

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION ACTIONS

Outline

1. 2030 Agenda and the SDGs
2. Targets and Indicators relevant to the DWA
3. Monitoring at various levels
4. Roles of Trade Unions

MDGs (2000-2015)



How were trade unions involved (MDGs and Post 2015)

- Very limited (in many cases NONE) engagement in the UNDAF process that accompanied MDG implementation and monitoring at national level.
- High level of engagement at various levels in the Post 2015 processes (trade union national and global consultations, TU as part of the Major Groups and other Stakeholders)
- ACTRAV convened trade union experts meeting in 2013



MDGs “scorecard”:

The goals made no mention of human rights and did not specifically address economic development.

While the MDGs, in theory, applied to all countries, in reality they were considered targets for poor countries to achieve, with finance from wealthy states.

Conversely, every country will be expected to work towards achieving the SDGs.

By 2015

- **about 1 billion people still lived on less than \$1.25 a day** – the World Bank measure on poverty – and
- **more than 800 million people do not have enough food to eat**
- **Women are still fighting hard for their rights**
- **millions of women still die in childbirth.**

Some key challenges

- 172 million people unemployed and further 140 million available potential jobseekers (as of 2018)
- 265 million workers still live with their families in extreme poverty (< \$1.90 per person) and less than half of all working age women (48 percent) participate in the labour market compared with three quarters if working-age men.
- Half of the world's population is not yet covered by freedom of association and collective bargaining.
- 152 million still in child labour; 40 million persons in different forms of forced labour and uncounted numbers of persons are excluded from learning opportunities, skills development and decent work on the ground of discrimination by sex, age, disability, political or religious convictions, among others.



- ▶ UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- ▶ 17 Goals
- ▶ 169 Targets
- ▶ ~ 230 Indicators

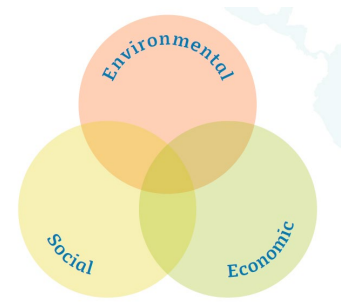
- ▶ 15 years (until 2030)

2030 Agenda and the SDGs

AGENDA STRUCTURE



Key features of the SDGs



For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.

Three key characteristics of the SDGs

- **Universal:** global goals set for the “World We want”, applicable to developing and developed countries.
- **Integrated:** cannot be positioned in a hierarchical or prioritization order. Denial of one invariably impedes enjoyment of other rights and basics needs;
- **Transformative:** Transforming current challenges into opportunities for the 5Ps (peace, people, planet, prosperity and partnership)

Decent work is a means of achieving sustainable development...

- Agenda 2030 offers a rights-based approach to sustainable development which implies universal realization of social justice, economic and social potential of people
- Linked to ending all forms of discrimination and achievement of the fundamental principles and rights at work
- ILC Declarations and Resolutions that aligns the 2030 Agenda and the Decent Work Agenda and compliment each other.
- Social justice and the centrality of decent work and productive employment offers conceptual and operational means to identify gaps and actions to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- **«Human-centered agenda for the future of work» approach suggested by the ILO Global Commission on the Future of Work**

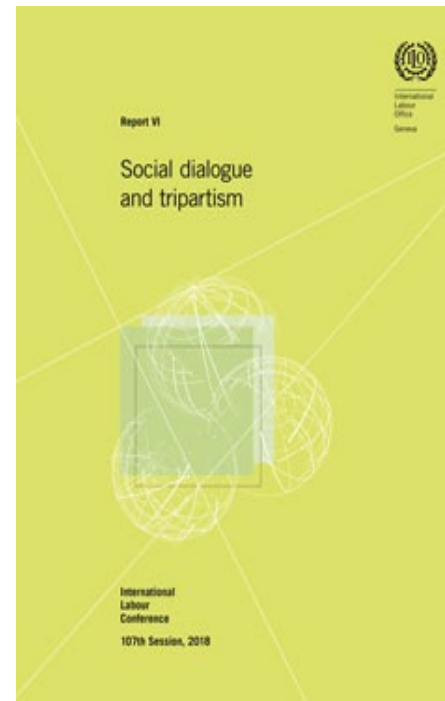
ILC discussions linked to SDGs

Resolution on Advancing Social Justice through Decent Work, adopted by the Conference in 2016 - calls for ILO action to effectively assist Members in implementing the 2030 Agenda

ILO constituents: the Office should enhance the contribution of Decent Work to the achievement of SDGs



2016



2018

Core ILO Goals and Targets



Target 1.3: Social Protection (Floor)

Target 8.1: sustained per capita economic growth

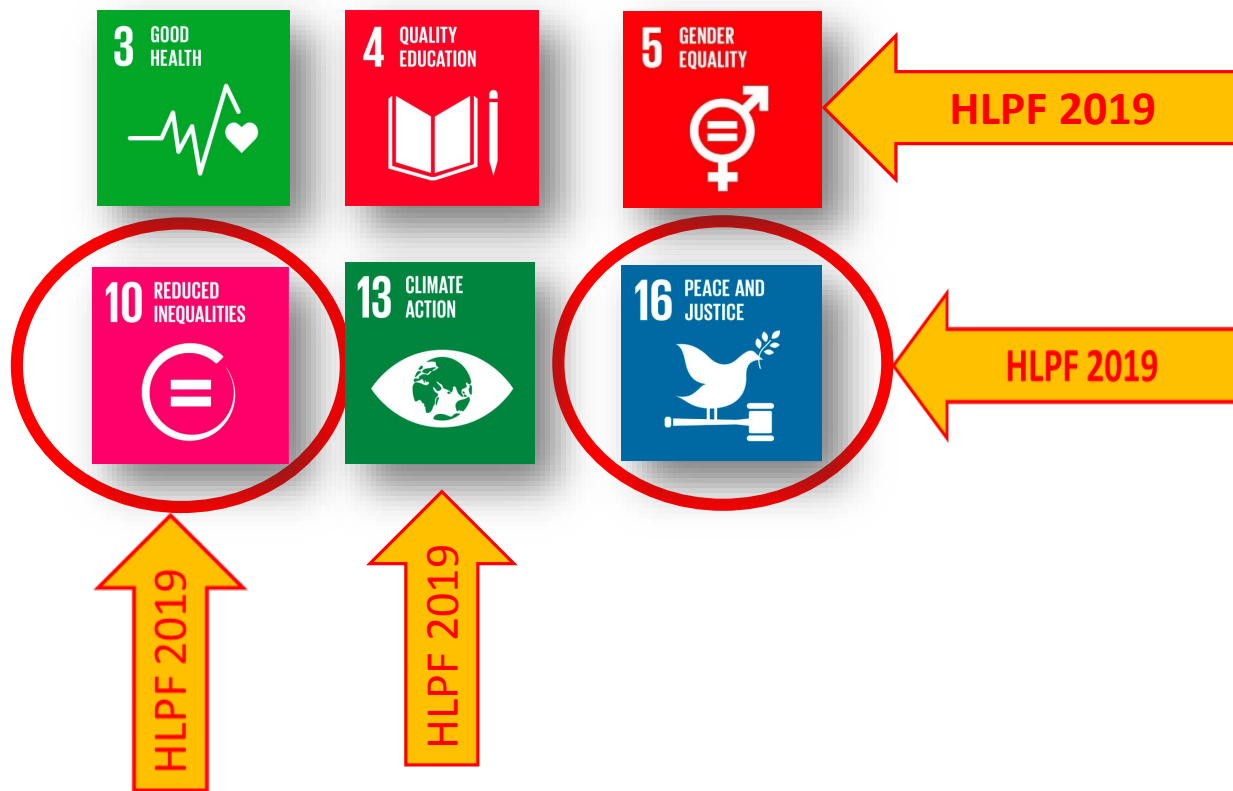
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.6: reduce youth unemployment

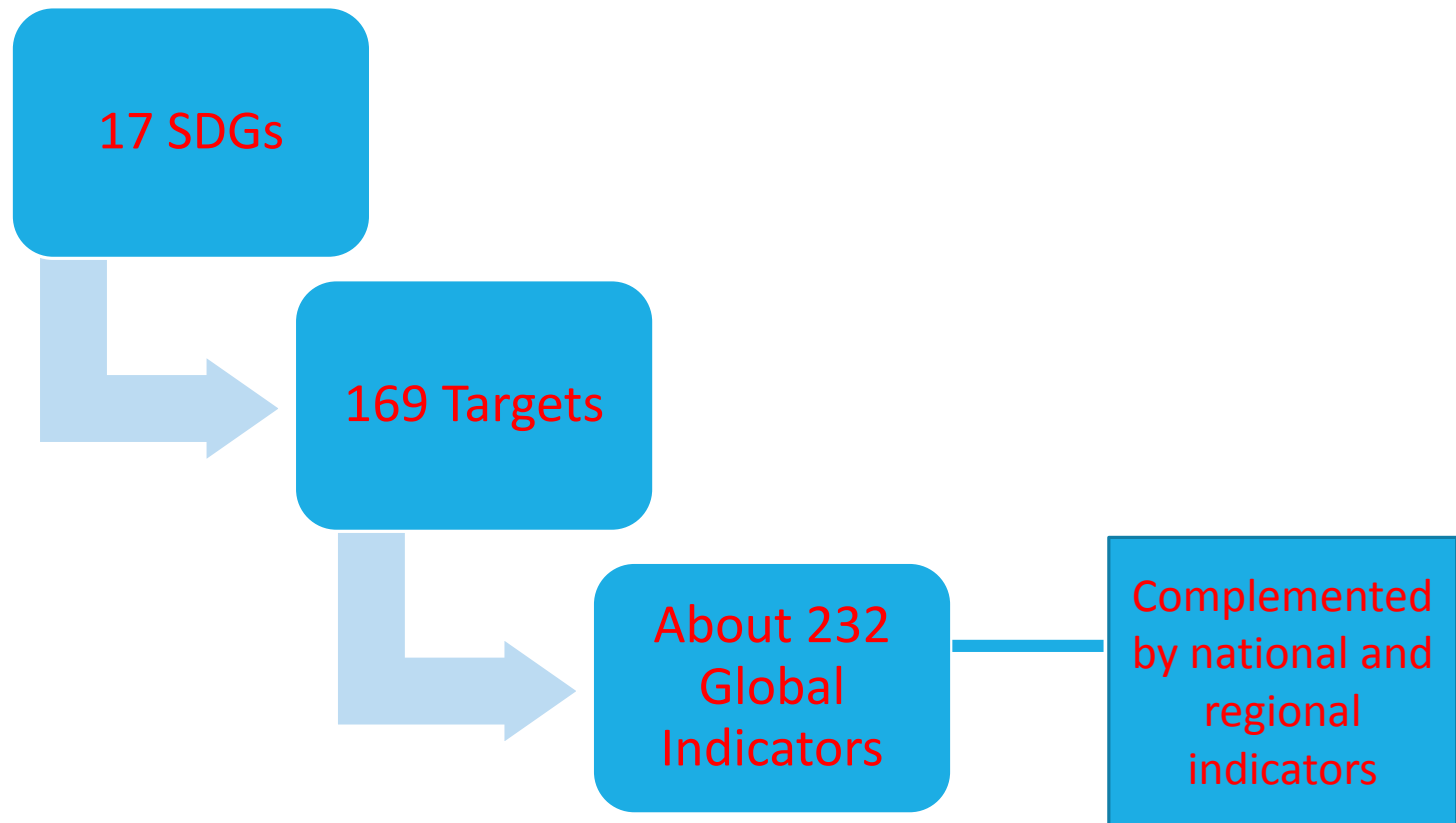
Target 8.7: eradicate forced labour and child labour

Target 8.8: protect labour rights

Other relevant Decent Work Goals & Targets



Global SDG Indicator Framework



Global SDG Indicator Framework

Custodian agencies (such as the ILO) for each indicator identified and mandated with the responsibilities to help ensure comparability of country data, compute regional and global aggregates, and provide data in the global SDG indicator database.

Categories of Indicators:

Tier 1: an established methodology exists, and data is widely available;

Tier 2: an established methodology exists, but data is not readily available;

Tier 3: an internationally-agreed methodology is yet to be developed.

Indicators where the ILO is the custodian agency for Monitoring: 14 indicators

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 1.3.1 social protection

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions)

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person; 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex; 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; 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training; 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age; 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status; *8.8.2 Increase in 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.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers; 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination)

Indicators where the ILO is involved in Monitoring with other agencies -3 indicators

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural); 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements; *16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months*

Monitoring and Reporting

- National, regional and global level
- High-level political forum (HLPF) will be informed by an annual progress report on the SDGs prepared in cooperation with the UN system, based on the global indicator framework
- Regional commissions to contribute to the regional reviews

HLPF Timeline

MONITORING THE SDG IMPLEMENTATION

HLPF TIMELINE

2013

Building the future we want: from Rio+20 to the post-2015 development agenda

2015

Strengthening integration, implementation and review - the HLPF after 2015

2017

Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world



2019

Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

2014

Achieving the MDGs and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 agenda

2016

Ensuring that no one is left behind



2018

Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies



{  The set of goals to be reviewed in depth will be the following, including Goal 17. }

REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS to the 2019 HLPF

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA): 27 -29 January 2019, Tangier, Morocco

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE): 21 – 22 March 2019, Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP): 27 – 29 March 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA): 16 – 18 April 2019, Beirut, Lebanon

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): 22- 26 April 2019, Santiago de Chile, Chile

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

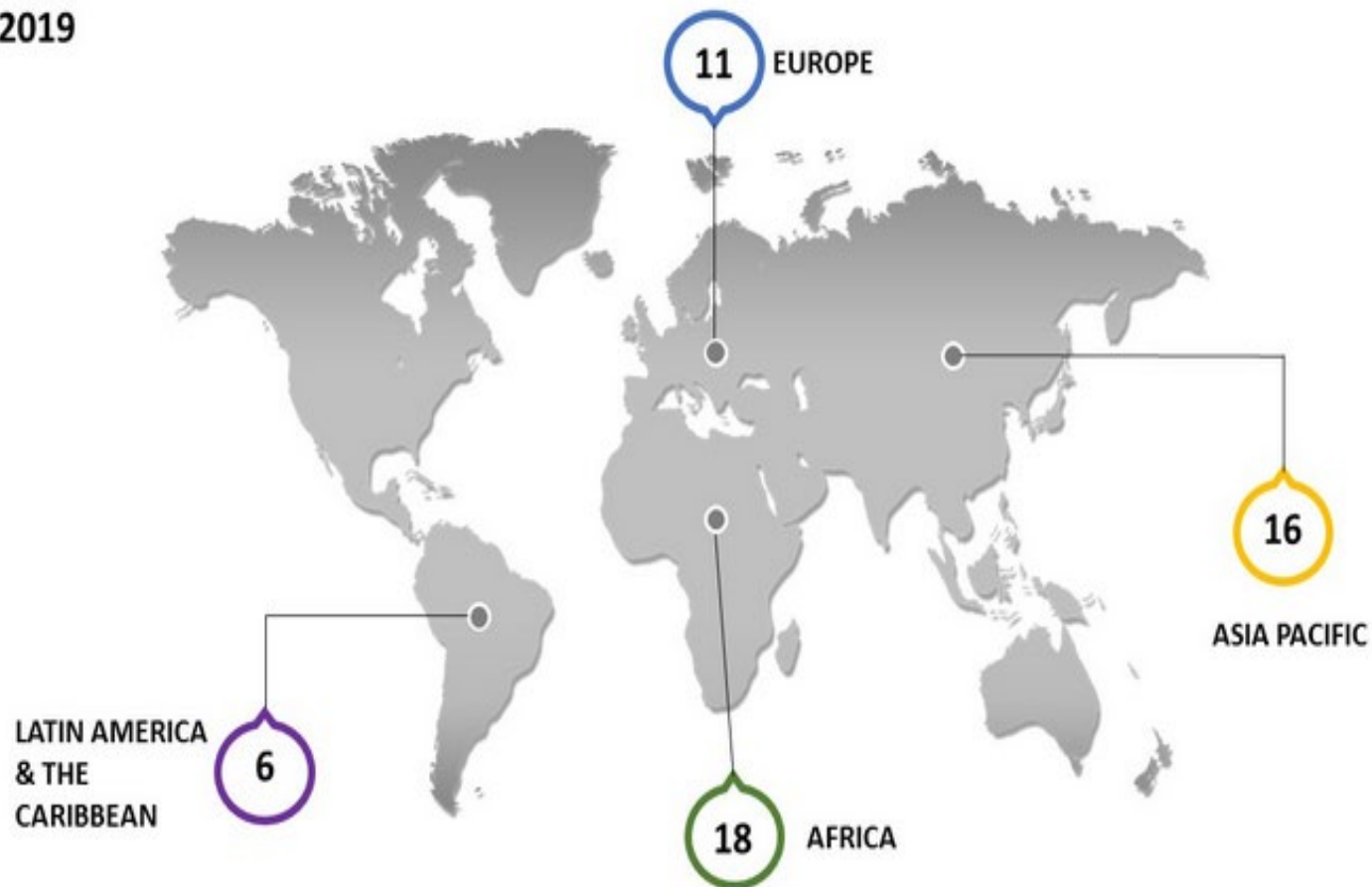
- ❖ part of the follow up and review of Agenda 2030
- ❖ «voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries and provide a platform for partnerships, including the participation of major groups»
- ❖ «sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned»

Principles of VNRs

- voluntary and country led
- Track progress in implementing goals and targets
- Identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical hindsuccess factors and support for informed choices
- Open, inclusive, participatory and transparent
- People-centered, gender sensitive, respect for human righthts and focus on leaving no one behind
- Build on existing platforms and processes
- Rigorous and based on evidence
- Require capacity building support
- Active support of the UN system

HLPF IN NUMBERS

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS 2019



Voluntary National Reviews of the HLPF

46 countries presented VNRs in July 2018 were: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Uruguay, and Vietnam.

51 countries are expected to present VNRs in July 2019: Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, **Cambodia**, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Eritrea, Eswatini, **Fiji**, Ghana, **Guyana**, Iceland, Israel, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, **Mongolia**, Nauru, **New Zealand**, Oman, **Pakistan**, **Palau**, Rwanda, **Saint Lucia**, Serbia, South Africa, **Timor-Leste**, **Tonga**, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, UK, Tanzania, and **Vanuatu**.

2nd time (10 countries) Azerbaijan, **Brazil**, **Chile**, **El Salvador**, France, **Guatemala**, **Indonesia**, **Philippines**, Turkey, and Sierra Leone will conduct VNRs for the second time.

32 countries (so far) have volunteered for 2020:

Reporting for the second time: Argentina, **Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Finland, Georgia, Honduras, **India**, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, **Samoa**, Slovenia**

Reporting for the first time: Austria, **Brunei, Bulgaria, **DPR Korea**, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Libya, **Micronesia**, North Macedonia, **Papua New Guinea**, Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, **Solomon Islands**, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia**

Where are we on the VNRs

- ❑ China, Egypt, Finland, Samoa and Switzerland underscored the importance of multi stakeholder engagement in implementing the SDGs
- ❑ Few have engaged social partners in the design or preparation of VNRs; ONLY Portugal, Belgium and Sweden have such involvement
- ❑ Costa Rica – National Pact for the SDGs

Source: Social Dialogue and Tripartism- Report to the 107th session of the International Labour Conference, June 2018

Voluntary National Reviews which has a reference to trade unions (about 82 VNRs as of 2017)

Regions	Number
Europe	8
Americas	
Africa	5
Asia and Pacific	2
Arab States	2
<i>Total</i>	17

Some examples:

Union to Union – Sweden

VNR Preparation – Zimbabwe

Member of SD Council – Estonia TU Confederation

Consultations – Indonesia, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Jordan

Source: ACTRAV Desk Review of VNRs (unpublished)

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (*ex-UNDAF*)

- ❑ Strategic medium-term (3-5 years) results framework that describes the collective vision and response of the UN system to national development priorities and results
- ❑ 125 UNDAFs vs 41 DWCPs (52 under preparation)
- ❑ Alignment of DWCP with UNDAFs
- ❑ 30 of 43 UNDAFs included reference to tripartite social dialogue and inclusion of social partners (2015 review)
- ❑ Bolivia, Brazil, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal and Ukraine show examples of social partner consultation

Source: Social Dialogue and Tripartism- Report to the 107th session of the International Labour Conference, June 2018

Challenges for Trade Unions

- ❖ Using DWCP processes to better position SDG implementation
- ❖ Seizing Goal 8 opportunities: Economic Growth–Decent Work linkages
- ❖ Participation in national SDG strategies (design-implementation-monitoring-evaluation) especially in defining and implementing the National SDG Agenda
- ❖ Refining Decent Work indicators on Freedom of Association and SDG Indicator 16.10.1
- ❖ Positioning social dialogue as a Means of Implementation in the SDGs
- ❖ Follow-up on National Voluntary Reviews in the HLPF (**Trade Union National Reports**)
- ❖ Involvement in UNDAF processes at country level
- ❖ Understanding role in the ongoing UN Reforms

UNDS Reform and the *Sustainable Development Goals*

«UN Resolution ushers in the most ambitious and comprehensive transformation of the UN development system in decades»

- *puts sustainable development at the heart of the UN*
- *Gives practical meaning to the collective promise to advance the SDGs for everyone*
- *Impartial and empowered UN Resident Coordinators*
- *UNDAFs is the most important UN planning instrument that will reflect country priorities, needs and SDG strategies.*



UNDS Reform – key questions for unions

1. How can unions be more and better engaged in the reform and other processes and ensure the visibility of the DWA?
2. How can the fundamental principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining be guaranteed in the UN reform process? What can unions do?
3. What capacities are necessary to participate more meaningfully in the process?

The ACTRAV reference manual on SDGs

- The **first section** is about understanding the 2030 Agenda and its different components
- The **second section** helps to assess what in the SDGs is most relevant for trade unions or for the national situations. One must stress that the proposed priority targets are only indicative in nature. Each national trade union must determine for itself what the priority goals, targets and indicators should be, taking into consideration the specific challenges being faced in their country. These Targets must be considered as entry-points to advance trade union positions and advocacy strategies.
- The **third section** is about trade union action. Each trade union must develop its own SDG strategic plan.

What can trade unions do...

- ❖ ***Each trade union must develop its own SDG strategic plan***
- ❖ Be Proactive and ahead of the curve
- ❖ Need for on-going capacity building
- ❖ Participation issues: beware of being a window-dressing
- ❖ Policy issues : be on top of the issues
- ❖ Networking - building broad-based coalitions with other like-minded organisations
- ❖ Trade Union unity of action
- ❖ Insisting on a Decent Work approach in national SDG plans and UNDAFs
- ❖ Advocacy: get wide public support for your issues
- ❖ National planning bodies: trade unions have to participate on these bodies

Thank you!
Any questions?
