ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

The Indonesian government established a National SDG Coordination Team under the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS). Its role is to coordinate the SDG implementation process among the relevant actors.

Trade unions have been consulted on SDG implementation and invited to present their priorities to the government. However, while the government’s policy is to incorporate the SDGs into its existing development plan, very few of the priority issues proposed by trade unions were taken on board.

The Indonesian government is reporting on national SDG implementation through various publications which are made publicly available online. As the implementation of the SDG objectives has been incorporated across the different (long, medium, and short-term) stages of the national development plan, financing will be allocated through the state budget annually.

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TRANSPARENCY
access to key documents on SDGs programming and/or implementation

CONSULTATION
existence of an official multi-stakeholder platform on the SDGs

SOCIAL DIALOGUE
dialogue among worker, employer and government representatives on SDG implementation
WHERE TO NEXT?
TRADE UNION RECIPE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

The Indonesian government must prioritise the following objectives: improve wages and social protection measures to eradicate poverty; ensure gender equality and women’s position in the labour market and improve working and living conditions for workers to reduce inequalities; secure the freedom of association to promote peace, justice and strong institutions.

To ensure the effective implementation of these objectives, the Indonesian government should:

• Establish the implementation of the SDGs as a standalone national commitment, rather than simply aligning their implementation with the existing national development plan.
• Ensure budgetary allocations and financing for each of the selected SDG objectives.
• Publish regular updates on the progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

Despite Indonesia’s Gini ratio index declining in from 0.408 in 2015 to 0.397 in 2016, the country remains one of the most unequal in the world, demonstrating the importance of prioritising SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). As outlined above, there is an important gender component to these inequalities. Pronounced occupational segregation and women’s limited prospects for career progression result in unequal vocational and income opportunities in the labour market. Due to precariousness and informality, many workers are trapped in a permanent state of transition. Again, women are hit particularly hard and regularly fluctuate from economic inactivity to low-paid factory work in home-based settings. Strengthening the position of these workers within global supply chains and improving their working conditions is key to reducing inequalities in the country.

There has been no involvement of trade unions or civil society in the design of the National Action Plan on climate change, which intends to fulfil SDG 13 (climate action), and there is limited information on its implementation.

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