The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

Theo Morrissey – ITUC
TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION NETWORK (TUDCN)
RÉSEAU SYNDICAL DE COOPÉRATION AU DÉVELOPPEMENT (RSCD)
RED SINDICAL DE COOPERACIÓN AL DESARROLLO (RSCD)
Overview

• Structure of Agenda 2030
  • Sustainable Development Goals, Targets and Indicators
  • Reporting mechanisms

• Implementation
  • Role of national governments and international development
  • Role of private sector
  • ILO Decent Work Agenda
  • Social Dialogue

• Trade union strategy

• Next steps
Sustainable Development

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”


• Environmentally
• Socially
• Economically
Development cooperation

• Aims explicitly to support national or international development priorities
• Is not driven by profit
• Discriminates in favour of developing countries
• Seeks to enhance developing country ownership
Why get involved

• Solidarity
• Exploitation of workers anywhere is a threat to workers rights everywhere
• Need to include the interests of working people
The 2030 Agenda

New framework for global development efforts
Builds on the Millenium Development Goals but:
• Universal
• Integrated
• Transformative

“leave no one behind”

Ireland and Kenya steered the negotiations

Signed in 2015
Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Global Solidarity Summer School
Targets

- 8.1- Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 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
- 8.4- Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
- 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
- 8.6- By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education 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
- 8.8- 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
2030 Agenda Indicators

Data behind the indicators, requirements:

• Integrated
• Comparable

Different UN bodies have responsibility for the indicators:

• Custodian
• Partner

The indicator-setting process is ongoing:

“Tier III” indicators = no agreed methodology
5.4 Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Indicator: Informal work disaggregated by gender.
ILO Indicators

ILO is moving ahead, not waiting for the final list of indicators to start its work.

It is responsible for 18 indicators across 7 SDGs:

• Custodian: 14
• Partner: 4

It is providing assistance to those countries which do not meet their reporting requirements. As ILO constituents, trade unions are also involved;
Voluntary National Reviews:

- Each country reports 3 times
- Report on all SDGs

Present their reviews at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), annual event at the UN headquarters in New York.

HLPF also reviews a set of SDGs each year
Reporting – High Level Political Forum

General review of SDGs by theme:

2019  Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

2018  Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies

2017  Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world

Ministerial declaration
Implementation

National governments are responsible for its implementation and monitoring.

OECD countries commit to providing Official Development Assistance:

• Promotes economic development and welfare of developing countries
• Concessional in character
Role of private sector

In a bid to increase the resources that prop up development efforts, donor countries are designing new tools to bring private capital into the mix:

• Public-Private Partnerships
• Financial blending tools

Issues:
• Incompatibility between development and wealth extraction
• Deep flaws in the application of these tools
• Insufficient distinction among private sector actors
• Lack of private sector accountability
ILO’s Decent Work Agenda

How do donors support the Decent Work Agenda?
A review of five donors

Global Solidarity Summer School
Social dialogue in development

Social Dialogue for Sustainable Development in Uruguay, Ghana and Indonesia

Social dialogue as a driver and governance instrument for sustainable development

ILO-ITUC Issue Paper
Trade union strategy on 2030 Agenda

Mobilisation and engagement

*Familiarise trade unions with the 2030 Agenda*

Advocacy and implementation

*Trade unions influence the 2030 Agenda planning and implementation through social dialogue*

Monitoring and reporting

*Trade union country reports*
Mobilisation & engagement

The Sustainable Development Goals
A trade union issue!

What is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the framework document of development priorities at the international level. It was adopted at the United Nations in September 2015 by 193 countries. It builds on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 2000-2015, whose main objective was to reduce extreme poverty.

The 2030 Agenda contains a set of objectives known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which all countries have committed. These issues are highly relevant to the work of trade unions and include the promotion of decent work, the fight against inequalities and climate change, and recognizing the need for greater gender equality, better quality education and stronger institutions. They are set out as follows:

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace and justice, strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

What do trade unions have to do with all of this?

What are the trade union priorities in the SDGs?

Trade unions play a fundamental role in ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are shared fairly among those that create it. Employment creation, workers' rights, social dialogue and social protection are the pillars of the Decent Work Agenda and ensure that “income is left behind.” SDGs is the hub for trade union action on SDGs.

Global Solidarity Summer School
Trade union priority SDGs
Trade union monitoring

**SDG1 End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Indicators for Monitoring</th>
<th>Parallel TU monitoring</th>
<th>Data Source/Point</th>
<th>Analysis of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as...</td>
<td>Proportion of population below the International poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</td>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population) – 21.4% Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population) – 72.3% Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban population) – 46.5% Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population) – 84.3%</td>
<td>Source: World Development Indicators – all data is for 2011</td>
<td>The figures are for 2011 and may not be the true reflection of the current situation. Since 2011, while Government has over the years succeeded in halving the population in extreme poverty from 44 percent in 1995 to 22 percent by 2012, the general poverty had, as measured by the Total Consumption Poverty Line, remaining relatively high, at over 70 percent (1-PRSP, 2016). The main factors for increased poverty has been the deteriorating macro-economic environment, which has resulted in company closures, mass job losses and informalisation of the economy. The 2014 LFCLS indicated that informalisation of the economy grew from 84.2% in 2011 to 94.5 in 2014. Informalisation is correlated to high vulnerability to poverty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ZIMBABWE: A TRADE UNION FOCUS ON THE SDGs**

**ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?**

The Government of Zimbabwe has prioritised the SDGs into its National SDG, Poverty Action Plan and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2016-2018. The government is now in the process of implementing the 2016 Agenda in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment. The ministry has established multi-stakeholder committees as platforms to consult civil society, including trade unions, as well as other actors on the implementation of the SDGs.

**TRANSPARENCY**

access to key documents on SDGs programming and implementation

**CONSULTATION**

extension of an official multi-stakeholder platform on the SDGs

**SOCIAL DIALOGUE**

dialogue among worker, employer and government representatives on SDGs implementation

**Employed persons living below the nationally defined poverty line by sex and age**

- Total Proportion of employed population (15+) below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day (the working poor) – 65.6% (2005)
- Proportion of female employed population below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day (the working poor) – 71.0% (2005)
- Proportion of male employed population below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day (the working poor) – 67.9% (2005)

Source: UN SDG database – all data is for 2005

**The current data from ILO is outdated.**

An analysis by LEADIZ in 2016 indicated that only one sector, the Banking Sector had a minimum wage above the Poverty Datum Line (PDL), clearly indicating that the majority of the workers in Zimbabwe are the “working poor”
Where to next: Ireland’s role

• Meet ODA commitments
• Integrate social dialogue into its development cooperation planning and implementation
• Include Civil Society in its Voluntary National Review