



TIME FOR



**THE CLOCK IS TICKING
FOR A NEW SOCIAL CONTRACT**

#Timefor8

**SDGs decade of action:
trade union policy responses**

The road to 2030



The SDGs decade of action

We only have 10 years to achieve the SDGs

Some targets need to be met before 2030

At this level of progress we will not achieve the SDGs, especially SDG 8

We need to put forward key policy responses from trade unions in this decade of action

SDG 8 at the centre of the Agenda 2030



Why an SDG 8 Monitor?

To show the centrality of the social and labour dimensions within the Agenda 2030 and how SDG 8 influences other SDGs

To use the findings as a basis to develop policy responses to enhance progress on SDG 8 and the whole 2030 Agenda

ITUC SDG 8 Monitor: Methodology



- The SDG 8 composite indicator is built up on a selection of indicators based on **relevant, reliable** and **available** statistical data maximising the world population coverage (97.2%)
- All indicators are collected from official international sources using the following criteria:
 - ✓ Relevance of indicators of SDG 8 in the 2030 Agenda
 - ✓ Relevance of indicators from other goals (related to the world of work) in the 2030 Agenda.
 - ✓ Relevance of indicators outside the 2030 Agenda but nonetheless related to the world of work (proxy to SDG 8 targets)

ITUC SDG 8 Monitor: Methodology



- The SDG 8 composite indicator is made up of four sub-domains:
 - Economic Well-Being
 - Employment quality
 - Labour vulnerability
 - Labour rights
- It examines performance at global and regional level, notably through “income level”- and “regional level”-based groupings and shows evidence on interrelations between SDG 8 and relevant indicators of the 2030 Agenda
- Rating scale that ranges from 70 to 130, where value 100 represents the world average



① The world was not on track to achieve SDG 8 and the 2030 Agenda

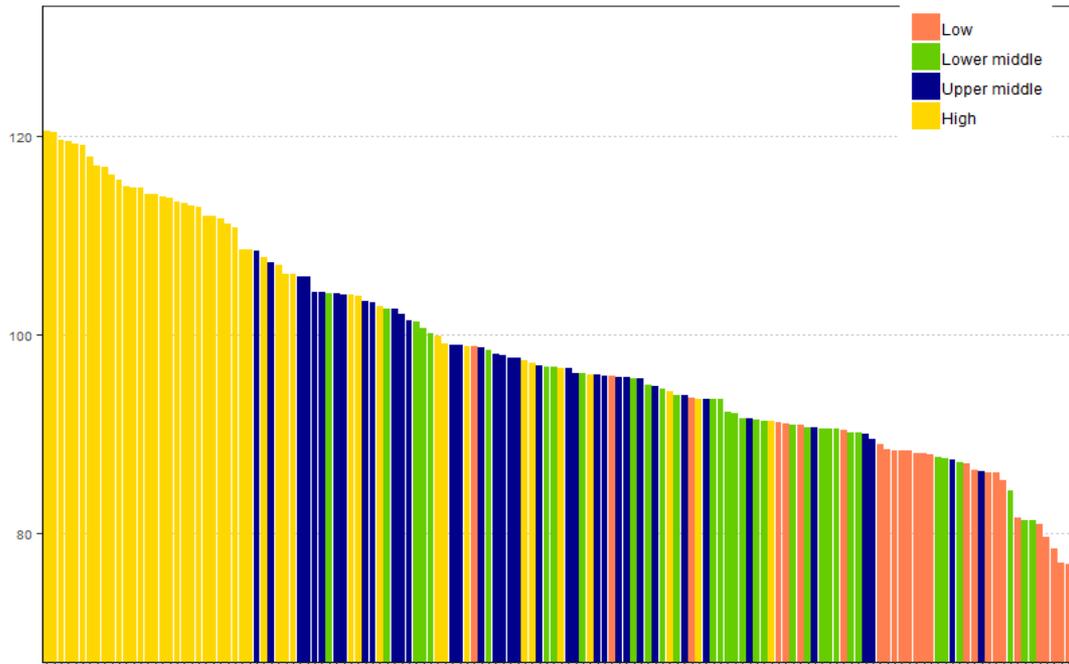
② Economic growth alone cannot ensure the full achievement of SDG 8 ambitions

③ The world needs improved global governance

The world was not on track to achieve SDG 8 and the 2030 Agenda



Results of SDG 8 Composite Indicator by income groups

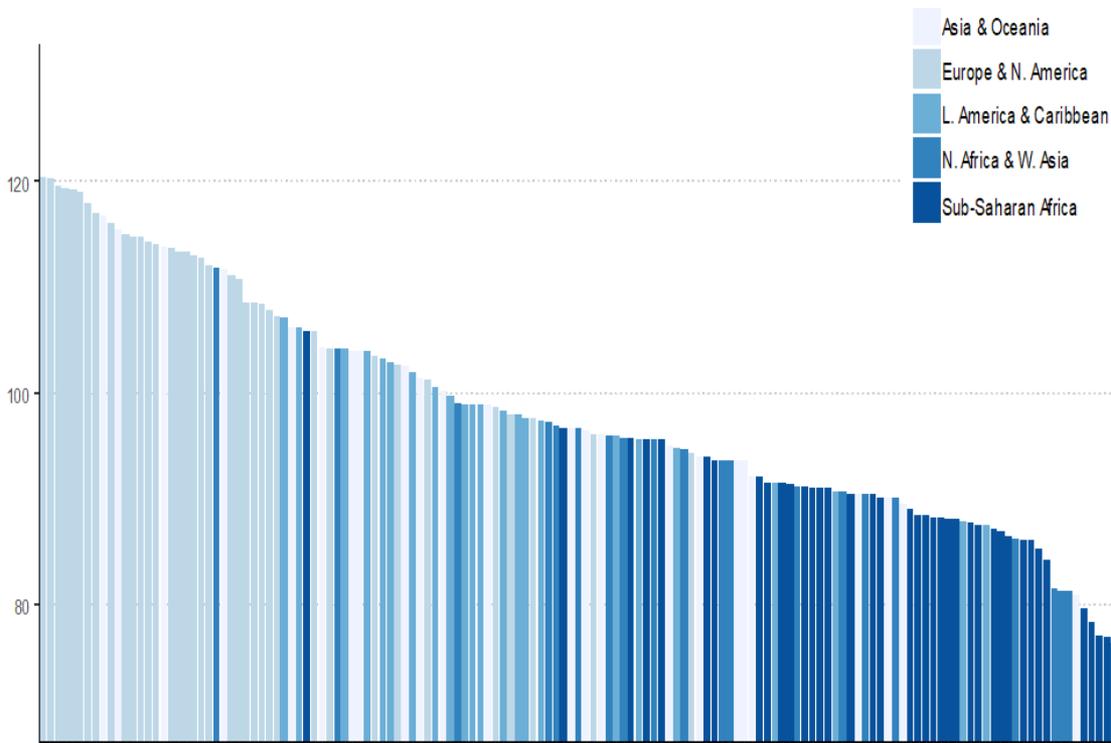


- There is a clear North-South divide
- All low-income countries perform below the world average
- Among lower-middle income countries, only 15 % of the group presents values above the world average
- Only 30 % of upper-middle income countries have values above the world average
- 22 % of the high-income group countries perform below the world average

The world was not on track to achieve SDG 8 and the 2030 Agenda



Results of SDG 8 Composite Indicator by UN regions

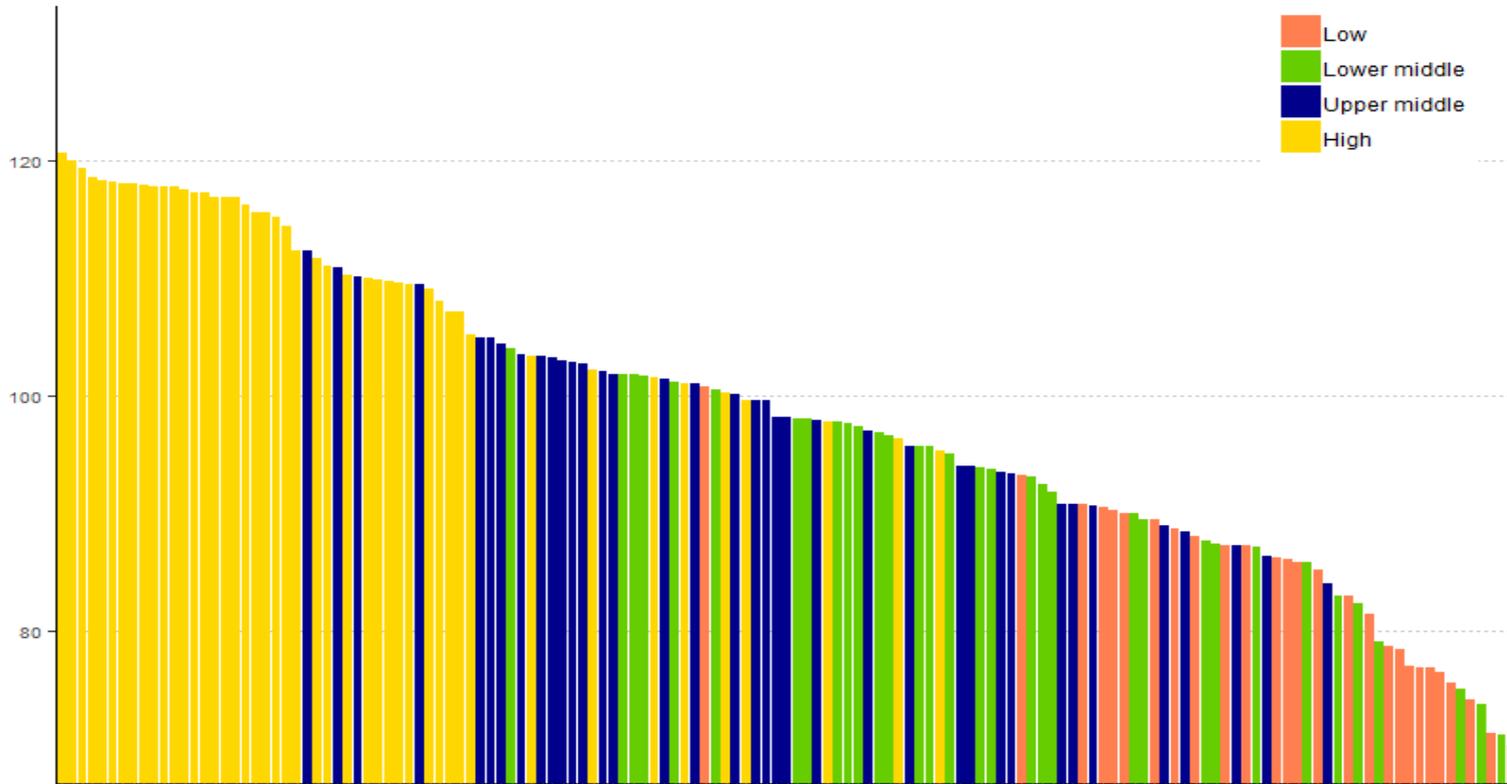


- Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa and the Middle East, Asia and Oceania, and Sub-Saharan Africa – perform below the world average
- The only exception is Europe and North America with a value slightly above the world average
- North America and Europe are better placed than the rest of the world; however, despite their good performances in terms of GDP or GNI per capita, there is a long way ahead also for wealthier regions

Economic growth alone cannot ensure the full achievement of SDG 8 ambitions



Economic well-Being by income groups



...examples: growth alone does not grant wider well-being for all



CHILE

A TRADE UNION FOCUS ON THE SDGs

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ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

The implementation of Agenda 2030 is done through the National Framework for Sustainable Development. Based on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and including the Ministry of the Economy, Development and Social Policy, the Ministry of Labor Development and the Ministry of Environment. The role of the Council is to advise the President on the implementation of Agenda 2030, coordinate the implementation of strategic development plans aligned with governmental policies, international organizations, the private sector and civil society. The Council works through three committees focused on economic, social and environmental aspects of the SDGs. However, trade unions participate in the implementation of the SDGs through the National Framework for Sustainable Development. The implementation of the SDGs is a complex process that requires the participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, academia, and trade unions. The Council works through three committees focused on economic, social and environmental aspects of the SDGs. However, trade unions participate in the implementation of the SDGs through the National Framework for Sustainable Development.

Trade unions are not systematically involved in the process. Trade unions have not been invited to either in parallel topics related to the implementation of the SDGs or the formulation of the national action plans. Moreover, trade unions have not been invited to either in parallel topics related to the implementation of the SDGs or the formulation of the national action plans. Moreover, trade unions have not been invited to either in parallel topics related to the implementation of the SDGs or the formulation of the national action plans.

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TRANSPARENCY



Complete union representation

CONSULTATION



Trade unions are invited to consultation

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



Trade unions are invited to consultation

INDONESIA

A TRADE UNION FOCUS ON THE SDGs

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ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

The government of Indonesia has developed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2019-2024 and the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2019-2024. The SDGs are also being mainstreamed into the operating Long-Term Development Plan for 2019-2024.

The Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) is in charge of the implementation of the SDGs. A National SDG Committee has been established in 2017 to coordinate and support the implementation of SDGs until 2030. The main results, contributions or basic indicators between ministries, agencies and non-state actors and critical trends between national and local governmental levels. The ministry invites civil society about the SDG implementation plans, values and through consultation. SDG is a multi-stakeholder approach, although it strongly leads to the national SDG implementation plan. The values of SDG, priorities by the government, four suggestions with values based with the government planning for national development long-term Development Plan.

Trade unions are not invited by the government in the implementation of the SDGs through the National SDG Committee and in its related to economic, social and environmental aspects of the SDGs (1, 4, 8, and 10). Trade unions are not invited by the government in the implementation of the SDGs through the National SDG Committee and in its related to economic, social and environmental aspects of the SDGs (1, 4, 8, and 10). Trade unions are not invited by the government in the implementation of the SDGs through the National SDG Committee and in its related to economic, social and environmental aspects of the SDGs (1, 4, 8, and 10).

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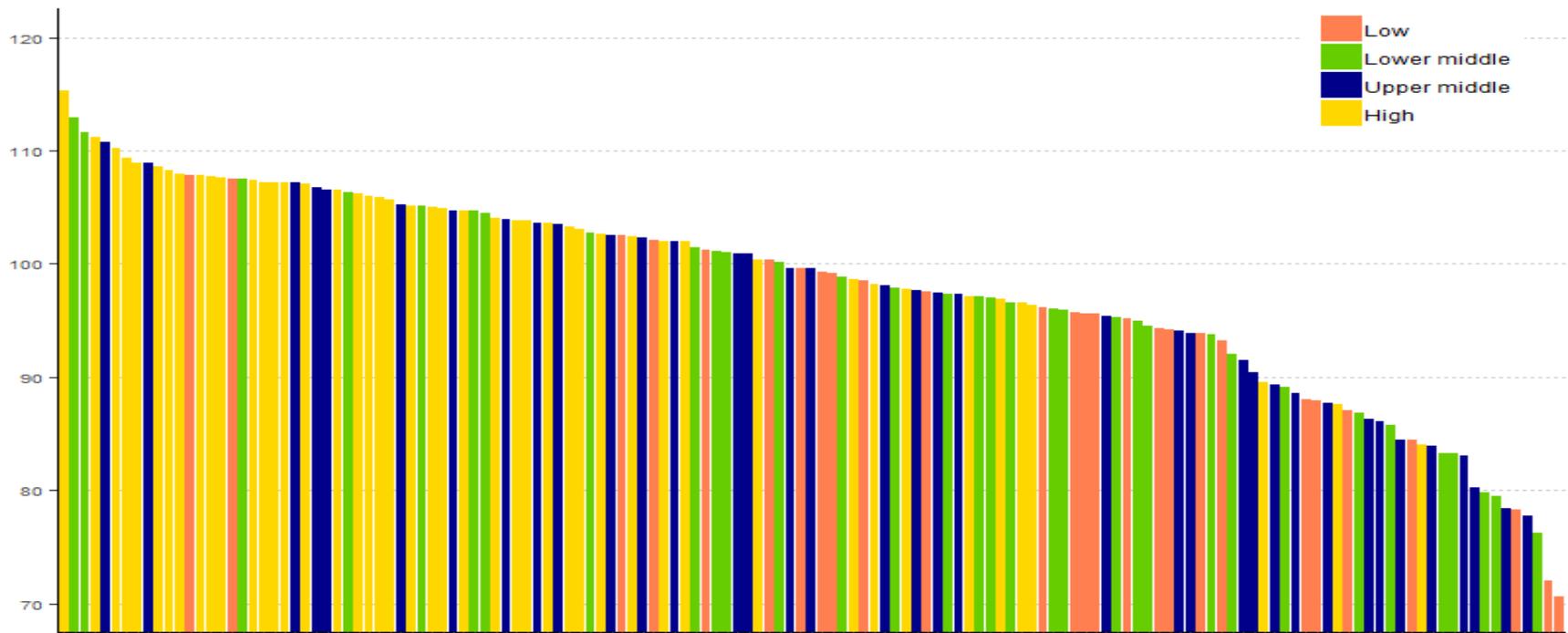
Trade unions are invited to consultation and get invited to consult government



Economic growth alone cannot ensure the full achievement of SDG 8 ambitions



Employment quality by income groups



...examples: the world needs a global policy for employment quality



ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

The Polish Government has undertaken to fully implement the SDG Agenda, including three Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are particularly relevant for trade unions (1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12). However, the Government has not developed a detailed plan for achieving the SDGs. It has assumed that trade union leaders represented in the advisory committee for its Strategy for Sustainable Development (SDS), to which the Government adheres, discuss industrial and employment concerns. The Government has made an area devoted to the definition and implementation of the SDGs null by through the SDS. However, it has still not established regular reporting mechanisms on SDG implementation. The trade union complaint is that SDG implementation processes are not transparent, which means that the SDS was developed. For example, the Social Dialogue Council was established on the SDG only at the request of the trade unions. The implementation of the SDS is done in the Social Dialogue Council, although the discussion is limited to the exchange of views.

The Ministry of Labour and Technology is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the SDS Agenda and ensuring that the SDG and SDS are aligned. However, no additional measures are mentioned for SDG implementation for the period up to 2030. It is not clear how regular consultations with trade unions in the form of the Governance of the SDS with the SDS agenda, which took place in preparation of the SDS report for the United Nations. This has involved a wide range of stakeholders, including NGOs. The Trade Unions, however, only held three meetings since its inception in 2017. However, the concerns of trade unions on the draft SDS were only taken into account in a limited and uncoordinated way.

TRANSPARENCY



Regular access to limited information

CONSULTATION



There is structured consultation/ multi-stakeholder platform

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



There are bilateral combinations that solve problems to the national government



ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

The government of Ghana has integrated the SDGs into its Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy (CPESDP) for 2017-2024. The CPESDP aims to achieve economic transformation and industrial growth primarily through agricultural modernization, industrial diversification and the promotion of youth employment, as well as through innovation, Metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies have been encouraged to include the SDGs in their development plans.

The government has decided to work on all SDGs prioritised by trade unions (SDGs 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14).

Trade unions are informed on the implementation of the SDGs through the Civil Society Platforms. Work within the platform is organised around the individual SDGs, with TIC Ghana convening the work on SDG 8 (decent work) and participating in working groups on other relevant goals. The NCPD engages with both trade unions and employers' organisations to consult on the SDG implementation process, including the selection of indicators and the validation of reports. Some of the recommendations put forward by trade unions have been taken on board by the government.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), together with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Research, the Ghana Statistical Service and the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, oversee the implementation of the SDGs. A High-Level Inter-Ministerial Committee, an SDG Implementation and Co-ordination Committee, a Civil Society Platform as well as an SDG Technical Committee have been set up to coordinate efforts on Agenda 2030. The Ghanaian

Trade unions report that the national budgeting process has been aligned with Agenda 2030, although they have concerns about the allocations.

TRANSPARENCY



Complete access to information

CONSULTATION



There is structured consultation/ multi-stakeholder platform

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



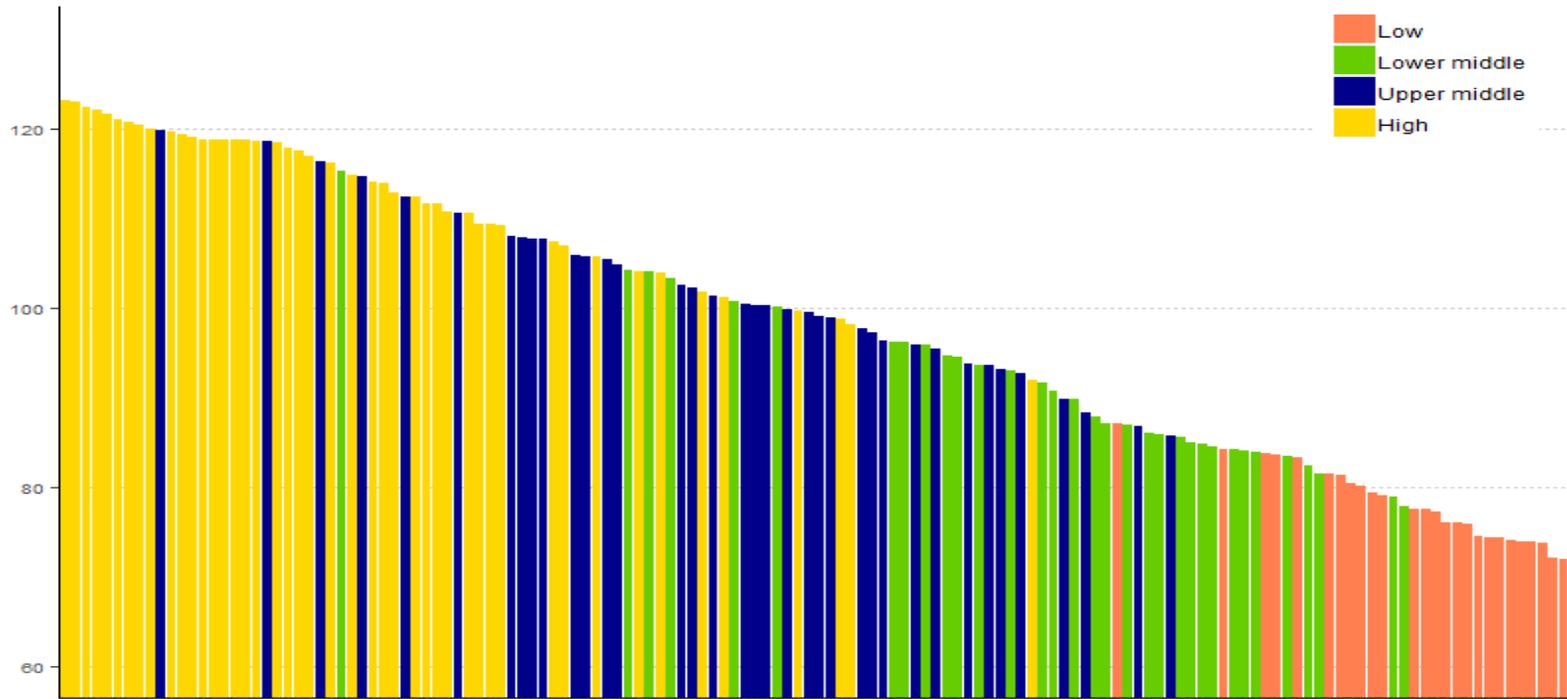
There are bilateral combinations that solve problems to the national government



Economic growth alone cannot ensure the full achievement of SDG 8 ambitions



Labour vulnerability by income groups



...examples: vulnerability of workers is seen in all regions of the world



BURKINA FASO

A TRADE UNION FOCUS ON THE SDGs

#HLPF2019

ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

The government of Burkina Faso has integrated the SDGs into its National Flagship for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) for 2019-2025. The PNDES focuses on three main areas: enhancing institutions and reinforcing administrative structures; developing human capital and investing in green-transition initiatives; and the reform of macro and job creation.

Employment and social protection reform comprises include "Identifying social partners and actors, as part of the implementation of the PNDES, consistent with the PNDES, plan the annual social report and prepare the annual social forum". In addition to their participation in the National Social Forum, their unions also participate for the national social report.

The Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development reviews the implementation of the SDGs and their contribution into national policies. The Burkina government will launch the SDG energy SDG 7G Initiative, all of the SDG indicators will be reviewed (SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11 and 13) in 2020.

SDG implementation is reviewed and discussed in the National Social Dialogue as well. The input provided by the trade unions has been initially accepted, although not officially recognized since the PNDES. Trade unions have also been invited to submit Burkina Faso's National Social Forum as in the provided in the 2019 High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE).

The government will launch a social dialogue on the SDGs through the National Social Dialogue and the yearly forums. Trade unions are invited to discuss SDG implementation through the annual National Dialogue as well.

Trade unions report that the leadership issues at the dialogues with government actors resulted in employment in PNDES.

TRANSPARENCY



Trade unions have no access to financial information

CONSULTATION



There is no consultation process at all

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



Trade unions have no involvement from social partners for national governments.



BRAZIL

A TRADE UNION FOCUS ON THE SDGs

#HLPF2019

ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

Obstacles in the way of effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Brazil have only increased in the last year. In 2018, the Brazilian government announced a plan to achieve the SDGs by appointing a National Commission for their implementation, composed of relevant ministers through allies, social development planning, development and management and the environment as well as the Government Secretariat. However, trade unions fear that under the newly established government, the previously existing, although ineffective, efforts of the Commission to ensure transparency and lead a dialogue with civil society will be discontinued.

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Currently, no consultations in the implementation of the SDGs are being organized, and social partners have not been invited to provide input towards

shaping policy reforms, which are being designed and implemented without regard for the 2030 Agenda fundamentals and participatory standards. Trade unions continue being highly critical of the Brazilian government and are increasingly concerned about the actions and proposed actions of President Bolsonaro. The new government has upheld the previously introduced spending cuts in areas crucial to the fulfilment of the SDGs, such as health, employment and the fight against gender-based violence; in addition, labour and retirement reforms proposed by the government threaten to limit trade unions' hard-fought-for rights and reverse Brazil's progress towards fulfilling the 2030 Agenda. There are serious concerns about the safety of industrial sites in the country following the collapse of a dam in the district of Bragança, which killed over 190 people.

TRANSPARENCY



Trade unions have no access to financial information

CONSULTATION



There is no consultation process at all

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



There is no involvement of social partners by the national government on an SDG national plan definition and implementation



The world needs improved global governance



- Overall, the ITUC SDG 8 Monitor outcomes also show that there is still a significant lack of comparable data among countries for several dimensions of the SDGs.
- This includes SDG 8, especially regarding the indicators on informal economy, social protection, occupational health and safety, and child labour amongst others.
- It is not only a problem of the quantity of information/data provided but also of the quality and timeliness.

ITUC SDG 8 Monitor: conclusions



- The **economic dimension alone** cannot ensure the full achievement of the ambitions of SDG 8 nor those of the 2030 Agenda
- We need to go **beyond GDP** to consider other elements that will contribute to increasing living standards, social protection and public services, democratic rights and freedoms, the engagement of people and the respect for the environment to reach sustainable and just economies
- Producing and measuring **data is a matter of political choice that directly affects global policy responses and governance**: improving availability and comparability of statistical data, especially in developing countries, is essential to track progress, including improving indicators to adequately describe human development and well-being

Policy responses of trade unions



Human well-being and sustainable and just economies

Labour rights (SDGs 8, 1, 5, 10 and 16):

- Suppressing rights such as freedom of association and collective bargaining compromises the achievement of SDG 8 and the whole 2030 Agenda.
- We need a labour protection floor: fundamental workers' rights, adequate minimum wages, safety and health at work and maximum limits of working time.

Occupational health and safety (SDG 8):

- Protecting workers and their families from the risk of contracting COVID-19 must be a top priority for employers and governments.
- Protection in the form of paid sick leave from day one

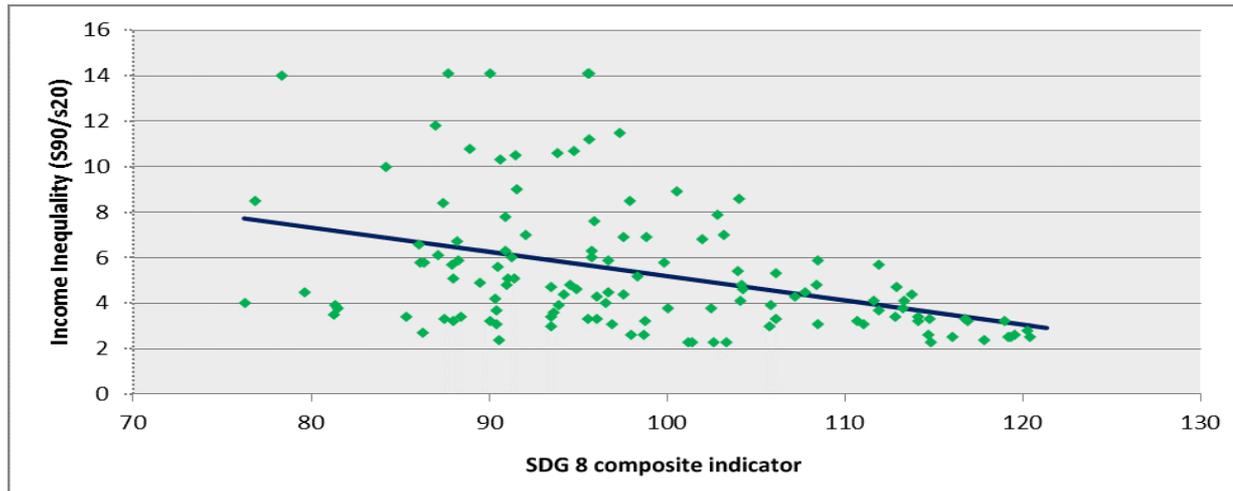
Policy responses of trade unions



Universal social protection and access to health care (SDGs 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11):

- Put in place universal social protection systems covering all workers
- Global Fund on Social Protection

Interactions between SDG 8 and income inequality



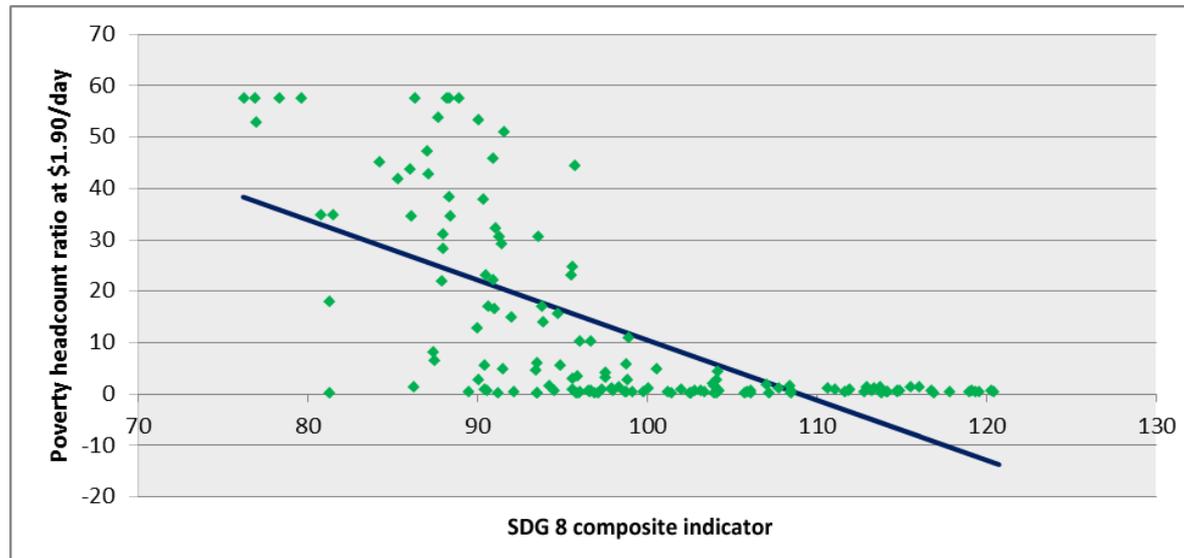
Policy responses of trade unions



Minimum wages (SDGs 8, 1 and 10):

- Establish minimum living wages to limit income poverty

Interactions between SDG 8 and poverty



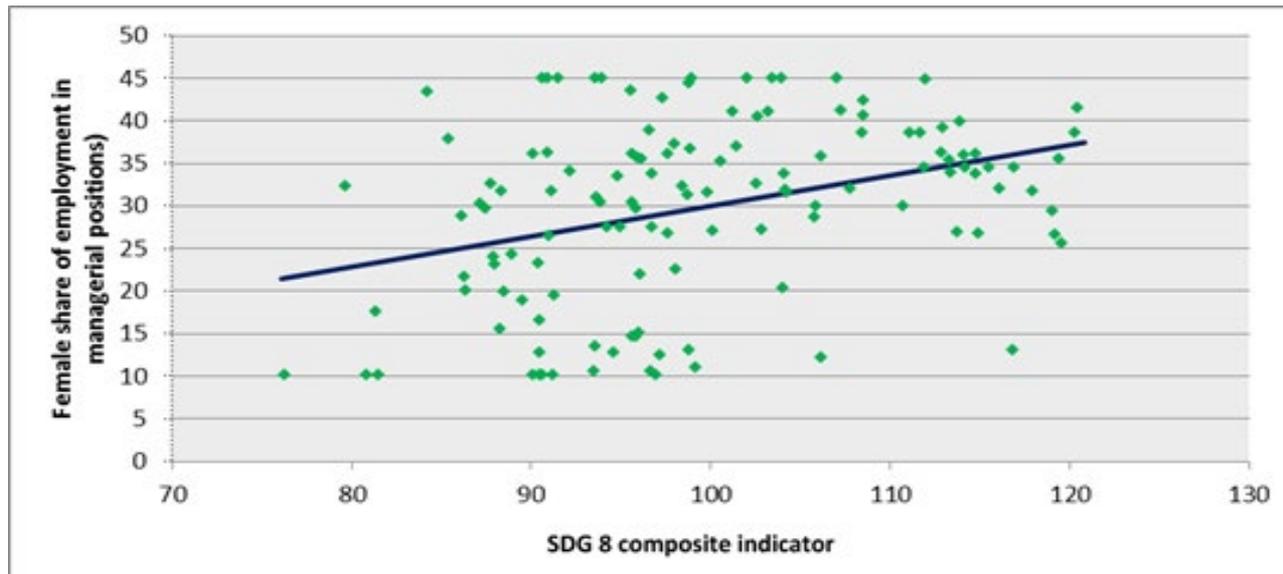
Policy responses of trade unions



Gender pay gap (SDGs 8 and 5):

- Equal pay
- Policies for the sharing of care responsibilities
- Investment in public care services
- End gender-based violence at work (C190)

Interactions between SDG 8 and gender parity



Policy responses of trade unions



Formalisation of the Informal Economy (SDGs 8, 5 and 10):

- Formalisation of informal jobs
- Creation of new jobs in the formal economy
- Guarantee access to social security and social protection through voluntary contributory schemes

Support the real economy and sustainable investments (SDGs 8 and 9)

- Urgent economic stimulus to support MSMEs in labour intensive sectors and tied to the protection of jobs and wages.
- Solid industrial policies negotiated with social partners

Policy responses of trade unions



Business due diligence (SDGs 8, 7, 11, 12 and 13):

- Ensure business accountability and transparency in investments and due diligence in global supply chains.
- Investments must be in line with SDGs and particularly SDG 8.
- Corporate bailouts must require companies to deliver on due diligence: living wage, social protection, FoA and CB, reducing carbon footprint

Technology and innovation (SDGs 8, 4 and 9)

- Regulatory frameworks that can guarantee a human-centred approach to technology
- Invest in quality public education systems and lifelong learning to reskill

Policy responses of trade unions



Energy decarbonisation (SDGs 8, 7, 11 and 13)

- Industrial transformation through a Just Transition
- Sustainable transport systems through a Just Transition

Governance and collective actions

- Social dialogue
- Availability and comparability of statistical data to allow better analyses of progress on the SDGs



Thank you for your attention