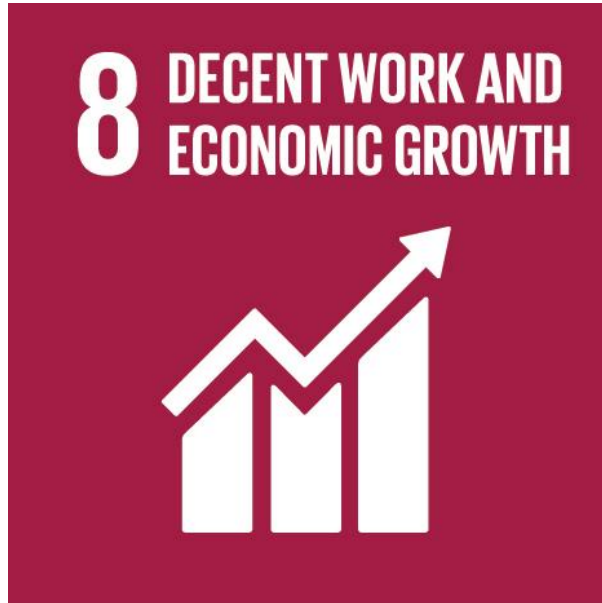




*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

SDG 8



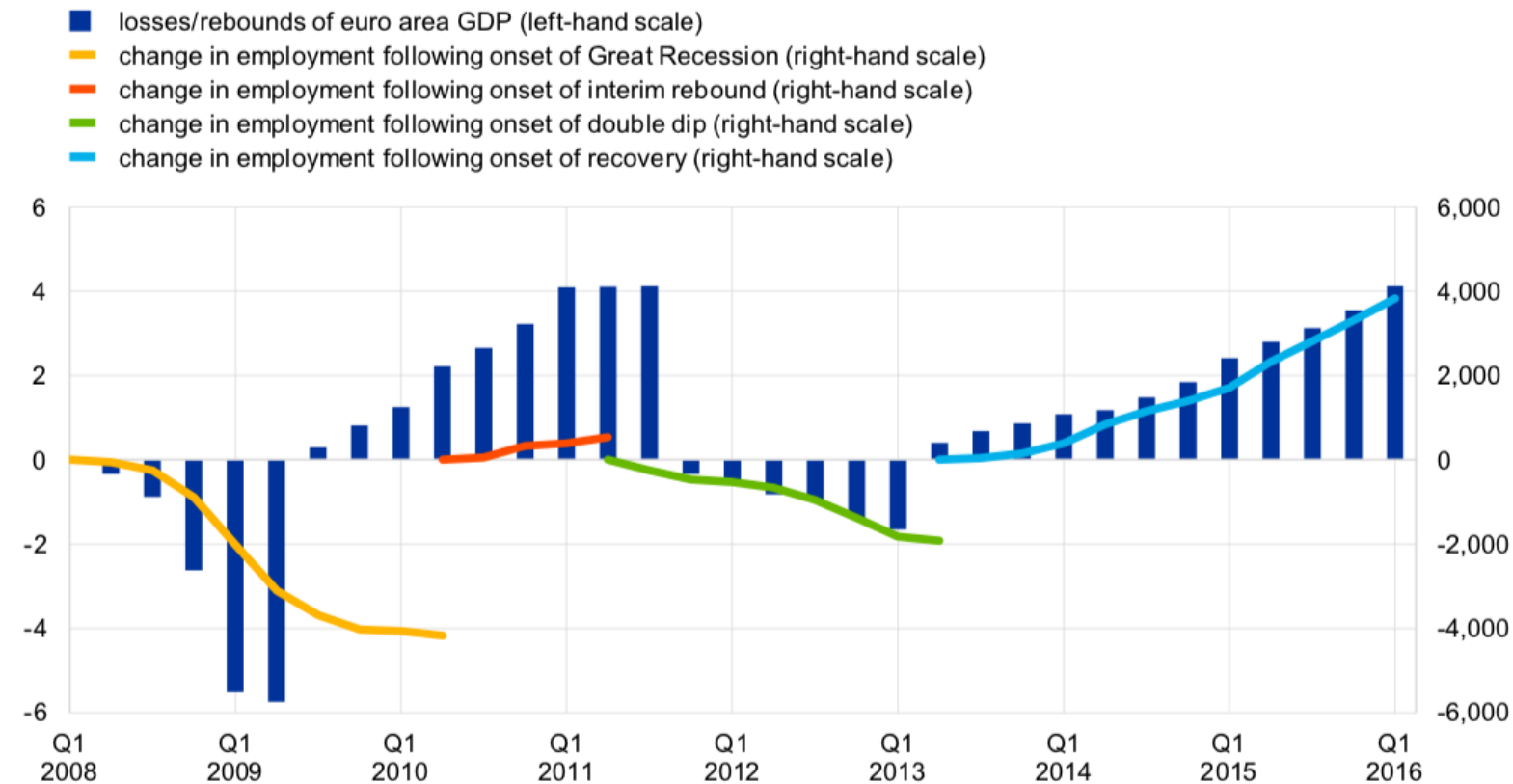
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

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)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.

Better jobs

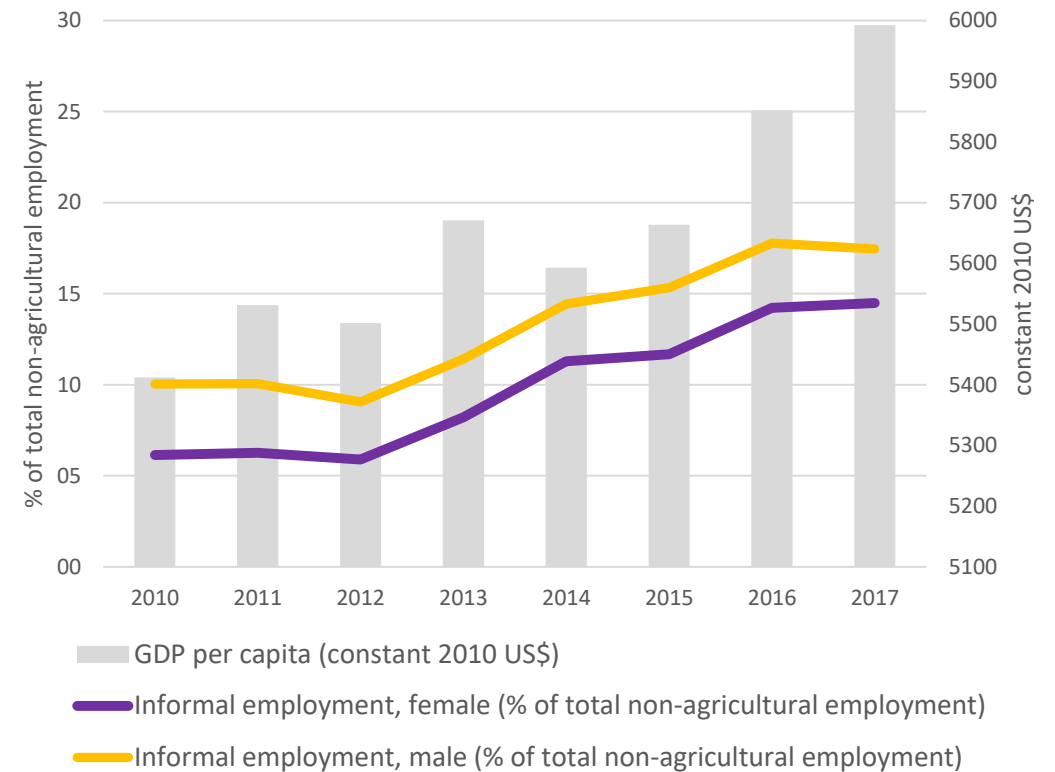
Evolution of real GDP, employment and total hours worked since the start of the crisis

(index: 2008 = 100)



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.

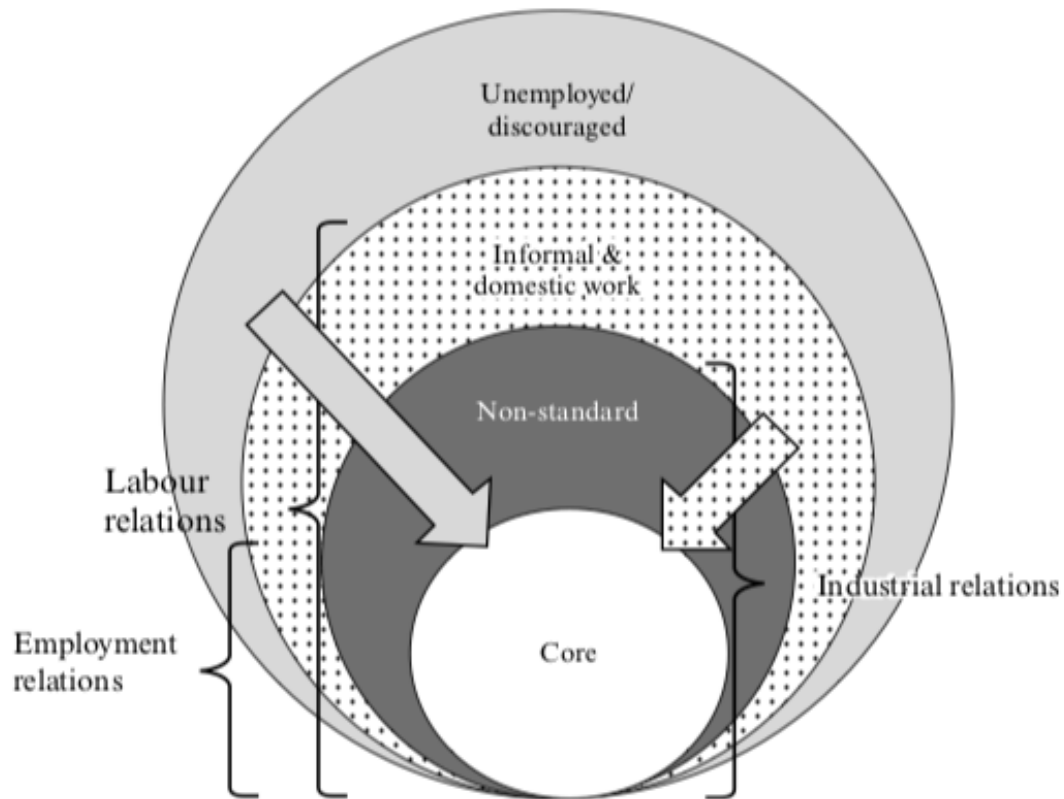
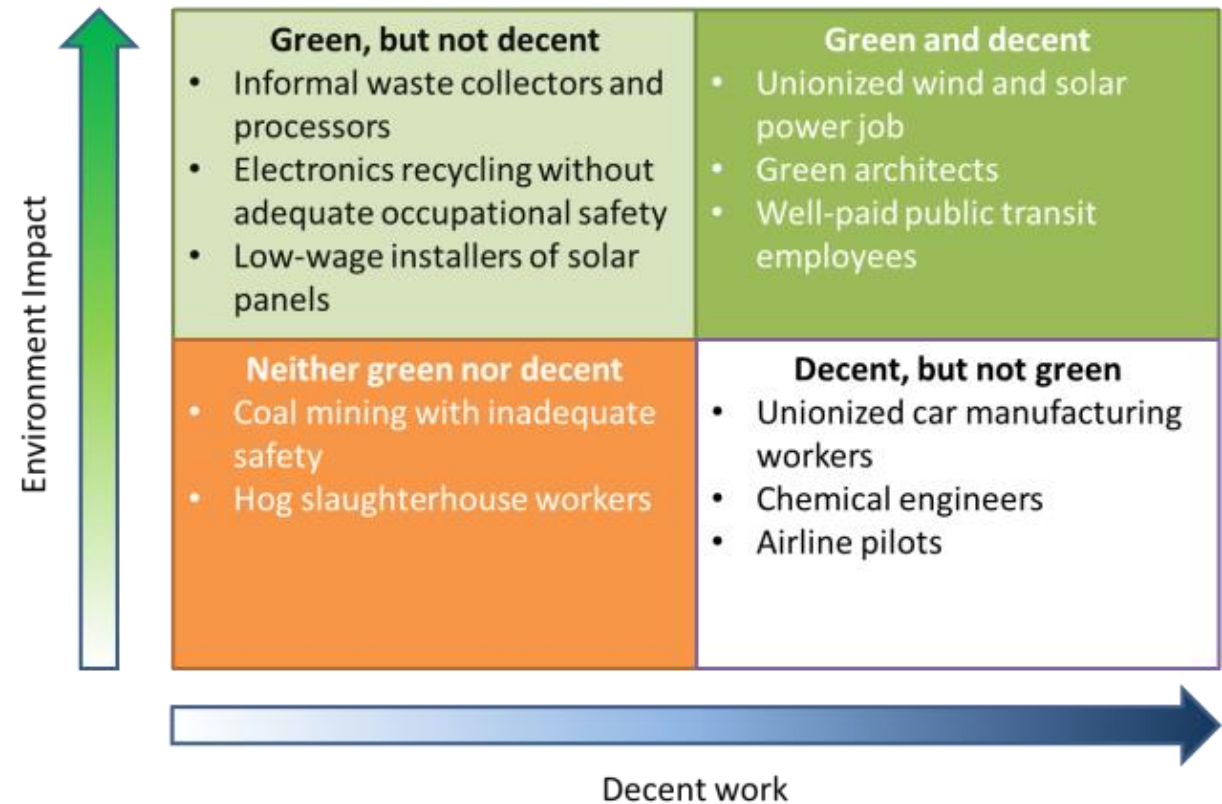


Figure 1.1 Labour relations in emerging economies

([Hayter](#), 2018: 21)

Greener jobs



(Peleah, 2015)

SDG 8 indicators

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

Labor Market and Social Inclusion in ECA

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

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

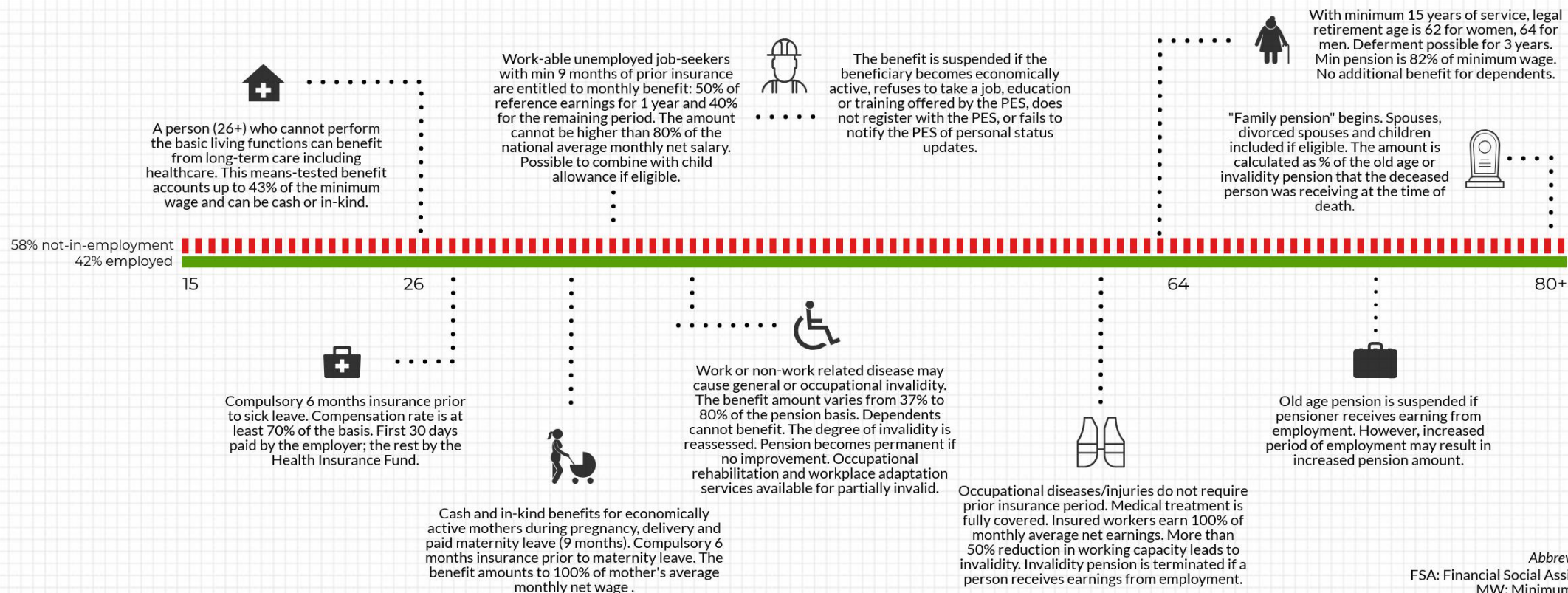
All projects at the regional level assumes a **holistic approach to employment policy** considering not only ALMPs but also social protection, vocational education, and SME growth.

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.

FYR Macedonia: Social Protection from Labor Market Angle

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



Abbreviations
 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**.