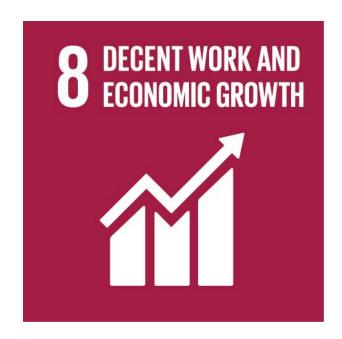






SDG 8





Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Economic growth should be a positive force for the whole planet. We must make sure that financial progress creates decent and fulfilling jobs while not harming the environment. We must protect labour rights and once and for all put a stop to modern slavery and child labour. If we promote job creation with expanded access to banking and financial services, we can make sure that everybody gets the benefits of entrepreneurship and innovation.

More jobs

Cumulative changes in euro area GDP and employment since the start of the crisis

(cumulative changes; percentages; thousands)

- losses/rebounds of euro area GDP (left-hand scale)
- change in employment following onset of Great Recession (right-hand scale)
- change in employment following onset of interim rebound (right-hand scale)
- change in employment following onset of double dip (right-hand scale)
- change in employment following onset of recovery (right-hand scale)

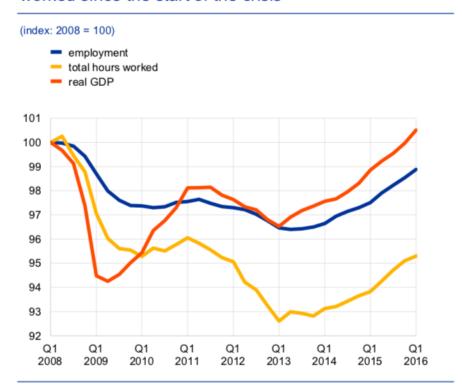






Better jobs

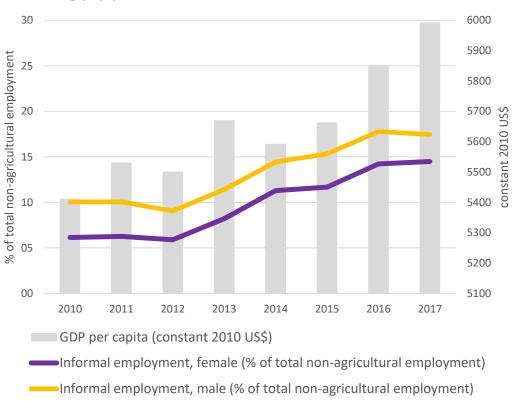
Evolution of real GDP, employment and total hours worked since the start of the crisis



Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.



Evolution of informal employment and GDP growth in Serbia



Source: World Development Indicators

More inclusive jobs



- Those facing multiple barriers to enter the labour market.
 - Youth NEET
 - Women rural/domestic labour
 - Ethnic minorities
 - People with disabilities
 - Long-term unemployed
 - With low educational attainment
 - Entitled to a combination of financial social assistance and/or remittances.

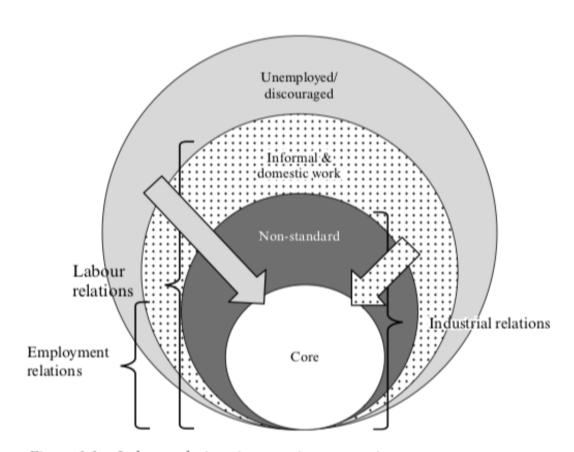


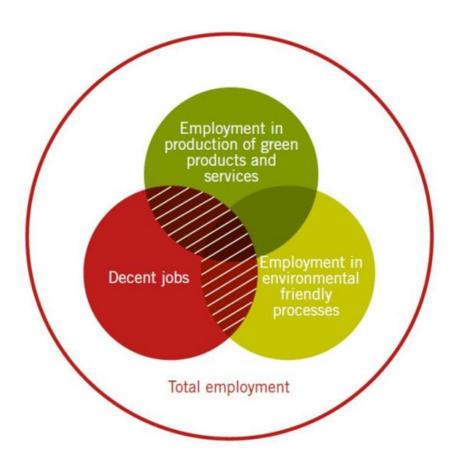
Figure 1.1 Labour relations in emerging economies

(Hayter, 2018: 21)

Greener jobs



Empowered lives
Resilient nations



Environment Impact

Green, but not decent

- Informal waste collectors and processors
- Electronics recycling without adequate occupational safety
- Low-wage installers of solar panels

Neither green nor decent

- Coal mining with inadequate safety
- Hog slaughterhouse workers

Green and decent

- Unionized wind and solar power job
- Green architects
- Well-paid public transit employees

Decent, but not green

- Unionized car manufacturing workers
- Chemical engineers
- Airline pilots

Decent work

(Peleah, 2015)





8.1.1 – 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita and per employed person	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries , by sex and migrant status
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption , domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment , as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy



Supporting the creation of national employment strategy to better plan future labor demand and supply.

Modernization of Employment Service Agencies to streamline labor intermediation and ALMPs

Labor Market and Social Inclusion in ECA

Development, adaptation and implementation of new tools for career counseling, job search and entrepreneurship

• for youth

All projects at the regional level assumes a holistic approach to employment policy considering not only ALMPs but also social protection, vocational education, and SME growth.

Territorial Employment Pacts seek to stimulate local public institutions, social partners, and private sector to assume proactive roles in overcoming local economic barriers and bolstering employment. Employment acceleration programmes are initiated with a special focus on vulnerable individuals e.g. youth, rural women and long-term unemployed.

Integrated Case Management
is regarded as a bulwark against
social exclusion through
effective cooperation among
public employment services
and centres for social welfare
coordinating services for labour
market and social protection.

This country profile provides a synopsis of the interface between social protection services and labor market.





Pensioner

Not-in-employment



all except nonpoor inactive. Copayment (20%) by patients required unless exempted.





Intended for FSA or unemployment benefit recipients and families where total monthly income per family member (including the children) must be lower than 26% of MW. Child allowance (7-12% of MW) if student until 18. Parental allowance (83% of MW) for the third child. Allowance for disabled children (49% of MW), Oneoff benefit for the first child (50% of MW). 77% enrolment cost subsidy in public kindergartens. Cash benefit to foster families for orphans (81% of MW).



Poverty-alleviating noncontributory means-tested financial social assistance (FSA) for work-able and not work-able households who lack livelihood. The amount is halved by the 4th year. Housing and heating allowances for continuous All FSA recipients. FSA recipients are obliged to register to PES and accept any job offer including public works.



A person (26+) who cannot perform the basic living functions can benefit from long-term care including healthcare. This means-tested benefit accounts up to 43% of the minimum wage and can be cash or in-kind.

Work-able unemployed job-seekers with min 9 months of prior insurance are entitled to monthly benefit: 50% of reference earnings for 1 year and 40% for the remaining period. The amount cannot be higher than 80% of the national average monthly net salary. Possible to combine with child allowance if eligible.



The benefit is suspended if the beneficiary becomes economically active, refuses to take a job, education or training offered by the PES, does not register with the PES, or fails to notify the PES of personal status updates.



With minimum 15 years of service, legal retirement age is 62 for women, 64 for men. Deferment possible for 3 years. Min pension is 82% of minimum wage. No additional benefit for dependents.

"Family pension" begins, Spouses, divorced spouses and children included if eligible. The amount is calculated as % of the old age or invalidity pension that the deceased person was receiving at the time of death.



58% not-in-employment 42% employed

15



26

Compulsory 6 months insurance prior

to sick leave. Compensation rate is at

least 70% of the basis. First 30 days

paid by the employer; the rest by the

Health Insurance Fund.

Work or non-work related disease may cause general or occupational invalidity. The benefit amount varies from 37% to 80% of the pension basis. Dependents cannot benefit. The degree of invalidity is reassessed. Pension becomes permanent if no improvement. Occupational rehabilitation and workplace adaptation services available for partially invalid.



64

Occupational diseases/injuries do not require prior insurance period. Medical treatment is fully covered. Insured workers earn 100% of monthly average net earnings. More than 50% reduction in working capacity leads to invalidity. Invalidity pension is terminated if a person receives earnings from employment.

Old age pension is suspended if pensioner receives earning from employment. However, increased period of employment may result in increased pension amount.

Cash and in-kind benefits for economically active mothers during pregnancy, delivery and paid maternity leave (9 months). Compulsory 6 months insurance prior to maternity leave. The benefit amounts to 100% of mother's average monthly net wage.

Abbreviations

80+

FSA: Financial Social Assistance MW: Minimum Wage PES: Public Employment Service CSW: Centre for Social Work

Key takeaways



- Economic growth does not automatically translates into better labour market outcomes.
- The quality of jobs created matters for the sustainability of labour market outcomes.
- Who gets and who does not get the job matter.
- Material footprint of jobs does matter for SDG8.
- UNDP implements a holistic approach to employment policy considering inter alia active labour market policy, social protection, vocational education, SME growth, care services.
- Robust statistics across time and countries needed to systematically measure labour market performance.
- No prospect for success without partnerships.