

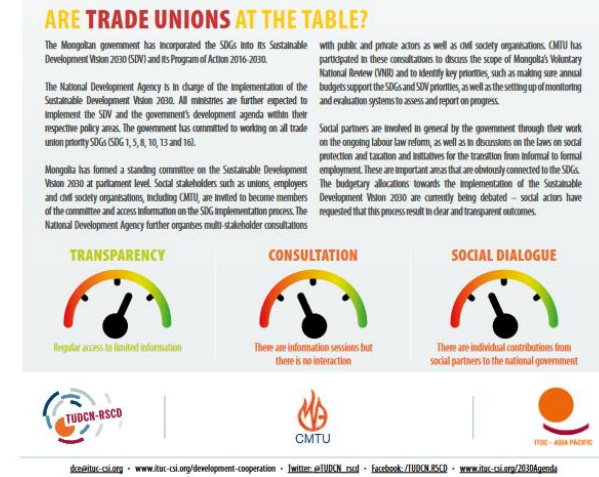
SDG Country reports and SDG 8 Monitor

DIEGO LOPEZ GONZALEZ

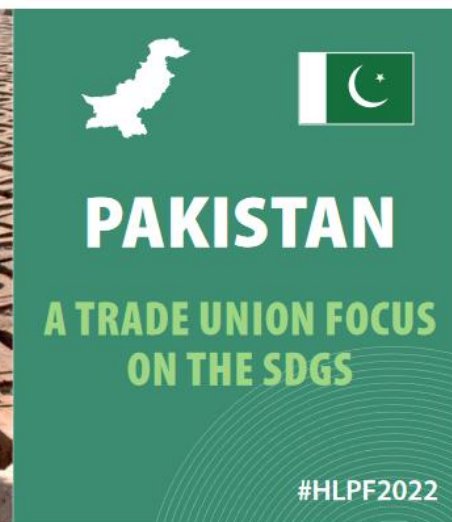
SDG Country Reports

- Single universal instrument including priority goals / targets / indicators for the trade union movement
- Highlight the relevance of Agenda 2030 to trade unions
- Support national organisations' involvement on SDGs implementation with their governments
- Provide evidence (collecting relevant data, using indicators and analysis)
- Exposing governments on weak compliance

SDG Country reports



SDG Country Reports



COVID-19: WORKERS NEED DURABLE RESPONSES TO THE CRISIS

After the first wave, the federal and provincial governments of Pakistan coordinated their response to the Covid-19 pandemic via a national platform. Vaccination is now provided free of charge to all citizens. Individuals and households were supported with an emergency payment via the national social protection “Ehsaas” programme, which is being extended to low-income workers through the specific “Mazdoor Ka Ehsaas” initiative. Fuel, rent and loan payments were deferred for a limited period and paid sick leave was partially provided. Food parcels were distributed to the most marginalised. Financial support was also provided to businesses, including SMEs, to protect jobs and incomes. A targeted approach allowed certain sectors and areas to stay open.

Trade unions call on the Pakistani government to ensure social protection for all, including workers in informal and vulnerable employment. Women and Pakistani migrant workers abroad were particularly affected by the measures taken to contain the pandemic. Trade unions emphasise the importance of a multilateral approach to sustainable development, combining social, economic and environmental priorities. Investments in the care economy must be a priority for Pakistan’s resilience strategy.

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ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

Pakistan has integrated the SDGs into its national and provincial plans, including its “Vision 2025” growth strategy. The federal and provincial ministries of Planning, Development and Reform each have a unit dedicated to monitoring and coordinating SDG progress. However, resources allocated to the SDGs, particularly for education, health and social protection, are limited. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the economy already faced significant challenges in terms of foreign debt, a current account deficit and an energy crisis.

Trade unions call for full, structured participation in the development and monitoring of policies and programmes to realise the SDGs, given that they have not been involved in their implementation. There is scope for greater collaboration with social partners in the government’s efforts towards sustainable recovery and resilience in key areas, including the green economy, environmental protection, creation of productive employment, decent work, skills development, and social protection for all.

TRANSPARENCY



Irregular access to limited information

CONSULTATION



Informal or ad hoc consultation

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



No involvement of social partners
by national government on SDG plan

SDG Country Reports

IS THE (DECENT) WORK GETTING DONE?

While poverty rates in Pakistan have declined over the past decade, the Covid-19 pandemic reversed this trend and significant challenges remain to meet **target 1.1 (eradicate extreme poverty for all people)**. 21.9 per cent of the population were living under the national poverty line in 2018. Pakistan ranks 154 out of 189 countries with a “medium” HDI of 0.557. Under **target 1.3 (appropriate social protection systems and measures)**, the most significant development in recent years has been the introduction of the “Ehsaas” national social security and poverty alleviation programme, with new initiatives to extend coverage to informal workers and other vulnerable groups, and a supporting database. A new universal health coverage scheme was launched this year. However, coverage (only 9.2 per cent) and public spending on social protection are still very low, and a shift from a poverty-reduction to a lifecycle-based framework is needed to build a more inclusive system.

Major challenges remain on gender equality in Pakistan, a situation exacerbated by the pandemic. Female labour force participation was only 21.4 per cent in 2020-21; women are overrepresented in informal, low-paid and vulnerable work and still undertake most **unpaid care and domestic work (target 5.4)**. There is a large gender pay gap. Progress on **target 5.5 (full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership)** has stagnated in recent years. The proportion of women who have completed secondary education (27.6 per cent up to 2019) and who are in managerial positions (4.9 per cent in 2018) is still very low by international standards. Gender budgeting efforts still need to become more embedded.

Target 8.3 (formalisation) is still far from being met, as in 2021, the informal

at 31.2 per cent in 2020, with great disparity between the sexes: 56.2 per cent of young women compared to 8 per cent of young men were NEET in Pakistan. The “Kamyab Jawan” initiative was launched to tackle this in 2019. Significant efforts are still needed to reach **target 8.7 (eradicate forced labour, end child labour in all its forms)**. Recent statistics are lacking; however, 2011 indicators showed that 11.3 per cent of children (aged 5 to 17) were engaged in child labour and that over three million people (1.7 per cent of the population) were living in modern slavery in 2018. **Target 8.8 (labour rights and safe and secure working environments for all)** is far from being met, as 42 violations of labour rights (28 in law and 14 in practice) were noted in 2017. Trade union density is low, standing at just 2.3 per cent of the total labour force in 2018. There are too few labour inspectors.

Further progress is still needed for Pakistan to reach **target 10.4 (adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality)**, as the top 10 per cent of income earners had a 25.5 per cent share of GDP, with the bottom 20 per cent of income earners holding an 9.6 per cent share in 2018.

To reach the objectives of **target 13.2 (Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning)**, priorities on climate change and the environment are addressed in the government’s 12th Five Year Plan (2018-2023), disaster risk plans and other policies. However, trade unions warn that the government has no strategy to accommodate the needs of workers arising from the technological shift associated with the introduction of environmental policies.

SDG Country Reports

TRADE UNION ASKS TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

To ensure an SDG-led recovery and resilience from the crisis, trade unions urge the government of Pakistan to:

- Ensure more effective implementation of laws and policies, supported by better statistics, and involve social partners in the SDG prioritisation and implementation process.
- Ensure that universal social protection is available to all, including the most vulnerable.
- Ensure a living wage.
- Ensure decent work, safety in the workplace and labour rights for all. Recognise and protect the basic rights of workers in the informal sector, home-based workers, domestic workers, brick kiln workers and agricultural workers. Ratify ILO Conventions 176 (mines), 177 (homework), 189 (domestic workers) and 190 (violence and harassment).
- Eradicate child and forced labour.
- Continue to expand skills development and job creation programmes in order to meet the needs of youth, women and marginalised segments of the workforce. Improve the effectiveness of the existing gender budgeting and gender-sensitive policymaking approaches.
- Pursue a just transition towards environmentally friendly and climate-neutral growth in close involvement with social partners.
- Put in place a comprehensive legal aid system.



WORKERS
DEMAND A NEW
SOCIAL CONTRACT
FOR RECOVERY AND
RESILIENCE

Indicators SDG 1

Target	Indicators for parallel trade union monitoring
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line (US\$2.15), by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
	1.1.T1 Employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and age
	1.1.T3 UN Human Development Index
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Indicators SDG 8

Target	Indicators for parallel trade union monitoring
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex 8.3.T2 Share of vulnerable/precarious work
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.T1 ILO Gender Wage Gap 8.5.T2 Underemployment rate (unemployed looking for work and involuntary part time workers)
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status 8.8.T1 Number of trained labour inspectors as a ratio of workforce 8.8.T2 Ratification of ILO Conventions Freedom of Association and CB

Indicators SDG 10

Target	Indicators for parallel TU monitoring
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
	10.4.T1 Share of top 10% income earners in overall GDP
	10.4.T2 Share of bottom 20% income earners in overall GDP
	10.4.T3 Existence of a minimum living wage
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.T1 Involvement of social partners in migration policy

SDG 8 Monitor

- An **SDG 8 composite indicator**, which shows “**how far**” we are from **SDG 8** at global and regional level
- It highlights **interrelations** between SDG 8/other SDGs
- → It shows that **SDG 8 is key for recovery from Covid-19 and to drive Agenda2030 forward.**

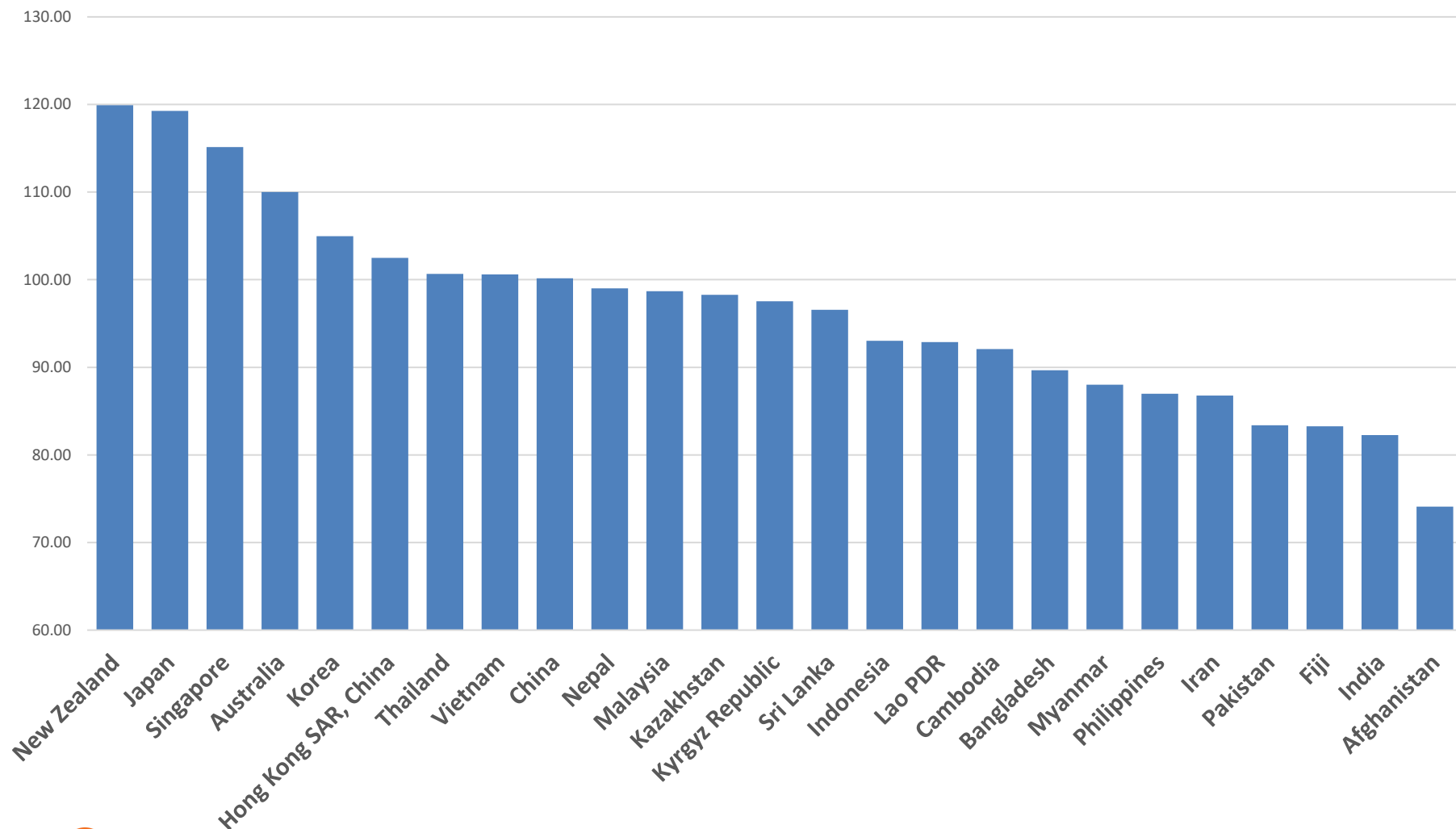


ITUC SDG 8 Global Monitor 2022: overview of progress on SDG 8 by UN region

	n. countries	Economic well- being	Employment Quality	Labour Vulnerability	Labour rights	SDG8 index
Un Regions						
Asia	22	103.26	100.35	98.29	83.28	95.57
Europe	36	109.99	107.21	116.32	118.07	112.55
Latin America and the Caribbean	23	92.21	98.46	96.51	101.99	96.86
Northern Africa	6	90.48	85.30	94.18	81.87	87.53
North America	2	112.44	107.90	117.03	103.53	110.04
Oceania	3	113.28	104.78	98.75	102.97	104.40
Sub-Saharan Africa	41	84.15	91.19	78.52	98.72	86.93
Western Asia	16	101.45	86.35	99.65	88.56	93.49

^[1] ITUC, [A New Social Contract for a Gender-Transformative Agenda](#), July 2022.

ITUC SDG 8 Global Monitor 2022: overview of progress on SDG 8 in the Asia-Pacific region



Thank you!