

Elly Rosita Silaban, President KSBSI Indonesia

‘Contributions from trade union leaders in VNRs countries on SDGs implementation and pandemic recovery: highlights and challenges’.



THE GLOBAL GOALS

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



KONFEDERASI SERIKAT BURUH SELURUH INDONESIA

Situations

- **The national VNR just starting to be formulated end of February until May 2020 and submit it to UN July 2021, KSBSI is part of national task force at Cluster economy (mainly Goal 8)**
- **Almost 500 audience came from 91 different institutions and organizations during Kick off meeting**
- **KSBSI was involved in the assessment and national consultation by virtual end of September 2020, but not clear the inputs were accommodated.**



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The main highlights and challenges for the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia

- ❖ The Indonesian government introduced a series of stimulus packages, total 43,45 billion EUR (health, social subsidies, fiscal and tax incentives, export-import simplification, support to SMEs, physical and social distancing policy, and compensation.
- ❖ An additional 2,5 million EUR contributing to SDGs financing were released for COVID-19 recovery.
- ❖ The attention has prioritised a business and economic recovery over public health, very less for decent work elements.
- ❖ Target 1.1 (eradicate extreme poverty for all people) and target 1.3 (implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures) are far from satisfactory



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The SDG 8 in the current context?

- 78% of populations (26,42 million) living under the national poverty line in Indonesia (per-November 2020. Its 1,63 million increased (compare to Sept 2019)
- Over 15 million paid under minimum wage domestic workers, 17.8% of whom performed over 44 hours of paid under minimum wage week
- Target 8.3 (promote policies that support productive activities, decent job creation) is far off being met
- The proportion of informal employment stood at 82.3%
- On average, underemployment stood at 7.8% and at 21.5% among those between 15 and 24 years of age.
- The number of NEETs mentioned in target 8.6 (reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training) stood at 20.5% in 2019
- The number of labour inspectors is insufficient for the size of Indonesia's workforce as the ratio of inspectors to companies in Indonesia in 2016 was 1:11,228. The number of cases for work related accidents increased in 2018 compared to previous year.
- However, the number of collective bargaining agreements increased from 12,113 in 2013 to 13,829 in 2017, an increase of 14%.



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The SDG 8 in the current context?

Threat of new Law on Job Creation

- **Indonesian government released new La no 11 /2000 on Job Creation**
- **Potential risk for workers rights degradation**
- **Should be strict reflection on its impact to the Goal 8**



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Recommendation for the policy responses :

The government prioritize on Covid-19 crisis in line with the SDGs

The SDGs indicators may not possible anymore to be fully reached, due to pandemic covid-19, moreover lots of SDGs budget goes to finance covid-19 , some target may not be success, need to change the scenario but the element of gender, climate change, social security and decent work should be put as the the priority to support the sustainability. The trade union participation should be engaged

2. Foreign debt has increased, need to develop the international corporation mainly with the developed country to seek the better formula to finance the social protection. In this regard the Nord South communication and collaboration is in the potential demand.
3. Trade union has no sufficient capacity on the economic literacy. We need expertise.
4. Continue the comprehensive consultation in the formulation the SDGs VN including the National Action Plan 2020-2024 as the good initiatives to include almost 500 multistakeholders-where KSBSI the only union in the process during Kick of Meeting 3rd week of February 2021.



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5. Prioritise a rights-based recovery, not only limited to economic terms: investments need to be oriented at creating and sustaining quality jobs.
6. Prioritise the eradication of poverty. Ensure that measures introduced to combat the pandemic-induced crisis such as support to SMEs and social protections are maintained in the long-term.
7. Extend social security coverage and law protection to the precarious workers including digital platform workers, and improve the protection of the migrant workers
6. Domesticate the SDG objectives and fully integrate them into the national development plan, rather than treating them as complimentary to it.
9. Making sure budget availability to finance the implementation of the SDGs by strengthening the involvement of the parliament.
10. To ensure coherent implementation of the SDGs, maintain coordination between the economic, social, environment and law task forces and local governments charged with implementation



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