

GOOD PRACTICES IN THE TRADE UNION

TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT
OF THE AGENDA 2030



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Introduction

The context of increasing globalisation of the economy and global crisis makes it necessary, more than ever, to unite trade union forces around the world. That is why the ACLVB-CGSLB for many years has been supporting international cooperation, aimed at promoting social and economic development and at eradicating poverty - all in a spirit of solidarity, one of the main values of our trade union movement.

This mission extends beyond national borders. In the development programmes, we address all employees throughout the world. Our actions are aimed at improving the living conditions of workers all over the world.

Our trade union actions and our development cooperation programmes are to be situated in this context. ACLVB-CGSLB's objective is to provide the partners with the means necessary to restore or initiate social dialogue and, in the long term, to strengthen the well-being of the entire population. This is done through the functioning of its non-profit association for development cooperation, BIS-MSI.

As ACLVB-CGSLB and BIS-MSI, we have, since the inception of Agenda 2030, supported the 17 goals and the message of "leave no one behind" on a national, European and international level.

Long-term thinking, sustainability and the SDGs are pre-eminently conversation topics that can be discussed within the social dialogue between employers and employees. BIS-MSI wishes to integrate sustainability in the trade union activities, partnership with an understandable frame of reference and with a sufficiently practical and operational approach.

In this brochure we want to inspire all partners participating in the social dialogue by highlighting a number of good practices contributing to one or more SDGs. The projects and actions of the different organizations are examples of how trade unions can have a positive impact on the realization of the Agenda 2030. BIS-MSI commissioned SUSTACON (<https://www.sustacon.me/>) to assist in the compilation of this brochure based on a series of interviews with the various BIS-MSI partner organisations.



Partnerships for the SDGs

BIS-MSI has been working together with different countries to support them in achieving the SDGs.

In this brochure we focus on three partner countries with which the non-profit organization BIS-MSI has had intensive cooperation for years: Burundi, Senegal and South Africa.

It goes without saying that each country has a specific context in which the trade union organisations must work. Nevertheless, there are themes which are of great significance in all the partner organisations:



1. The transition from informal to formal economy

In the partner countries, the vast majority of the population works in agriculture, transport or in very precarious jobs, without a contract or clear labour rights. We call this the informal economy. It is very important to formalise this informal economy in order to ensure social protection and a social security system for the workers. The ILO recommendation 204 is our roadmap to work towards this formalisation.

2. Minimum wage for everyone

Decent work must be at the heart of boosting economic growth and building a new global economy that puts people first. That is why the focus in our partner countries is on the battle for a decent minimum wage and an increase in wages for all workers. This means that minimum wages must be sufficiently high to guarantee a dignified standard of living.

3. Gender equality

Women in general experience more difficulties in everyday life, such as household chores and the pay gap. It is time to raise the alarm and take the gender dimension into account when implementing policies and measures. The partner organisations are striving for a balanced participation of men and women in social life and for equal opportunities in the labour market.

4. Education accessible for every child

Quality education for all children, both boys and girls, is of significance in order to find qualified workers who can carry out decent work and thereby contribute to the economic development of the country. For the trade unions "life long learning" is an essential part of decent working conditions.





Partner country BURUNDI

BIS-MSI supports trade union federations from the informal economy in Burundi to achieve different objectives. These federations have experienced strong growth in recent years, partly as a result of the cooperation with ACLVB-CGSLB/BIS-MSI, and focus on workers from the following sectors: transport, domestic workers, food production and manufacturing. Workers from the informal economy now form the majority of the members of COSYBU, the most representative trade union confederation in Burundi.

COSYBU conducts membership recruitment campaigns to strengthen its representativeness and its democratic character. This also means that more workers from the informal economy can assert their rights and increase their income. In the years to come, it will be important to continue to obtain workers' rights at the national, provincial and local levels, resulting in better working conditions.

Over the last years, COSYBU has made sure that the demands from workers in the informal economy were taken into account in all social dialogue fora. When negotiating labour and social policies with the government or employers, COSYBU defends these most vulnerable workers' interests.

The organisation pays special attention to the interests and needs of young people and women through its internal women and youth work. COSYBU raises awareness in society for the emancipation of women in the labour market and in society at large. They are strongly committed to financial and organisational independence for women.

There is a minimum salary for most jobs, but it is very low. COSYBU tries to negotiate a wage policy and propose it to the government. Moreover, COSYBU strives for a better (formal) job status for all workers, giving access to better wages, job security, rights and safety at work, and social protection.

In addition, COSYBU raises awareness about climate change and small actions that make work in the informal sector less polluting.

The effects of climate change are being felt in Burundi and COSYBU is trying to raise awareness among the people and the government about what can be done to mitigate global warming.

Since 2005, the CNTS and BIS-MSI have expanded their partnership to serve women and workers in the informal economy. Until then, the informal economy in Senegal was poorly structured and organised, and women found themselves in wretched working conditions. They were professionally vulnerable and poorly organised within trade unions.

In order for workers in the informal economy to obtain guaranteed rights, CNTS is demanding the recognition of their employment contracts.

At the same time, CNTS is conducting a campaign aimed at enforcing a national minimum wage and social protection for the informal workers. In this way, CNTS aims to contribute to the implementation of International Labour Organisation Recommendation No 204 on the transition from the informal to the formal economy.

The CNTS has accompanied all reforms of the national education system and participated in the implementation of programmes for access to quality education for all. In addition, the CNTS has signed agreements with vocational training institutions to facilitate access to workers in the informal economy and in cooperation with teachers' unions, has demanded the construction of new school buildings and the provision of materials to ensure quality education.

In the confederation, the CNTS has introduced positive discrimination by setting the participation of women in all decision-making bodies and agencies at 40%. As a result, there are already more women in decision-making bodies.

Partner country SENEGAL



CNTS is the largest and most representative trade union organisation in Senegal and plays a leading role in negotiations at the national level. In its actions, the CNTS promotes decent work according to its 4 pillars: access to work, respect for rights, social protection and social dialogue. It works closely with the high council for social dialogue (le haut conseil du dialogue social) and with the intersocietal platform that works to defend the interests and rights of workers employed in the informal sector.



Partner country SOUTH AFRICA

As the largest trade union federation in South Africa, and the second largest in Africa, COSATU plays a very important role as a social partner. Both international and bilateral meetings show that COSATU plays a key role in the international trade union movement. In view of the partner's needs, and in line with the international trend of promoting South-South cooperation, ACLVB-CGSLB/BIS-MSI collaborates in a pilot programme with COSATU.

BIS-MSI and ACLVB-CGSLB also have a partnership with the South African trade union SACCAWU. They focus on achieving standardised working conditions and social benefits for employees in the South African wholesale and retail sector.

SACCAWU is one of the member organisations of COSATU and invests in training to obtain good negotiators - with an emphasis on women and youth - to better represent and defend workers.

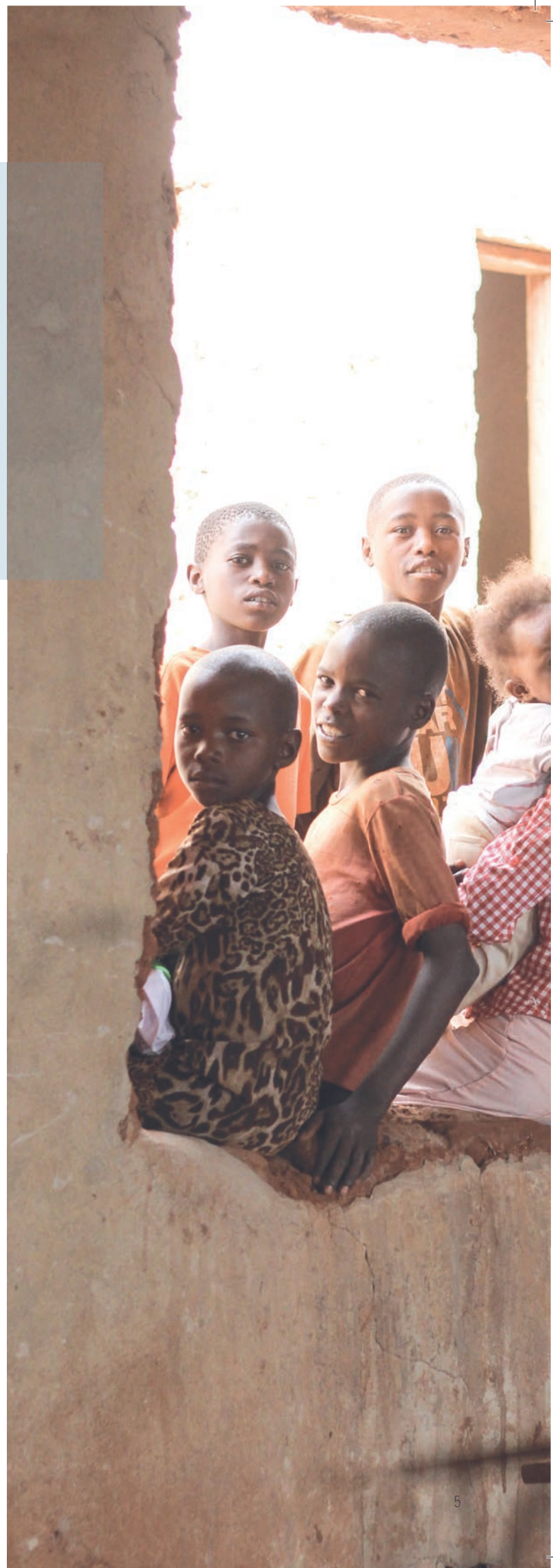
SACCAWU wants to strengthen its representativeness mainly in the hotel/hospitality sector. In this sector, there is a strong need to obtain more social benefits for certain categories of employees (e.g. part-time workers) by means of an enhanced social dialogue.

Together with COSATU and other social movement organisations, SACCAWU lobbies for a national minimum wage for all South African workers.

SACCAWU has taken a number of measures that provide relief for workers, the unemployed, pension provisions, social assistance for the most vulnerable through an income allowance for children, foster children and other social assistance for families in need.

Actions on gender equality are at the centre of their activities. COSATU and SACCAWU contributed to the adoption of the legislation on equal pay for work of equal value and set out what equal pay for equal work should be and what work of equal value exactly is.

There is a huge crisis about domestic violence, which escalated during the COVID-19 crisis. Gender-based violence has always been a major problem in South Africa and is therefore at the top of Trade Union's agenda.





SDGs

SDGs in general

The SDGs, or Sustainable Development Goals, were established in 2015 by all member states of the United Nations to call on citizens, businesses and governments to take action and change the world together. We must work together to end poverty, protect the planet and combat climate change, fight inequality and improve the lives and prospects of all. To address these challenges, the SDG framework provides a 15-year plan with 17 targets to be achieved by 2030.

The SDGs can be subdivided in five main themes: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

Although these 17 goals are all equally important and are all connected, there are some SDGs on which the social partners and trade union organisations can have more impact:

-  3. Good health and well-being
-  4. Quality education
-  5. Gender equality
-  8. Decent work and economic growth
-  10. Reduce inequalities
-  13. Climate action
-  17. Partnerships for the goals



SOUTH AFRICA: MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health has become an important issue in the Covid 19 crisis. Because many people had to stay at home and had little or no social contact, the cases of people with mental health problems have risen. Saccawu and its partner organisations are trying to break the taboos associated with mental illness and counselling.

Saccawu and its partner organisations have made mental health a priority and have set up a customised programme for this purpose. They offer their members counselling sessions where they can talk openly about their mental health problems in a confidential environment. This has created a space for people to talk to others about their (mental health) problems. People share their experiences about how they are dealing with these and they try to advise each other based on their own experiences. Some partner organisations even offer free advisory services, to which Saccawu can always refer its members. Mental health issues are also related to domestic violence and sexual harassment. COSATU and SACCAWU invests in the training and education of members for the support of women and other.

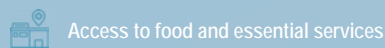
Good health and well-being for all ages: Child and maternal mortality must decrease. The same applies to alcohol and drug abuse. Information about infectious diseases is necessary to prevent their spread. The UN wants to raise awareness of mental illnesses and calls for a reduction in road deaths.



Trade unions are involved in the development of a national health care system to provide quality health care, free of charge, to all the different population groups. They create awareness about infant and maternal mortality, as well as about child mortality specifically. Trade unions promote health, safety and well-being of workers, both in the workplace and on the way to work, as well as at home in the family, by improving living and working conditions that ensure a fair and dignified redistribution of income. The trade unions organize COVID-19 campaigns to raise awareness about the severity of the pandemic; various precautions and restrictive measures have been taken to tackle the pandemic.

BURUNDI

COSYBU is committed to protecting food supply and essential services and ensuring appropriate pricing. Food supply chains, particularly the provision of priority commodities and access to essential services such as telecommunications and utilities, must be maintained at appropriate prices.



Access to food and essential services

Campaigns were organised to prevent the spread of COVID-19 pandemic and to absorb the economic and social shocks caused by it. COSYBU has organised certain activities to raise awareness about protective measures introduced against COVID-19. In addition, COSYBU has sent out surveys to find out what the people think about the measures taken and how they deal with them.



Prevention campaigns for COVID-19

SENEGAL

The CNTS has been committed to providing access to health facilities for workers in the informal economy. In addition, the CNTS has set up a national health insurance scheme for workers in the informal economy.



National health insurance



Access to health facilities

SOUTH AFRICA

SACCAWU raises awareness about cancer in general and the importance of regular check-ups, not only to detect cancer but also for preventing illnesses in general. They started with raising awareness on cervical cancer with a brochure, flyers, etc. After a couple of years, they also started to raise awareness on breast cancer because it is very common in South Africa. They encourage people to do self-checks and go to the doctor for regular screening so that it can be detected much earlier in the process. Members share their experiences (breast removal, chemo, ...) and advise others how to handle their illness.



Cancer prevention



4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Inclusive, equal, quality education and opportunities for lifelong learning for all: Boys and girls are free to attend primary and secondary school. They also get the chance to continue their studies. Technical, vocational and university education must be freely accessible, regardless of gender or origin. The learning environment must be safe and inclusive. In addition, this objective also concerns quality pre-school care and development and raising pupils to be global citizens.

The trade union organisations are committed to providing education to all children, especially girls. Providing affordable education or financial support for education is a top priority for the unions. The aim is to provide as many people as possible with a proper education, to give them more opportunities on the labour market later on. The trade unions try to offer education that is in line with what is needed on the labour market.

SOUTH AFRICA

As a union, SACCAWU stimulates employers to contribute to quality and inclusive education through the various Sector Education and Training Agencies (SETAs) and other institutions. –They support the employers in designing a plan to implement accredited training programmes for members of the SETAs, with special focus on young people in particular young women.



Accredited training programmes

BURUNDI: ENCOURAGING CHILDREN WHO DROPPED OUT TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL

COSYBU has introduced various programmes to promote general education throughout Burundi, including in the most remote areas. Together with partner organisations, they advocate and work for community-based primary education in different regions of the country. COSYBU worked with the trade union SET (Syndicat des enseignants du Tchad) to help children who dropped out of school to work in the fields in a remote area of Bujumbura to go back to school. This project has resulted in more children attending school in remote areas, which will give them more opportunities on the labour market later on.

SENEGAL

The CNTS has accompanied all reforms of the national education system and participated in the implementation of programmes for access to quality education for all. In addition, the CNTS, in cooperation with teachers' unions, has demanded the construction of new school buildings and the provision of materials to ensure quality education.

Many efforts have been made to provide access to education for all and these efforts have paid off. Even in the most remote parts of the country, children, and especially girls, have access to school. It is noted that the number of children (and girls) attending school has increased tremendously and is quite high today in Senegal.



Ensurance of quality education



SOUTH AFRICA: NATIONAL STRATEGIC GENDER PLAN ON GBVG

COSATU and SACCAWU participates in the development of the National Strategic Gender Plan on GBVF (gender-based violence and femicide) and its implementation, as well as the four GBVF laws that have recently been enacted. This is very important as South Africa has the highest rape rate (per 100,000 people) in the world.

Domestic violence has always been a major problem in South Africa and during the COVID-19 crisis it escalated. Gender-based violence is unfortunately also common in the workplace and in everyday life. COSATU and SACCAWU campaigned at all levels for the ratification of ILO Convention 190 and for negotiations on the revised Code of Good Practice on Harassment in the Workplace. In 2021 the South-African government ratified the ILO convention 190!

Good health and well-being for all ages: Child and maternal mortality must decrease. The same applies to alcohol and drug abuse. Information about infectious diseases is necessary to prevent their spread. The UN wants to raise awareness of mental illnesses and calls for a reduction in road deaths.



The organisations fight for gender equality in elections and decision-making bodies, equal opportunities for men and women on the labour market and equal pay for equal work. The battle against gender-based violence is a major issue on the agenda of all three organisations. The focus is on combating sexual violence, domestic violence and gender-based violence in the workplace. The implementation of ILO Convention 190 in legislation is very important for this.



SENEGAL

Senegal is a country where, in theory, there is full equality between men and women on the lists for parliamentary and territorial elections. However, women are still under-represented. In the confederation, the CNTS has introduced positive discrimination by setting the participation of women in all decision-making bodies and agencies at 40%. As a result, there are already more women in decision-making bodies.



40% participation of women

the CNTS has made the fight against gender-based violence a priority and has used ILO Convention 190 to carry out a number of awareness-raising and appropriation activities among workers, as well as advocacy with state authorities for the ratification of Convention 190 and with employers to prevent all forms of violence in the workplace. CNTS was able, in alliance with civil society, to have the law criminalizing acts of rape and pedophilia adopted.



Raising awareness

BURUNDI

COSYBU raises awareness in society for the emancipation of women in the labour market and in society at large. They are strongly committed to financial and organisational independence for women.

Many women in Burundi are supported by cooperative organisations to improve the quality and conditions of life. These organisations teach the women certain professions, such as seamstress or domestic work, but also, for example, jobs in construction.



Financial and organisational independence



Long-term, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full employment and decent work for all: The UN wants to eradicate slavery, forced labour and child labour. Youth unemployment must be tackled. Entrepreneurship must be supported and we must strive for economic growth, but without harming the environment.

The associations work to establish a decent minimum wage that will allow all people to have an income to support themselves and their families. Child labour is prohibited in most countries and trade unions are taking action to combat it in specific sectors. The transformation of the informal economy into a formal economy is perhaps one of the most important actions of the partner organisations. This will ensure that all workers in the informal economy will also contribute to the payment of taxes and will be able to receive social compensation in return.

SENEGAL: FORMALISATION OF THE INFORMAL ECONOMY


Everyone has the right to work and sustainable employment is extremely important. In Senegal, however, many people work, but not everyone can benefit from social compensation because workers in the informal economy do not enjoy social protection. Since informal workers do not pay taxes, they do not receive social compensations.

The CNTS and its partner organisations are committed to the formalisation of the informal economy. The project that the CNTS is currently working on is aimed at linking informal sector workers and the self-employed to a social security fund. Once workers in the informal economy are included in the legislation, they will be able to apply to the social security fund and receive gross wages and social benefits.

The formalisation of the economy also results in women finding jobs more easily, child labour decreasing, etc.

SENEGAL

The CNTS has fought hard for the ratification of Convention 182 against child labour and has begun advocating this ratification to the government.

 Combat child labour

SOUTH AFRICA

There is a trend of change between the generations in the labour force. Many young people coming in now tend to be on short-term contracts, which is not sustainable in the long run. SACCWU is negotiating the transition to permanent full-time work (40 or 45 hours per week) for young workers, as well as the permanent employment of outsourced workers if they work for the company for more than six months.

 Full-time work for young workers

The Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Plan (EERP) developed by the social partners in NEDLAC in 2020 continues to make progress on the longer-term challenges facing the South African economy. The EERP remains a top priority for labour to ensure that the economy grows and that this growth creates jobs.

 Economic Recovery and Reconstruction plans


BURUNDI

COSYBU organised and supported different campaigns:

- Participated in the regional forum on SDGs in February 2020 in Zimbabwe to put SDG 8 higher on the agenda;
- Organised an annual event for trade union members for the "Time for 8" campaign.

 Campaigns to promote decent work

COSYBU has developed an action plan for the implementation of the COSYBU Policy on the Organisation and Recruitment of Workers in the Informal Economy - COSYBU 2018 - 2028 to promote decent work for all workers in the informal economy in Burundi.

 Organisation and recruitment of workers in informal economy

SENEGAL: CAPACITY BUILDING SESSIONS ON SOCIAL PROTECTION

The CNTS has organised several capacity building sessions on social protection, on the following subjects:

- Underrepresentation of women in the workplace and decision-making bodies
- The ratification of Convention 180 protecting women in their capacity as members of decision-making bodies (parliamentary and/or governmental organisations), as well as the ratification of Convention 183 on the state of maternity.
- The improvement of social protection for women, working in the informal economy
- The national health insurance scheme for women and informal workers.

Reducing inequality within and between countries: This includes inequality based on income, age, gender and disability. Discriminatory legislation and policies are unacceptable. Social protection is important. Developing countries should also have more say in the decision-making of international financial and economic institutions.



The trade unions are committed to defending the interests of workers in the labour market and to the fair and dignified distribution of wages. Social protections for all different kinds of population groups and social assistance for everyone who is in need of it, regardless of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, etc. The organisations reject all forms of inequality, regardless of age, disability or gender, and are committed to developing national inclusive policies.

SENEGAL

The CNTS has been involved in the development and implementation of social protection policies for all segments of the population:

- Free medical expenses for people over the age of 60
- Free health care for children under 5 years of age
- Free care for people on dialysis
- Free caesarean sections (C-sections)
- The equality of opportunity card for the disabled
- Simplified social security scheme for small taxpayers (the informal economy)



Social protection for all

BURUNDI

COSYBU has implemented an employment policy at national level, to create jobs that are available to all and they will guarantee a minimum salary for all.



Minimum salary for all

There are also several additional measures such as a housing policy and a policy where young people (and the rest of the population) who do not have a diploma, can obtain a certificate of competence for a certain knowledge they possess in order to find a job .



Certificate of competence



SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa still lacks a holistic and comprehensive social protection law/policy. The organisations have taken a number of measures that provide relief for workers, the unemployed, pension provisions, social assistance for the most vulnerable through an income allowance for children, foster children and other social assistance for families in need. The Unemployment Insurance e.g. provides relief for workers when unemployed, ill health, maternity, adoption, surrogacy, parental leave and death benefits.



Social protection for all



Taking urgent measures to combat climate change and its consequences: Climate change is affecting every country in every continent. Therefore, policies should foresee measures, such as those to reduce CO2 emissions, and citizens should become aware of ways to adapt to climate change. The UN wants to make vulnerable nations more resilient to natural disasters.

We must take action now if we want to keep global warming under control. From this point of view, the trade union organisations raise awareness among their members about global warming and which actions each of them can take.

In the negotiations with the government measures and laws on clean energy, emissions, etc. are introduced. The trade unions can also use the social dialogues to raise awareness within the most polluting organisations and industries.

SOUTH AFRICA

Real nature-based solutions that combine protecting biodiversity from climate change with ending deforestation and encouraging reforestation are constantly being developed. These projects create opportunities to create decent, formal, secure and quality green jobs. COSATU and SACCAWU participates through their networks to raise awareness on climate change, with their members as well as the employers.

 Raise awareness on climate change

BURUNDI: ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN

COSYBU has drawn up an environmental action plan for an equitable transition with a focus on green jobs and resilience for vulnerable groups. This is especially important in the informal sector since many of these jobs are not sustainable and cause for instance, deforestation or overfishing.

Several projects have been initiated with positive results for the environment. One of the projects is reforestation to prevent soil erosion. Another project involves the introduction of a fishery policy to prevent the destruction of the soil, to maintain the number of fish and not to destroy the ecosystem.

SENEGAL

As part of the ITUC's global climate conference, the CNTS went on a tour to meet business leaders to raise awareness about the effects of their business, and the emissions that come with it, on the environment.

 Raise awareness on climate change

Climate change is a major concern for the CNTS, which is why it is fighting for the Senegalese state to take responsibility for climate-related issues. CNTS organised several seminars on climate change and participated in several national and international forums on climate change.

 Seminars on climate change



PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME OF THE NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION BIS MSI

More than ever, the context of the increasing globalisation of the economy urges trade unions to join forces around the world. Decent Work is not just a concept, an objective or a right. Decent Work is indispensable for good democratic work. BIS MSI believes that decent work is a fundamental tool for preventing and eradicating poverty and inequality.

The main activities of the non-profit organisation BIS-MSI are situated within the four pillars of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda, namely creating employment with dignity, guaranteeing rights at work, extending social protection and promoting social dialogue. Based on a socially liberal vision of society, BIS-MSI aims to promote a democratic, just, sustainable and inclusive society where human rights are essential

BIS-MSI supports trade union organisations in several partner countries. In doing so, the organisation promotes an integrated approach to sustainable development based on a just transition where social progress, climate protection and economic needs are accommodated within a framework of democratic governance, where labour and other human rights are respected and gender equality is achieved.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development: The UN expects more cooperation: between businesses, governments, citizens and organisations, but also between all players. Technology, knowledge sharing, trade, finance and data are very important.



Trade union organisations aren't able to realise the SDGs on their own. Partnerships with national and international organisations aimed at contributing to sustainable development are essential. Within alliances at national, regional and international level, each partner can learn from each other, share experiences and join forces to take action. The BIS-MSI program focus on a multi-actor approached. Through the South-South and Triangular activities, BIS-MSI and her partner organisation have manage to capitalize a number of good practice which have been shared through various networks.

// GLOBALISATION OF THE ECONOMY URGES TRADE UNIONS TO JOIN FORCES AROUND THE WORLD



Conclusion

The inspiring examples and good practices clearly show that trade unions can play a major role in the realisation of the SDGs. Both small initiatives and actions at a national and international level contribute to these goals.

Through years of support and cooperation with all its partner organisations, BIS-MSI has played its part in working together towards the realisation of Agenda 2030 in a practical and pragmatic way.

However, trade unions are not alone in the social dialogue. In order to realise the SDGs, all social partners, governments, employers,... must work together with the common focus "leave no one behind".



Annex

The objectives listed below are SDG sub goals to which partner organisations can contribute:



SDG 1

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

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro-finance

- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions



SDG 2

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment 2



SDG 3

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks



SDG 4

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries



SDG 5

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels



SDG 8

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

8.5 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



SDG 10

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality



SDG 12

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature



SDG 13

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities



SDG 16

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



SDG 17

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts



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