The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

Extended Report

-Goal 8-

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Note: The UN Statistics Division (UNSD) prepares the annual *The Sustainable Development Goals Report*, also known as the glossy report, based on storyline inputs submitted by UN international agencies in their capacity as mandated custodian agencies for the SDG indicators. However, due to space constraints, not all information received from custodian agencies is able to be included in the final glossy report. Therefore, in order to provide the general public with all information regarding the indicators, this 'Extended Report' has been prepared by UNSD. It includes all storyline contents for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies and is unedited. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information linked for further information.

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Target 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

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

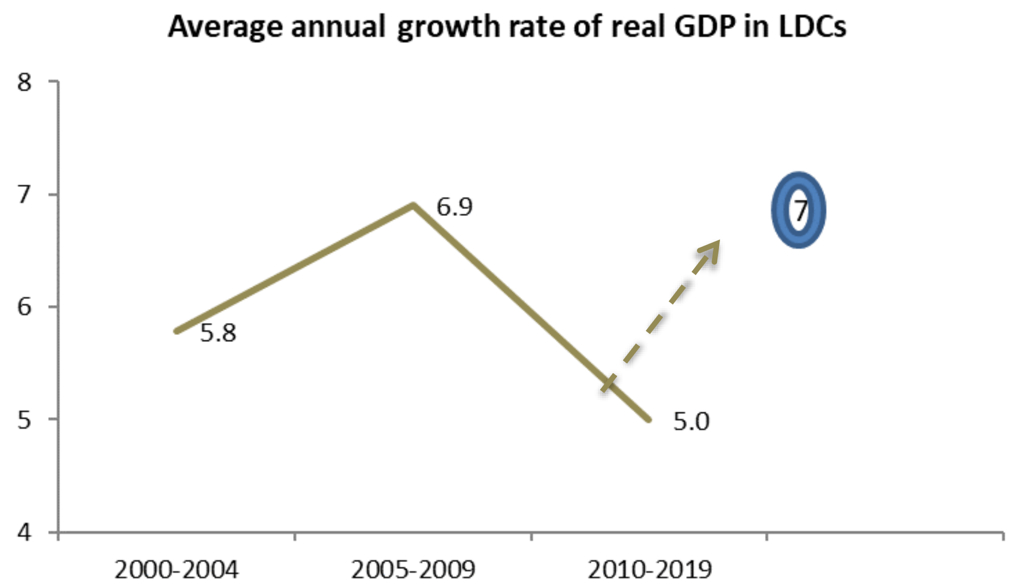
Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth

Following an average growth of about 2 per cent from 2014 to 2018, **global real GDP per capita** increased by only 1.3 per cent in 2019 and is estimated to decline by 4.6 per cent in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Global real GDP per capita is projected to increase by again by 4.3 per cent in 2021 and 3.1 per cent in 2022[1].

The **real GDP** of least developed countries increased by 4.8 per cent in in 2019 and because of the disruption unleashed by the COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to decline by 1.3 per cent in 2020. The real GDP growth of least developed countries is projected to increase again by 4.0 and 5.0 per cent in 2021 and 2022. However, these rates of growth are less than the 7 per cent envisioned by the 2030 Agenda.

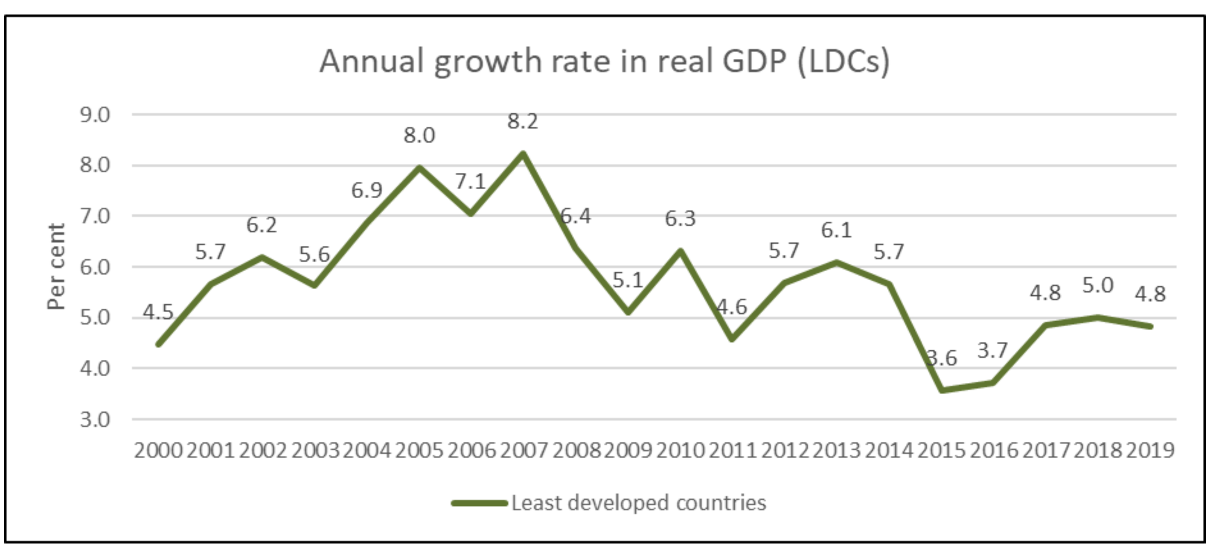
Average annual growth rate of real GDP in LDCs

The growth in real GDP of least developed countries accelerated from an average annual rate of 5.8 per cent in the period 2000 to 2004 to 6.9 per cent in the period 2005 to 2009, before it slowed down to average annual rate of 5.0 per cent in the period 2010 to 2019. This is less than the target of 7 per cent.



Annual growth rate of real GDP in LDCs

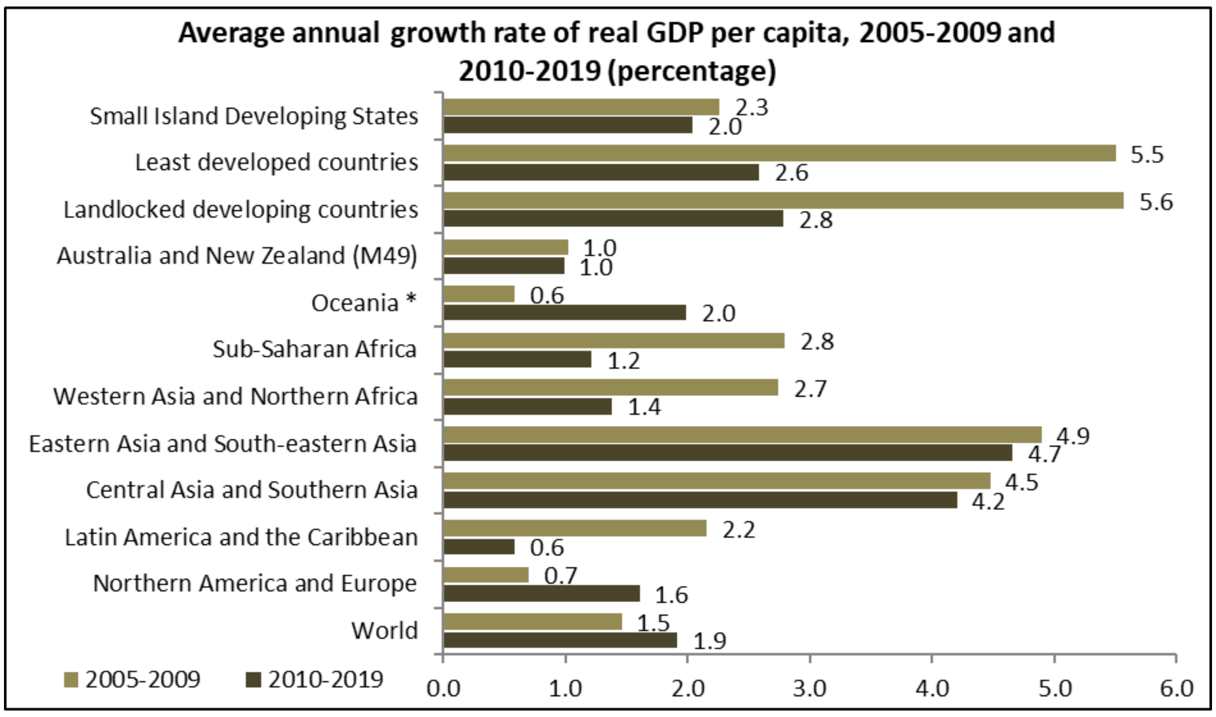
The growth rate of real GDP in least develop countries reach 8.2 per cent in 2007, but subsequently trended downwards to reach a rate 3.7 per cent in 2016. Stronger growth of 4.8, 5.0 and 4.8 per cent were recorded in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. Although least developed countries maintain a real economic growth rate of about 5 per cent since 2017 the 2030 target of 7 per cent seems to be out of reach.



Average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Real GDP per capita for the world as a whole increased on average by 1.9 per cent per year in the 2010-2019 period. That is higher than the 1.5 per cent recorded in the 2005-2009 period, and lower than the 2.0 per cent recorded in the 2000-2004 period. This higher rate of growth in the 2010-2019 period can be attributed to the moderately stronger growth in the Northern America and Europe, Australia and New Zealand, and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) regions in the same period. On the other hand, the average growth in real GDP per capita for least developing countries and landlocked developing countries fell sharply from an average annual rate of 5.5 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively, during the period 2005-2009 to 2.6 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively, in the period 2010-2019.

[1] World Economic Situation and Prospects 2021 (un.org)



Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Sustained and inclusive economic growth is necessary to achieve sustainable development. The 1.3 per cent growth rate of real GDP per capita for the world in 2019 was however, significantly less than the most recent highest growth rate of 3.2 per cent attained in 2010. Real GDP per capita for the LDCs increased by 2.4 per cent in 2019 compared to increases of 3.9 per cent in 2010.

Progress analysis: *See progress chart*

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Custodian agency(ies):

UNSD

Target 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

Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Custodian agency(ies):

ILO

Target 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

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Lockdown measures threaten the livelihoods of 1.6 billion informal economy workers

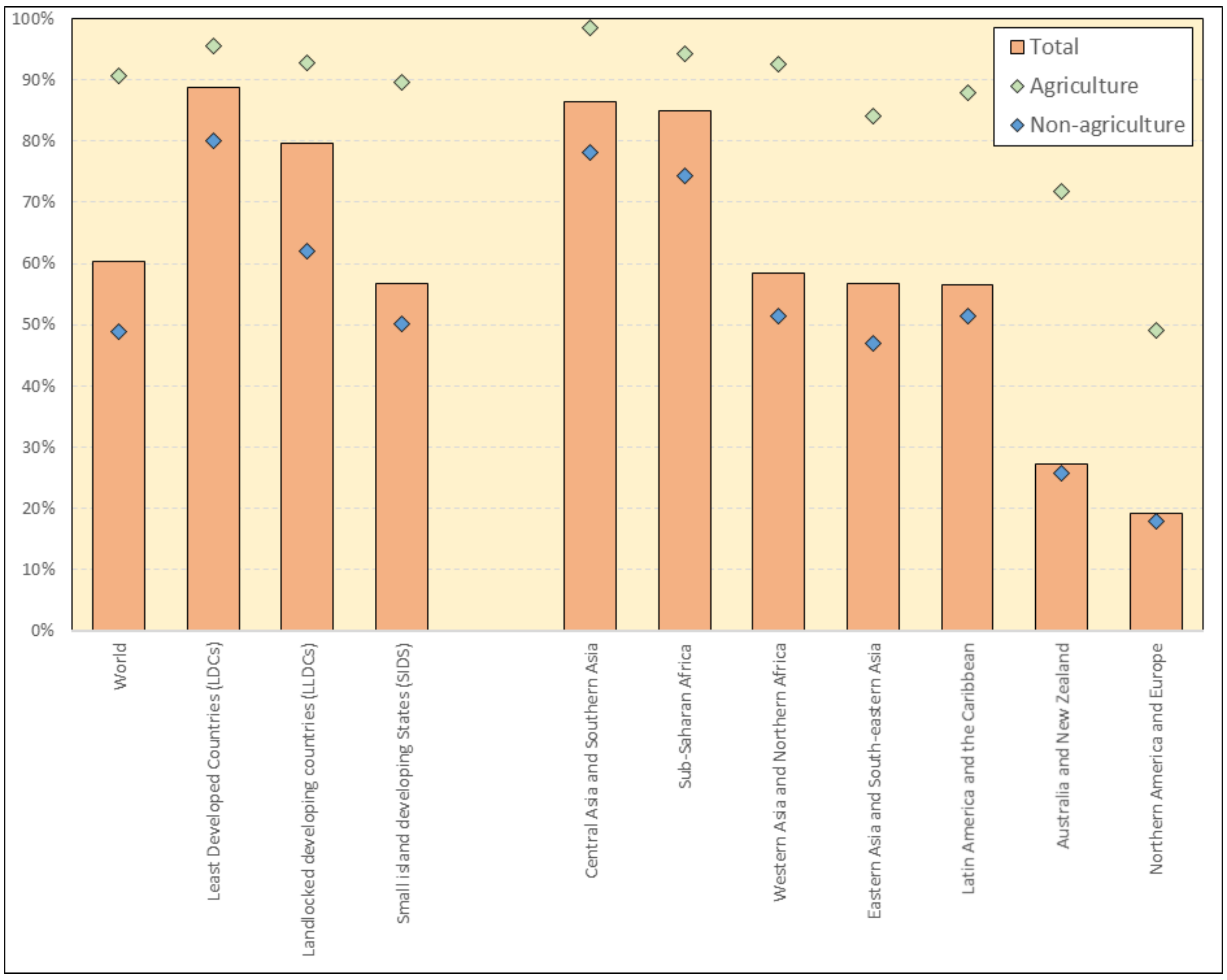
Prior to the onset of the pandemic, informal employment represented 60.2 per cent of global employment. In other words, 2 billion people worldwide worked in the informal economy in jobs that are characterized by a lack of basic protection, including social protection coverage. They often have poor access to health-care services and have no income replacement in case of sickness or lockdown. Many of them have no possibility to telework. Confinement measures that force them to stay home means losing their jobs and their livelihoods.

This is particularly worrisome for workers in Least Developed Countries, where the share of informal employment in total employment was 88.7 per cent in 2019. Across regions, Central Asia and Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa had similarly high shares, at 86.3 per cent and 84.9 per cent, respectively. More than half of employment was informal in another three regions -- Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia and Northern Africa, and Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia – while it was less than one-fifth of employment in Northern America and Europe. In all regions, informal employment was consistently much more prominent in agriculture. Globally, the share of informal employment was 90.7 per cent in agriculture, compared to 48.9 per cent in non-agricultural activities.

Given the prevalence of informal employment especially in low-income countries, large numbers of workers face a high risk of falling into poverty due to the pandemic. By late April 2020, almost 1.4 billion informal economy workers lived and worked in countries with full or partial lockdowns. Taking into account the additional effects of sectoral risk – employment status, the size of enterprises and different levels of lockdown measures (full, partial and weak measures) – results in an even higher estimate of the impact of COVID-19 on informal economy workers. This estimate suggests that almost 1.6 billion informal economy workers, accounting for 76 per cent of informal employment worldwide, were significantly impacted by the lockdown measures and/or working in the hardest-hit sectors. Among them, women were overrepresented in high-risk sectors: 42 per cent of women workers were working in those sectors, compared to 32 per cent of men.

While informal employment tends to increase during crises, often acting as a “default” option for survival or maintaining income, the limitations on the movement of people and goods during the COVID-19 pandemic have restricted this type of coping mechanism. This, in turn, has left informal workers and their families in a highly precarious position, exposed to sudden income losses and facing heightened risks of falling into poverty.

Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sector, 2019



Source: ILO estimates

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Third edition https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_743146.pdf

Custodian agency(ies):

ILO

Target 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

Indicator 8.4.1/12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

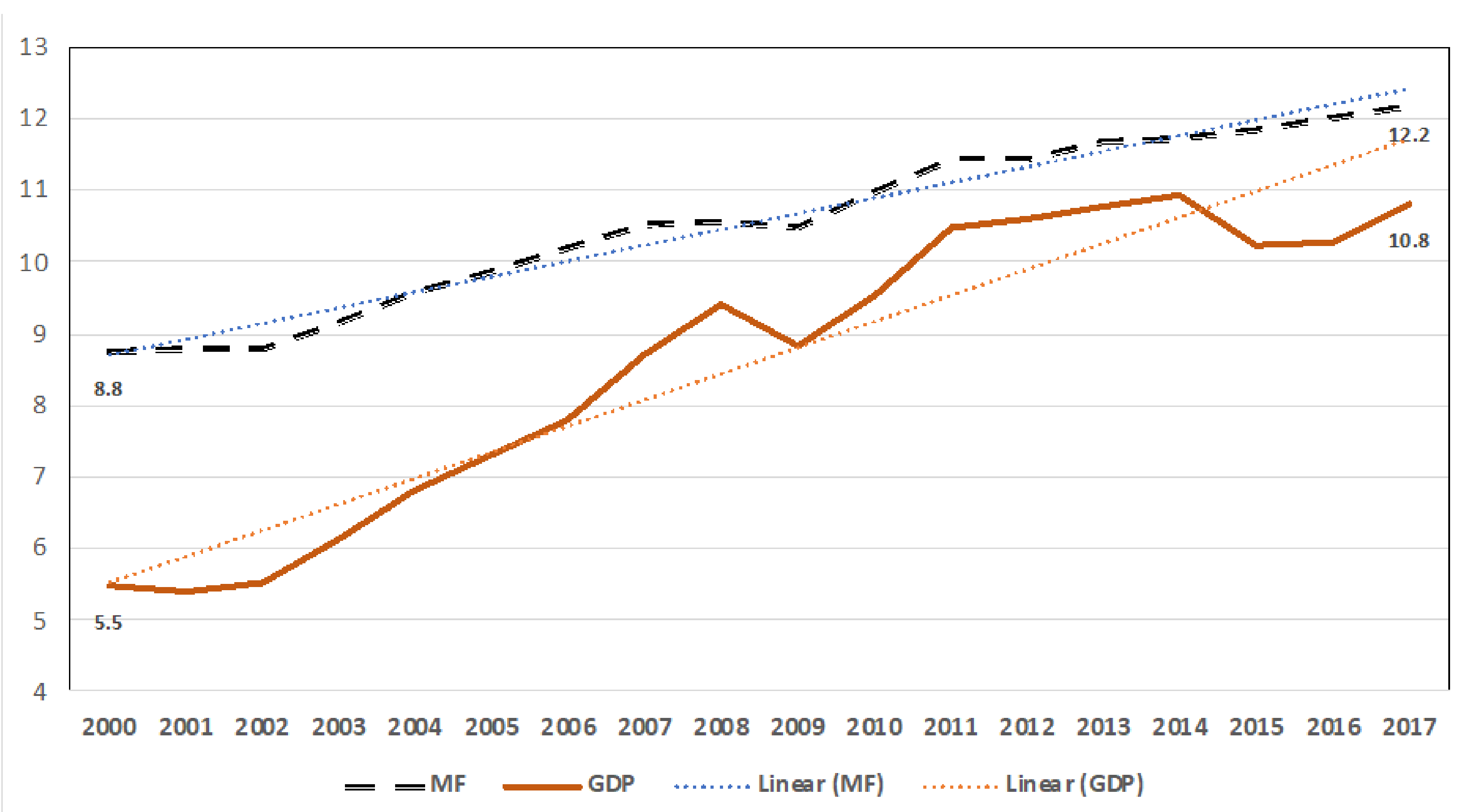
Economic growth is still strongly dependent on natural resource usage

The "material footprint" of an economy quantifies the amount of raw materials extracted globally – across the entire supply chain – to meet its domestic consumption needs. It reflects the amount of primary materials required, including biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metallic minerals, to meet basic needs.

The global material footprint rose from 8.8 metric tons per capita in 2000 to 12.2 metric tons in 2017 – an increase of almost 40 per cent. Concurrently, GDP per capita increased by more than 50 per cent, from 5.5 thousand US dollars per capita in 2000 to 10.8 thousand US dollars per capita in 2017. Similar trends for MF and GDP reveal the world´s continuous reliance on natural resources for economic growth. However, on a global level, MF per capita increased at a slower rate than GDP per capita – indicating relative decoupling. Across much of the developing world, an increase in material footprint is required to enhance the living standards of growing populations. However, at the same time, it is essential to decrease reliance on raw materials and increase recycling, and circular economy approaches to reduce environmental pressures and impact.

Global averages mask realities on a regional level. High-income countries tend to outsource their material- and energy-intensive production stages to less resource-efficient countries. This reduces countries´ MF but shifts the production and environmental burdens to less resource-efficient countries that further increases the overall MF.

Material footprint (metric tons per capita) and GDP (thousand US$ per capita), 2000-2017



Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):

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Custodian agency(ies):

UNEP

Indicator 8.4.2/12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

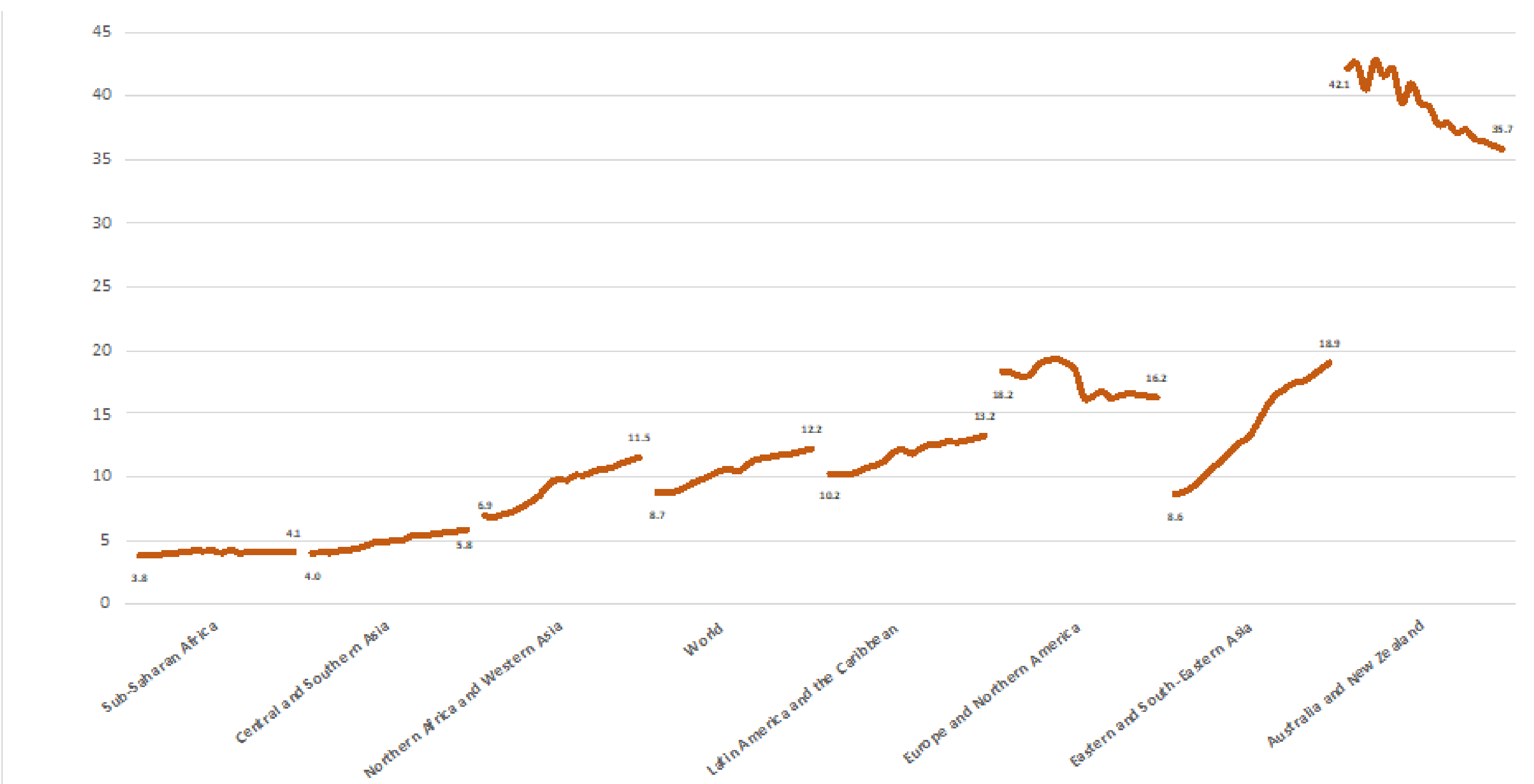
The world´s reliance on natural resources continued to increase in the last two decades

“Domestic material consumption (DMC)” is another measure for material flow. It measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy to meet its consumption needs and is an important assessment of the absolute level of resource usage. Globally, domestic material consumption per capita rose by more than 40 per cent from 8.7 metric tons per capita in 2000 to 12.2 metric tons per capita in 2017. All regions, except Europe and Northern America, and Australia and New Zealand experienced significant increases in the past two decades. Despite the promising decreasing trends in the last two decades, DMC per capita in Europe and Northern America; Australia and New Zealand, and East and South-Eastern Asia still outweighs the global average by far.

Total Domestic Material consumption in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia more than doubled from 2000 to 2017, mainly due to rapid industrialization. An increase of domestic material consumption is natural to parallel population growth and people’s basic needs and ensure economic growth; however, DMCs current global average is not sustainable for all regions. Circular economy approaches help to ease the path for sustainable consumption and production and can further decrease DMC per capita in the future.

Large numbers of domestic material consumption put ecosystems and the environment at risk of further depletion and deterioration. Urgent action and holistic approaches are needed to decrease the world´s reliance on natural resources and strengthen nature´s resilience from anthropogenic stressors.

Domestic material consumption, 2000 to 2017 (metric tons per capita)



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Custodian agency(ies):

UNEP

Target 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

Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

Custodian agency(ies):

ILO

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Global unemployment rises by 33 million in 2020, with another 81 million pushed out of the labour force

Global unemployment increased by 33 million to 220 million in 2020, with the unemployment rate increasing by 1.1 percentage points to 6.5 per cent. However, unemployment numbers reflect only a small proportion of the jobs lost in the COVID-19 crisis. Many people who wished to have a job became inactive because they could not see any opportunity to search for a job successfully, or they were simply unable to do so owing to the COVID-19 restrictions. With 81 million people moving from employment to inactivity, the global labour force participation rate dropped by 2.2 percentage points in 2020 to 58.7 per cent.

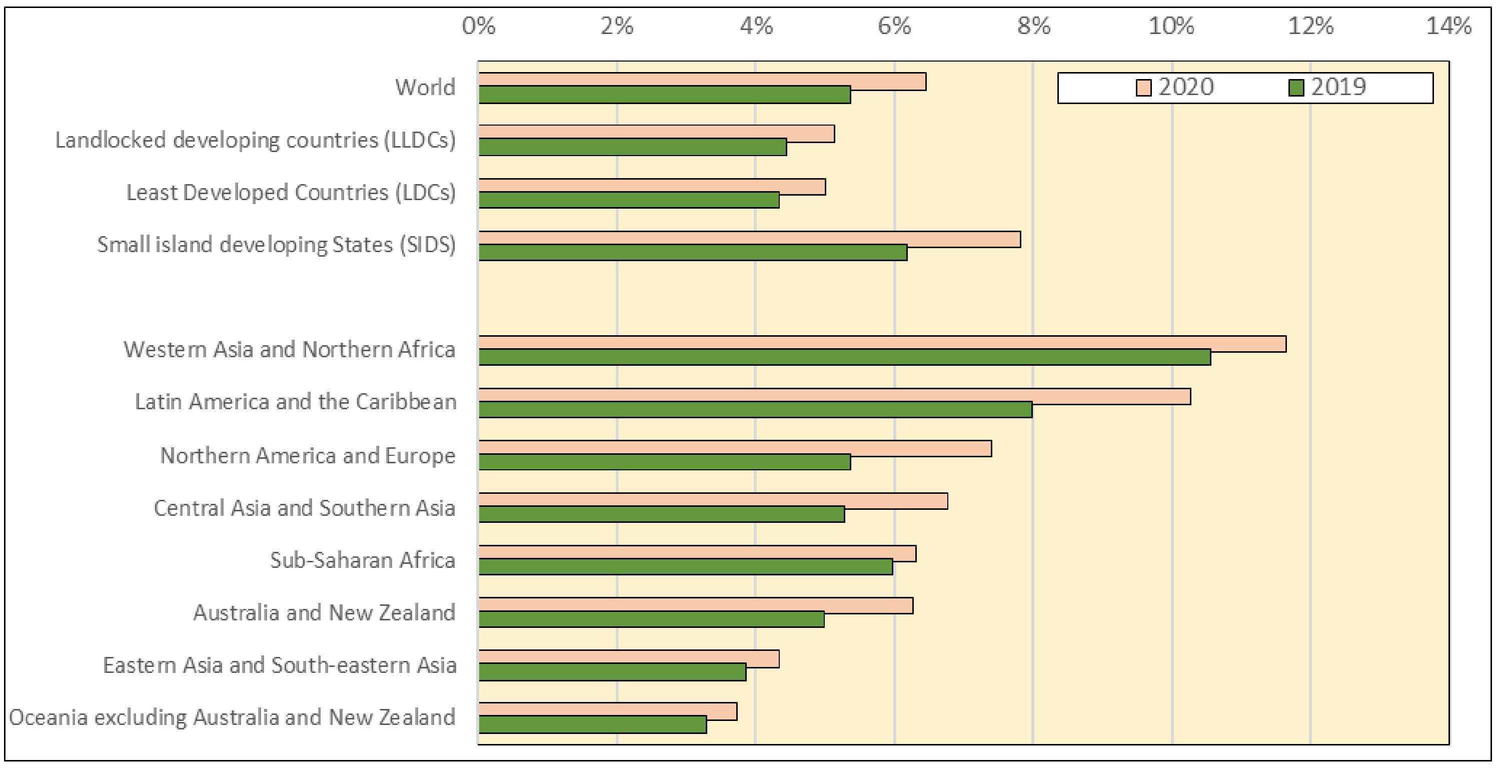
Moreover, changes in the unemployment rate do not reflect the reduction in working hours for those that remained employed. In 2020, 8.8 per cent of global working hours were lost relative to the fourth quarter of 2019, which is equivalent to 255 million full-time jobs (assuming a 48-hour working week). These working-hour losses were about four times greater than during the global financial crisis in 2009.

While unemployment rates increased in 2020 in all regions, there was considerable variation. Two regions – Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America and Europe – recorded rate increases of at least 2 percentage points. In contrast, the unemployment rate increased more mildly in Sub-Saharan Africa (+0.3 percentage point) and Oceania (+0.4 percentage point, excluding Australia and New Zealand). However, it is important to note that in contexts with little or no unemployment insurance, financial support or savings, workers may not be able to afford being unemployed and resort to taking up any work available.

Youth and women were especially hard hit by the crisis, with employment losses in 2020 of 8.7 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively, as opposed to 3.7 per cent for adults and 3.9 per cent for men. Before the onset of the pandemic, youth were already three times more likely to be unemployed than adults. Outside developed countries, jobless youth, including those about to enter the labour market, did not generally move into unemployment but, rather, dropped out of the labour force, or delayed their entry into it. This explains why the global number of unemployed young people did not increase. Women were also more likely than men to become inactive during this crisis, further increasing the longstanding gender gaps in labour force participation rates.

The COVID-19 crisis is also particularly affecting those who were already facing discrimination, stigma and exclusion prior to the pandemic, such as persons with disabilities. This is alarming since the unemployment rate for people with disabilities was already higher than for those without in about two-thirds of countries with available data. While in most high-income countries the unemployment rate among people with disabilities is higher, in many developing countries it is lower than for people without disabilities. Because of the absence or inadequacy of disability-related benefits and, more generally, of social protection floors in developing countries, people with disabilities often simply cannot afford to stay unemployed. The unemployment rate also does not capture the reality that people with disabilities are less likely to participate in the labour force than those without disabilities.

Unemployment rate, 2019 and 2020



Source: ILOSTAT, ILO modelled estimates, November 2020

Progress analysis: *See progress chart*

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Seventh edition https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_767028.pdf
- ILO and OECD, The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on jobs and incomes in G20 economies https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---cabinet/documents/publication/wcms_756331.pdf
- ILOSTAT blog "International Day of Persons with Disabilities: How disability affects labour market outcomes" https://ilostat.ilo.org/international-day-of-persons-with-disabilities-how-disability-affects-labour-market-outcomes/

Custodian agency(ies):

ILO

Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

Even before the onset of the pandemic, more than one out of every five youth not in education, employment or training

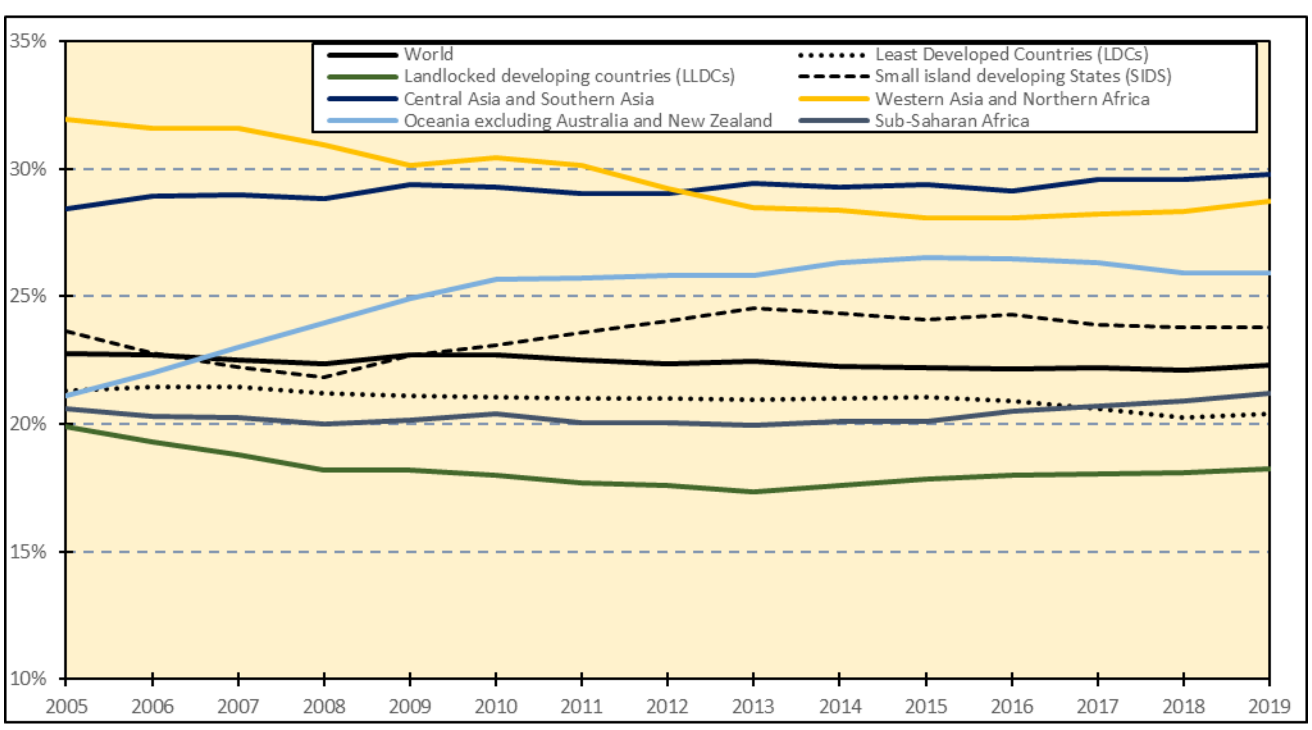
Globally, the proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) has shown no significant signs of improvement in more than a decade: the rate was 22.3 per cent in 2019, compared to 22.8 per cent in 2005. In other words, more than one out of every five youth around the world has neither been gaining professional experience through a job nor developing skills through an educational or vocational program. While global figures are not yet available for 2020 as a whole, quarterly figures show the NEET rate increased from the fourth quarter of 2019 to the second quarter of 2020 in 42 out of 49 countries with available data. This is not surprising since lockdown measures from the COVID-19 pandemic caused unprecedented employment losses in 2020 (114 million jobs lost relative to 2019), with higher losses for young workers (8.7 per cent) than for older workers (3.7 per cent). Meanwhile, both technical and vocational education and on-the-job training suffered massive disruption, forcing many to quit their studies.

The situation is likely to remain most dire for young people in Central and Southern Asia and in Western Asia and North Africa, where nearly 30 per cent of the youth were NEET in 2019. These two regions are home to almost half of the world's youth who are not in education, employment or training, although only one-third of youth live there.

Worldwide, female youth are disproportionately not in education, employment or training compared to male youth. In 2019, the global NEET rate was 31.1 per cent for young women, compared to 14.0 per cent for young men. That is, young women were more than twice as likely as young men to be jobless and not in education nor training. Although the share of NEET is higher for women than men in all regions, the magnitude of the gender gap varies across regions. The situation for female youth is particularly alarming in Central and Southern Asia, where nearly one in every two young women was not in education, employment or training in 2019. In Western Asia and North Africa, 40.4 per cent of young women were not in education, employment or training, while the NEET rate was less than half of that for young men (17.7 per cent).

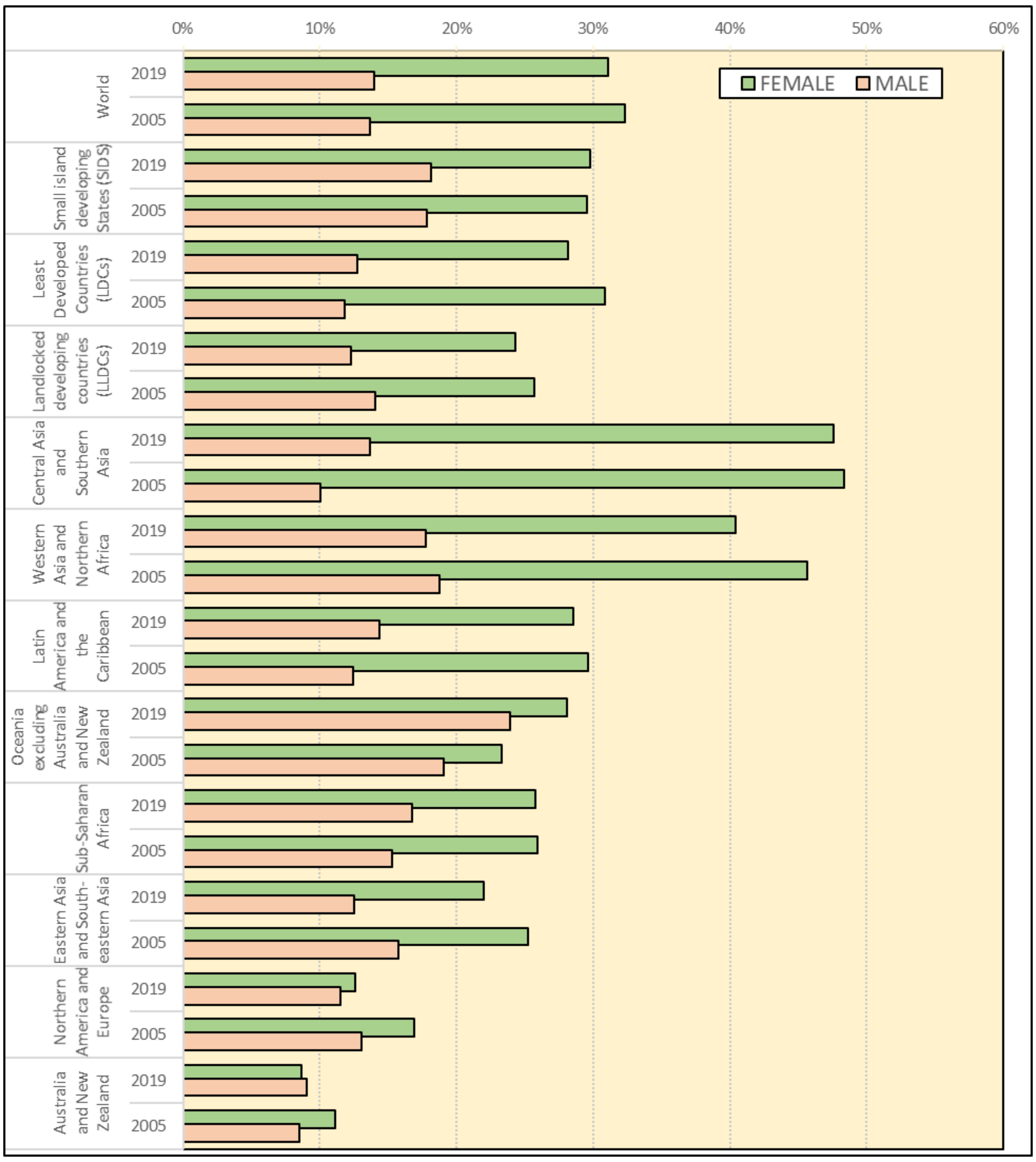
Given that no significant progress was made over the last 15 years to reduce the share of youth who are not in education, employment or training, the COVID-19 crisis will only worsen the situation for young people, especially young women.

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, 2005-2019



Source: ILOSTAT, ILO modelled estimates, November 2020.

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training by sex, 2005 and 2019



Source: ILOSTAT, ILO modelled estimates, November 2020.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ILOSTAT blog: Not in employment, education or training: the reality for many young rural women, available at https://ilostat.ilo.org/not-in-employment-education-or-training-the-reality-for-many-young-rural-women/
- ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Fourth edition https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_745963.pdf
- ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Seventh edition https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_767028.pdf
- Youth & COVID-19: Impacts on jobs, education, rights and mental well-being https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/youth-employment/publications/WCMS_753026/lang--en/index.htm

Custodian agency(ies):

ILO

Target 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

Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Recent years have seen significant progress in the fight against child labour. The current COVID-19 pandemic, however, can potentially reverse the positive trends observed in several countries and further aggravate the problem in regions where child labour has been more resistant to policy and programme measures. The level of global economic integration and the current crisis are likely to have a large and possibly lasting worldwide adverse socio-economic and financial impact. The pandemic is increasing economic insecurity causing disruptions in supply chains, falling commodity prices, in particular oil, and halting the manufacturing industry. The financial markets have been particularly affected, tightening liquidity conditions in many countries and creating unprecedented outflows of capital in many economies.

Two indicators of child labour are presented for the purpose of SDG reporting. Comparable estimates of the proportion of children involved in economic activities at or above age-specific hourly thresholds are available for 96 countries and comparable estimates of the proportion of children involved in a combination of economic activities and unpaid household services at or above age-specific hourly thresholds are available for 89 countries.

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):

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Custodian agency(ies):

ILO, UNICEF

Target 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

Indicator 8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Occupational safety and health takes on even greater importance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

Occupational safety is a core aspect of decent work, and as such, it should be universally guaranteed. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has taken on even greater importance. Yet, too many work accidents still take place every year. In four countries (Cuba, Egypt, State of Palestine, and Uzbekistan) there were more than 10 work-related fatalities per 100’000 workers and non-fatal injuries surpassed 1’000 per 100’000 workers in more than one-third of the countries with available data.

These figures do not take into account COVID-19 infections. If contracted as a result of work, a COVID-19 infection could be considered as a work or employment injury. Indeed, some countries are now considering such infections as work-related injuries. However, most countries consider them to be occupational diseases. These are defined as the result of prolonged exposure to risk factors arising from the work activity, whereas occupational injuries are the result of work accidents and thus exclude cases of occupational diseases. If countries decide differently as to what is counted as an occupational injury, this will make international comparisons of these statistics even more challenging in years to come. It is important to note that occupational injury data typically come from administrative sources, usually derived from insurance records, labour inspection records or records of the labour ministry, implying that national authorities’ decisions on the matter will impact the data coverage. It also highlights the limitations of such data since workers in informal employment often are not covered by the prevailing data sources.

Despite these data limitations, there are some notable patterns. The incidence rate of fatal occupational injuries was higher for migrant workers than for non-migrant workers in 22 out of 34 countries with available data. Migrant workers also had a larger incidence rate of non-fatal occupational injuries than non-migrant workers in 26 of 34 countries. This suggests that migrants are more likely to be exposed to risks and hazards, which may be linked to the type of jobs they occupy. In order to ensure that no one is left behind, targeted measures are needed to promote and extend occupational safety and health to all workers, including migrants.

Across all countries with recent data, the number of occupational injuries per 100’000 workers was higher for men than for women, both for fatal and non-fatal injuries. One possible explanation for this gender dimension of risk exposure could be the concentration or over-representation of male workers in the most unsafe sectors. Indeed, looking at the distribution of occupational injuries by sector of activity, it becomes clear that some sectors are more dangerous than others for workers, at least in terms of the risk of being in a work accident. In general terms, the sectors that seem to concentrate more fatal work accidents were manufacturing, construction, and transportation and storage. In fact, in over two-thirds of countries with available data, each of these sectors was among the top three sectors in terms of the share of fatal occupational injuries. To a lesser (although still noteworthy) degree, work accidents also often arise from agricultural activities. In a little less than a quarter of all countries with data, agriculture appeared among the top three sectors in terms of the share of fatal occupational injuries. This highlights the need for measures and regulations aimed at reducing occupational injuries to take sectoral specificities into account.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ILOSTAT: COVID-19 and the New Meaning of Safety and Health at Work https://ilostat.ilo.org/covid-19-and-the-new-meaning-of-safety-and-health-at-work/

Custodian agency(ies):

ILO

Indicator 8.8.2: Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Respect and promotion of trade union and collective bargaining rights are critical in providing fair and robust solutions to the current health, economic and social crisis and in ensuring respect for all rights guaranteed by ILO standards

While there has been slight progress under SDG indicator 8.8.2 at the global level – with several countries carrying out important changes – violations of workers' and employers' right to organize and bargain collectively remain significant. The global average in 2018 stood at 5.35, little changed from 5.37 in 2017.

This indicator has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible score (indicating higher levels of compliance with freedom of association and collective bargaining rights) and 10 the worst (indicating lower levels of compliance with these rights). In 2018, one region, Western Asia and Northern Africa, registered a deterioration in its level of compliance (with the score rising from 6.42 in 2017 to 6.83 in 2018). Average scores, however, were little changed in the other regions.

Compared to 2015, regions that saw a slight improvement are Oceania (from 1.90 in 2015 to 1.76 in 2018, excluding Australia and New Zealand), Latin America and the Caribbean (from 3.04 in 2015 to 2.97 in 2018) and Sub-Saharan Africa (from 2.24 in 2015 to 2.17 in 2018). Regions showing a deterioration in their levels of compliance are: Australia and New Zealand (from 0.56 in 2015 to 1.68 in 2018), Central Asia and Southern Asia (from 5.19 in 2015 to 5.29 in 2018) and Western Asia and Northern Africa (from 6.54 in 2015 to 6.83 in 2018). In Northern America and Europe, the score was little changed over the period.

The large number of workers and employers who continue to face – at times severe – violations of their right to organize and bargain collectively is particularly concerning given the importance such rights play in providing fair and robust solutions to the current health, economic and social crisis and in ensuring, in this context, respect for all rights guaranteed by ILO standards.

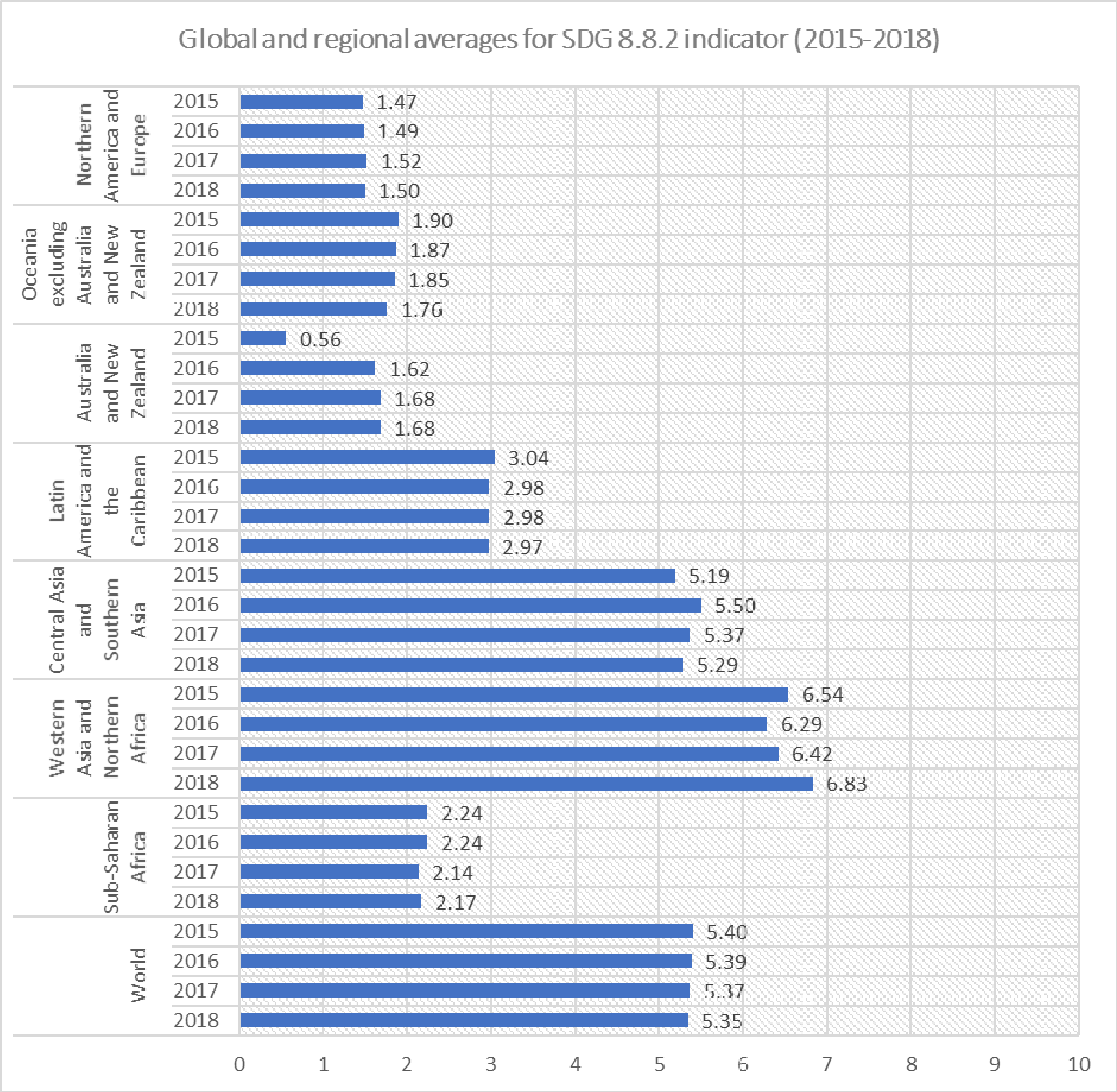
As the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted: "The crisis exposed the blind spots of pre-existing legal and policy frameworks exacerbating inequality and poverty and stalling, or even reversing, the progress made towards sustainable development and towards realizing the SDG8 vision of full, productive and freely chosen employment and decent work for all."[2]

SDG indicator 8.8.2 seeks to measure the level of national compliance with fundamental labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining). It is based on six International Labour Organization (ILO) supervisory body textual sources and also on national legislation. National law is not enacted for the purpose of generating a statistical indicator of compliance with fundamental rights, nor were any of the ILO textual sources created for this purpose. Indicator 8.8.2 is compiled from these sources and its use does not constitute a waiver of the respective ILO Constituents' divergent points of view on the sources' conclusions.

SDG indicator 8.8.2 is not intended as a tool to compare compliance among ILO member States. It should specifically be noted that reporting obligations of an ILO member State to the ILO's supervisory system and thus ILO textual sources are different for ratifying and non-ratifying ILO member States.

Score of level of national compliance of labour rights (Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining) based on ILO textual sources, 2015-2018

[2] International Labour Organization (2021) "Application of International Labour Standards in times of crisis: the importance of international labour standards and effective and authoritative supervision in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Extracts of the General Report Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) at its 91st session (Nov-Dec. 2020)", p.3. See at: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_767351.pdf



Source: ILO calculations based on information from ILO textual sources. Global and regional aggregates are averages weighted by the labour force, covering only countries having ratified ILO Conventions nos. 87 and 98.

Custodian agency(ies):

ILO

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

The worst year on record for international tourism disproportionally affects Small Island Developing States

Tourism is one of the hardest hit sectors by the COVID-19 pandemic, with unprecedented impact from an economic and social point of view. After an almost uninterrupted increase during the 2000-2019 period, international tourist arrivals have fallen by 74 percent in 2020 with respect to 2019. This means the world went from hosting almost 1.5 billion arrivals to around 381 million, going back to the levels of 30 years ago. This translates into an estimated loss of 1.3 trillion USD in global inbound tourism expenditure with respect to 2019, more than 11 times the loss experienced from the 2009 global crisis.

Countries like Spain, Vietnam, the Philippines, Mexico or Iceland, amongst others, have a tourism sector that contributes to over 8 percent of national GDP. The absence of tourism caused by the pandemic has revealed just how important tourism was in sustaining the livelihoods of local populations around the globe, in generating jobs especially for women and disadvantaged groups, in generating income for the protection of our cultural and natural heritage, and as a source of wellbeing and a vehicle mutual understanding and peace.

Due to the main characteristics of SIDS, these countries and territories are disproportionally affected by the COVID-19 global crisis. As shown on the chart below, SIDS are more heavily dependent on international tourism than other countries and rely more strongly on long-haul travel (mostly by air) from other (sub)regions for visitors to arrive, which is the type of travel that has been most affected due to the pandemic and associated restrictions. Amongst SIDS with available data, inbound tourism expenditure represents on average 25 percent of GDP , compared to 5 percent amongst non-SIDS with data. In addition, SIDS with data show that on average arrivals from other (sub)regions represent 87 percent of all arrivals, compared to 61 percent for other countries.

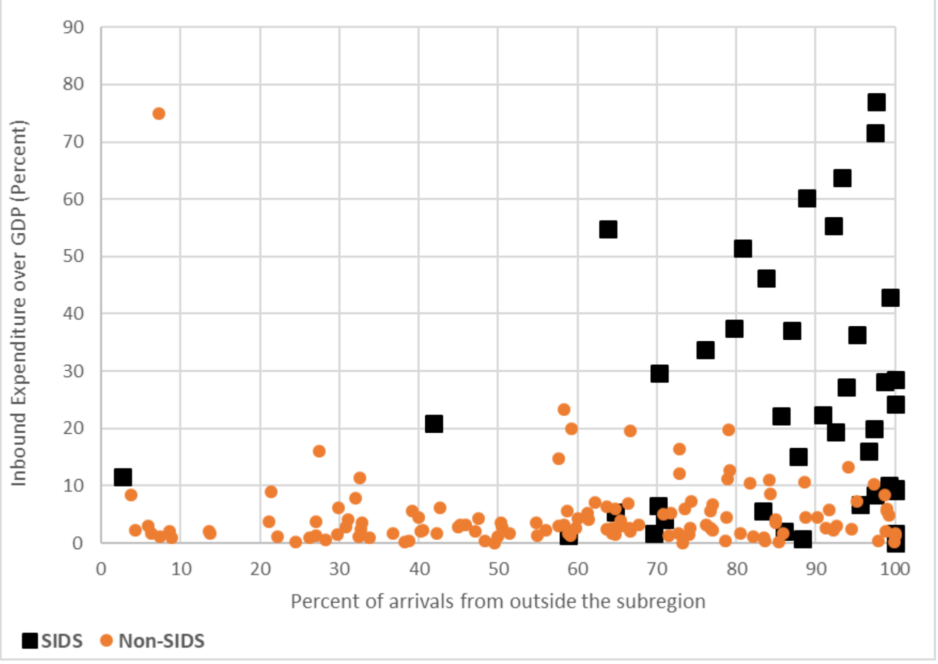
In addition, the scarce data available on domestic tourism in SIDS suggest that domestic tourism markets may not be very strong, with between 1 and 20 percent of overnight stays corresponding to domestic guests for the five countries for which data is available[3]. While worldwide many countries have been able to alleviate the impact of the crisis through the domestic tourism market, which is expected to recover faster than international tourism, this seems not have been a feasible alternative for SIDS in the short term.

Because of these three characteristics:

a) a heavy economic dependence on (international) tourism,
b) largely relying on long-haul air travel for the main source markets, and
c) relatively small domestic markets,

the COVID-19 global crisis has put the governments of SIDS in an extremely disadvantaged situation and the livelihood of their populations at stake. With international tourism not expected to return to 2019 levels for 2.5 to 4 years, this situation could hinder the development of SIDS significantly and affect their ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Percent of GDP represented by inbound tourism expenditure vs percent of arrivals from countries in different subregions amongst all arrivals, by SIDS and other countries



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Impact of COVID-19: https://www.unwto.org/news/2020-worst-year-in-tourism-history-with-1-billion-fewer-international-arrivals
- UNWTO Briefing Note – Tourism and COVID-19, Issue 2. Tourism in SIDS – the challenge of sustaining livelihoods in times of COVID-19: https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284421916
- Tourism data: https://www.unwto.org/tourism-statistics-data
- SDG data: https://www.unwto.org/statistic-data-economic-contribution-of-tourism-and-beyond

Custodian agency(ies):

UNWTO

[3] Cabo Verde, Cuba, Fiji, Seychelles and Timor-Leste

Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator 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

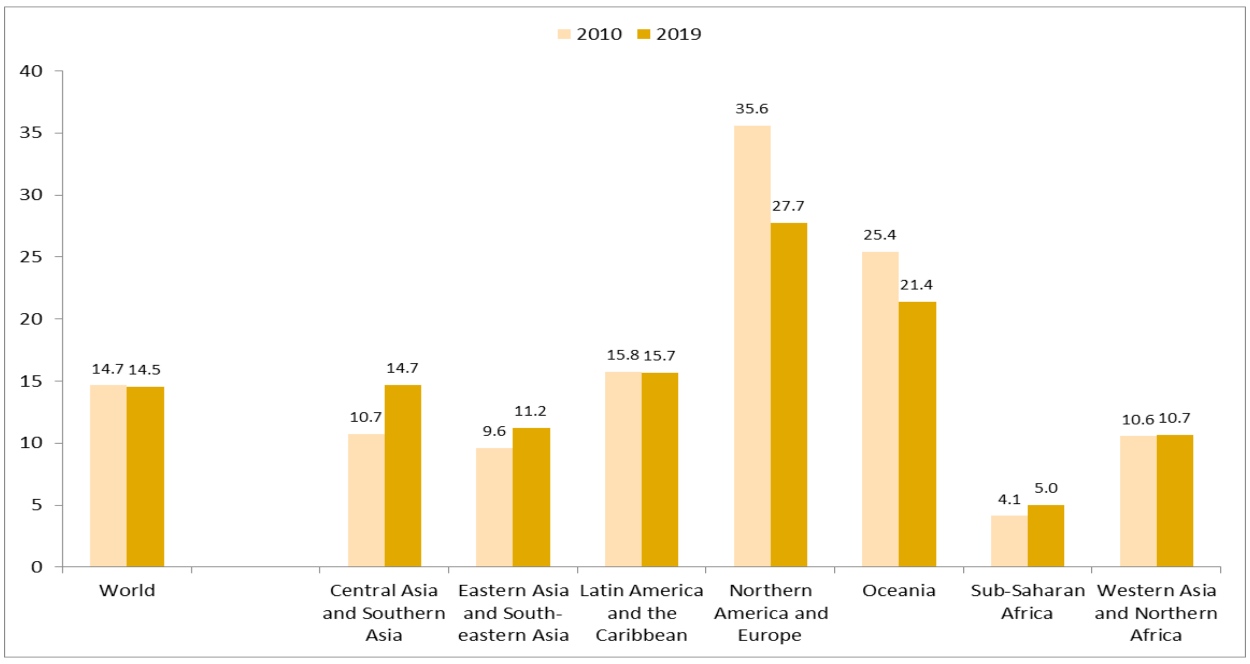
Access to finance continues to grow across the world and new modes of financial technologies are having an impact on advanced economies

The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults, globally, increased by more than 50 percent between 2010 and 2019 from 45 to 69. The fastest growth was observed in Central and Southern Asia with annual growth of 20 percent, followed by Eastern and South-eastern Asia with close to 14 percent. All regions except Oceania registered moderate to high growth. The negative annual growth of 2 percent in Oceania was mostly driven by New Zealand and Australia. In least developed countries (LDCs), ATMs per 100,000 adults more than doubled between 2010 and 2019, with an annual growth of almost 17 percent. A similar pattern is observed in Small island developing States (SIDS) and Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), with annual growth rates of 3 and 10 percent respectively.

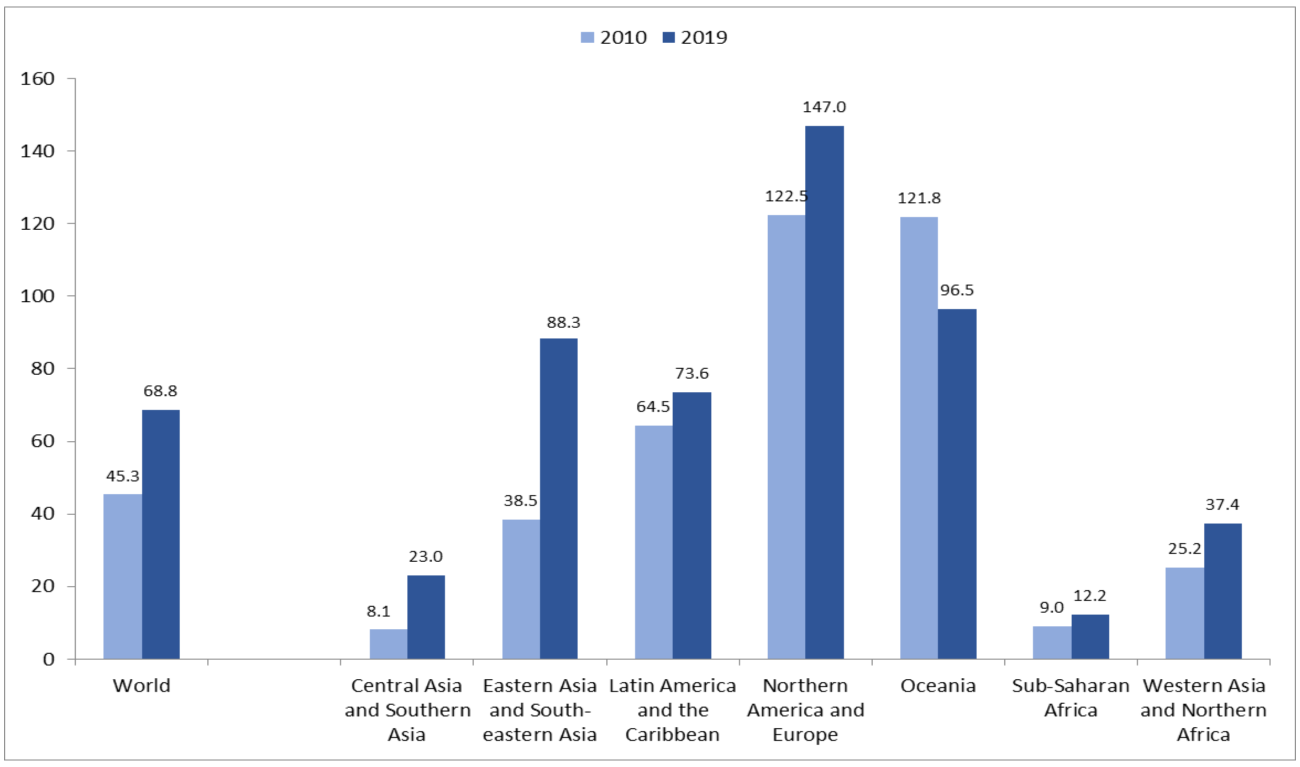
The growth of commercial bank branches worldwide has seen a slight reversal in 2019 relative to its level in 2010. This is partly a result of the declining trend in bank branches in advanced economies to reduce costs and the move towards using mobile and internet banking. North America and Europe experienced the largest decline in bank branches between 2010 and 2019, with negative annual growth of 2.4 percent. The levels in Western Asia and Northern Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions have remained stable over the past decade. In contrast, however, least developed countries experienced the fastest annual growth of 7 percent between 2010 and 2019.

Since the current data collection is until 2019, it is not yet possible to assess the impact of COVID-19 on these indicators.

Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults



Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

More information and analysis on the trends and evolution of indicator 8.10.1 can be found in the following sources:

- FAS 2020 Press release
- FAS 2020 Trends and Developments
- Measuring Financial Access: 10 Years of the IMF Financial Access Survey

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Custodian agency(ies):

IMF

Indicator 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

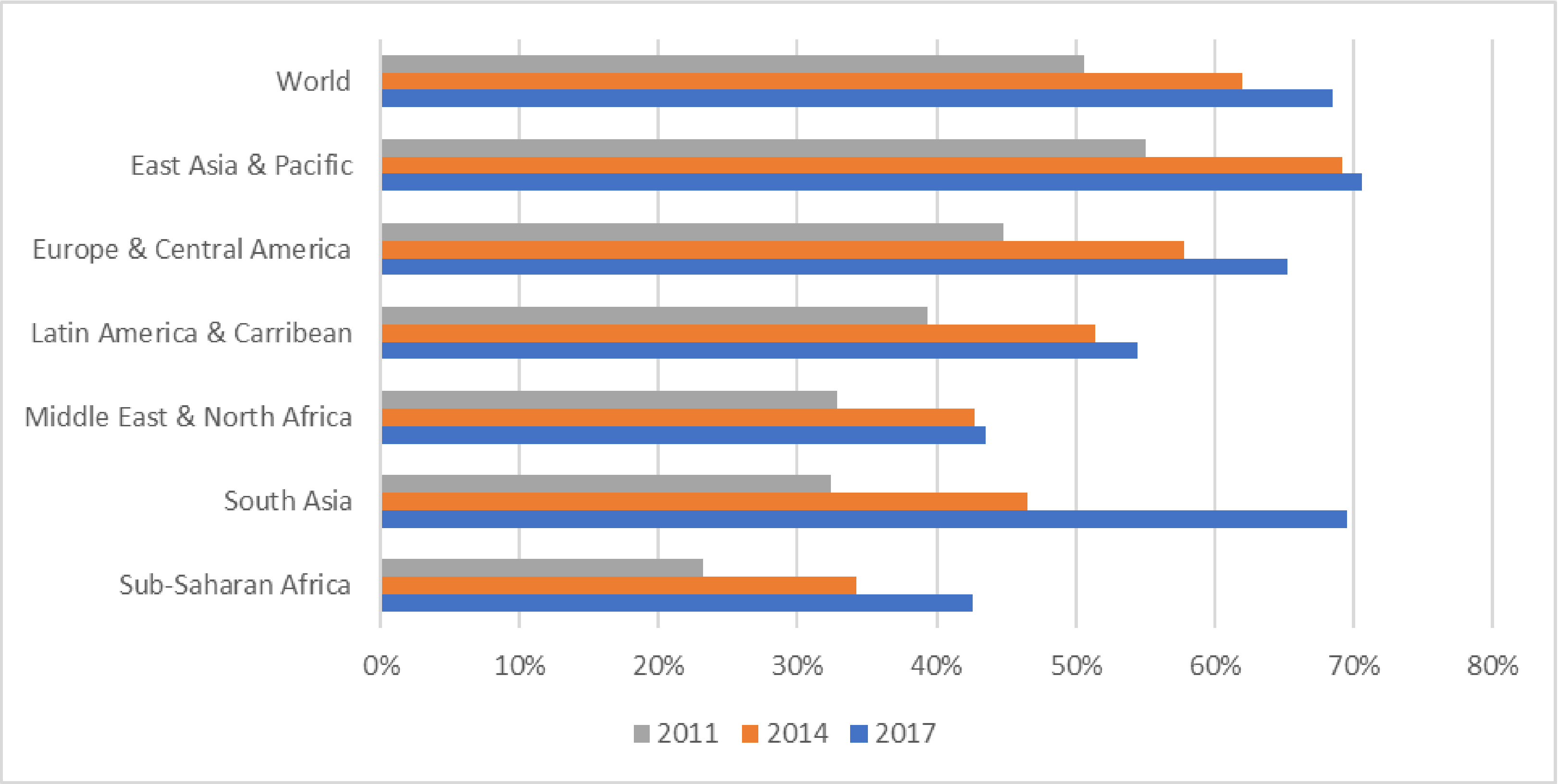
Increasing the research of digital financial services is critical for ensuring that people can access COVID-19 relief payments and build resilience to future crises

Development goals are easier to achieve when people have accounts at a formal financial institution or through a mobile money provider. Accounts help people save money to invest in education and business opportunities. Accounts also make it easier for people to manage financial emergencies.

Account ownership has steadily increased over the last decade. Today, roughly 69 percent of adults globally have an account, up from 51 percent in 2011. But inequalities in account ownership persist. While account ownership is practically universal in high income economies, on average only 63 percent of adults in low income economies have an account. And gaps persist between men and women, as well as wealthier adults and poorer adults.

The importance of accounts and functional payment systems became apparent during the pandemic as governments rushed to provide emergency financial assistance to citizens through digital channels. Millions of adults likely adopted financial services for the first time as a result of these payments. Some governments took measures to encourage use of cashless transactions, including by waving fees and increasing transaction limits.

Adults with an account (%)



Source: Global Findex database.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- *The World Bank Global Findex database*; Link: https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/

Custodian agency(ies):

World Bank

Target 8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Indicator 8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

In 2019, aid for trade commitments decreased by 6% to USD 53 billion (based on current prices). The most represented sectors in 2019 were energy (27.9% of total aid for trade), transport and storage (22.6%) and agriculture (17.8%).

Geographically, aid for trade focussed on Sub-Saharan Africa, which received the highest share (30.0%), followed by South and Central Asia (26.0%) and Far East Asia (8.0%). In terms of income groups, lower-middle income countries received 37.6% of aid for trade, followed by least developed countries (31.4%) and upper middle-income countries (11.8%).

Custodian agency(ies):

OECD

Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Indicator 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

Youth employment policies are critical in addressing the fallout of COVID-19

Data on indicator 8.b.1 continues to show the commitment of countries for youth employment. Almost one third (or 30.8 per cent) of the 107 countries with data have formulated and operationalized a youth employment strategy, while 44 (or 41.1 per cent) of them have such strategies but did not provide conclusive evidence on their implementation, and just under a quarter of them (or 24.3 per cent) are in the process of developing one. Ninety countries (or 84.1 per cent) reported at least one key policy area of intervention for youth employment, from which the vast majority (98 per cent) have policies on education and training, and 80 per cent of them have enacted or implemented labour market, labour demand or enterprise development policies; only 64 per cent of these countries have enacted labour law and legislation for rights and protection of youth, while less than half (45.6 per cent) have macroeconomic or sectoral policies for youth job creation

Data shows that countries have been investing in education and training to support their youth employment strategies. More inclusive youth employment strategies would benefit from more investments in policies to bolster labour demand as well as youth rights and protection in the labour market. The COVID-19 crisis has emphasized the importance of more and better jobs for youth and the need for integrated strategies. Efforts must be made especially in low-income-countries, which represent the totality of countries in the process of developing their strategy, and in middle-income countries, which are the majority of countries with a strategy that has not been implemented, presumably due to the lack of sufficient resources.

Custodian agency(ies):

ILO