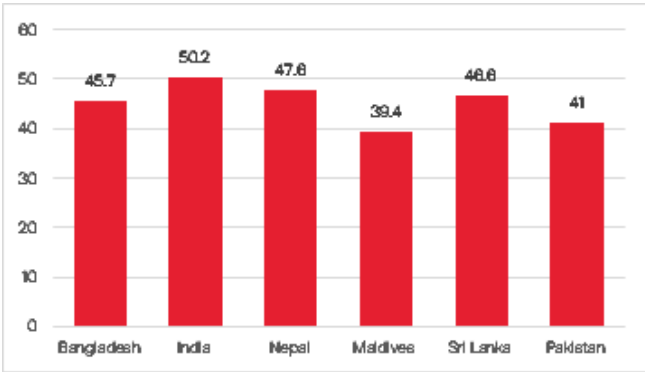
Figure 5 shows the labour share of the South Asian countries. Bangladesh has the lowest labour share in the region while Nepal has the highest. The labour share in India is 11.1%. China is 7.3%. The labour share in the South Asian region is 7.3%.

Behind the wage, a large part of the health of the labour force is the extent of which the living standard of the labour force is adequate. An indicator that has been used to measure the health of the labour force is the average wage. The average wage in the region is 1.90 USD. The average wage in the region is 1.90 USD. The average wage in the region is 1.90 USD. The average wage in the region is 1.90 USD. The average wage in the region is 1.90 USD.

Wages and the welfare of workers

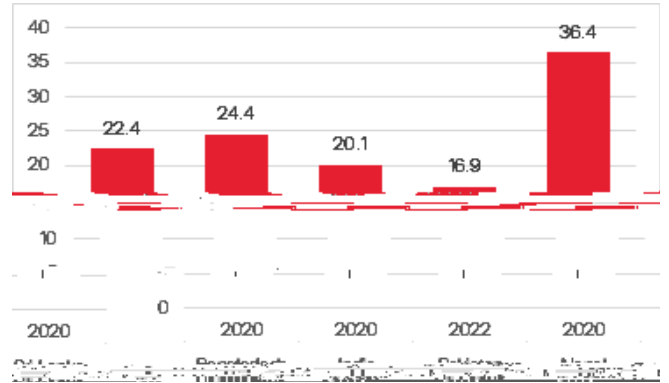
Wage and the welfare of workers are closely linked to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goal of decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) is closely linked to the goal of industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) and the goal of economic growth (SDG 7). The goal of decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) is closely linked to the goal of industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) and the goal of economic growth (SDG 7). The goal of decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) is closely linked to the goal of industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) and the goal of economic growth (SDG 7). The goal of decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) is closely linked to the goal of industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) and the goal of economic growth (SDG 7).

(2005-2022)



Source: ILO Modelled Estimates of World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023.

0% (%)



Source: ILOSTAT, <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country/india/>

Social protection for all

Social protection is a key element of a resilient and inclusive growth strategy. It helps to reduce poverty and inequality, and to build a more sustainable and resilient economy. The UN estimates that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector. The UN estimates that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector. The UN estimates that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector.

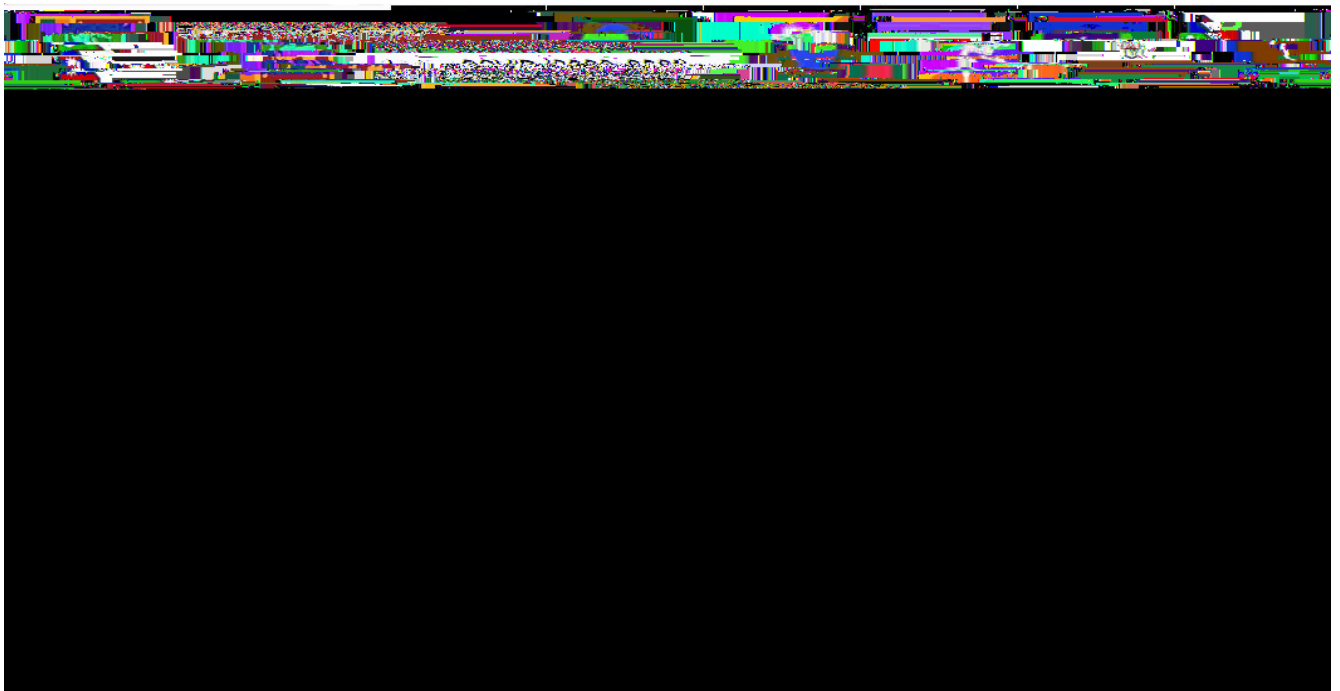
Figure 9 shows the percentage of the population in informal employment in 2020. Sri Lanka has the highest percentage, followed by India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. The percentage of the population in informal employment is significantly higher than in 2005-2022 for all countries shown.

In the informal sector, the demand for social protection is high. The 2020 estimates show that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector. The UN estimates that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector. The UN estimates that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector.

When COVID-19 hit, the informal sector was particularly affected. The 2020 estimates show that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector. The UN estimates that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector. The UN estimates that about 1 billion people live in informal employment, which is a high-risk and low-income sector.

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In the financing of climate change, a 2022 World Bank report has:

South Asia's climate change impact of 0.9% of GDP is projected to be higher than the global average of 0.5% (Fig. ES.3). The benefits of climate change are expected to be higher than the costs in South Asia (Fig. ES.3). The benefits of climate change are expected to be higher than the costs in South Asia (Fig. ES.3). The benefits of climate change are expected to be higher than the costs in South Asia (Fig. ES.3).

Hence, closing the financing of climate change and investing in the climate finance, adaptation and resilience is a key challenge for South Asia. The report also highlights the need for climate change financing, investment and policy reforms to address the climate change challenge in South Asia.

Closing the gender gap

Gender equality in the world is a significant and long-term challenge. Specific actions to close the gender gap in the world are needed. The world is expected to have a gender gap in the world. The world is expected to have a gender gap in the world. The world is expected to have a gender gap in the world.

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As highlighted in Fig. 11, the gender gap in the world is expected to be higher than the world average. The world is expected to have a gender gap in the world. The world is expected to have a gender gap in the world.

JUST TRANSITION

- Investment in clean energy using a combination of fiscal, monetary, financial incentives and public procurement policies.
- Strengthening social protection system to mitigate adverse consequences on cohorts affected by transition to green
- Education and training policies, active labour market policies to fortify workers to cope with change.

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One can ... the ... 'AJ ...

The ... (see Fig ...)

With ...

One ...

By ...

Digitisation and tG...

The ...

One ...

Ca ...

Summary and recommendations

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