



WORKERS NEED DURABLE RESPONSES TO THE MULTIPLE CRISES

To address the food crisis and the impact of Covid-19, the Peruvian government has begun to implement a rapid reactivation plan 'Con Punche Perú', which focuses on three areas of action: the reactivation of the family economy, the reactivation of the regional economy and a sectoral reactivation. Trade unions have reported that various indicators related to poverty, unemployment and informal employment have worsened following these crises and that they are not being addressed by the government through adequate means, such as investment in social protection.

In response to the climate emergencies in different regions of the country, the Peruvian government has reactivated disaster prevention programs, in coordination with regional and local governments. However, trade unions report that they were not consulted in the design of these plans.

ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

Trade unions report that the Peruvian government has not integrated the objectives of the 2030 Agenda into the National Strategic Development Plan, 'Vision of Peru to 2050'. As a result, the five axes of the national development plan remain only loosely related to the SDGs.

There is an overall lack of monitoring mechanisms related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The government does not prepare or publish reports on the status of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the country. The National Institute of Statistics (INEI) does not have an ongoing monitoring program and only prepares case-by-case reports at the request of public entities. The Peruvian state has no public budget to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, and neither are there systems to verify public spending on their implementation.

There is no multilateral dialogue or consultation on the implementation of the SDGs in which trade unions could present their positions to government, even informally. Nevertheless, trade unions do provide contributions to a civil society group dedicated to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, to which the government sporadically provides limited information. Social partners are not involved in a dialogue on the implementation of the SDGs. Trade unions attribute the lack of dialogue, monitoring or implementation to the political, economic and climatic crises the country faces.

TRANSPARENCY



No access to information at all

CONSULTATION



There are information sessions but no interaction

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



No social dialogue on the SDGs



IS THE (DECENT) WORK GETTING DONE?

Peru is struggling to progress on several key indicators set by the SDGs.

With regards to **SDG 1**, indicators for **target 1.1 (eradicating extreme poverty)** show that 4.1 per cent of the population was living in extreme poverty in 2021 and 2.7 per cent of workers lived under the national poverty line. At 0.762, Peru scores highly on the Human Development Index (HDI), although this is a drop from 0.780 in 2019. On **target 1.3 (nationally appropriate social protection systems)**, in 2020, only 29.3 per cent of the population was covered by at least one social protection system.

Progress remains to be made on the implementation of **SDG 5**. With regards to **target 5.4 (recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work)**, the proportion of time spent by women 15 to 24 years old on unpaid domestic chores and care work stood at 23.6 per cent in 2010. On **target 5.5 (women's full and effective participation)**, the proportion of seats held by women in parliament increased from 10.8 per cent in 2000 to 30 per cent in 2020. In 2018, the proportion of seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local government was 26.2 per cent. No gender-sensitive budgeting has been put in place by the Peruvian government.

On **SDG 8**, a lot remains to be done to implement **target 8.3 (decent job creation)**, as informality rates remained high, with 59.2 per cent of workers outside of agriculture being in informal employment in 2021, up from 58.6 per cent in 2020. Trade unions attribute this to the drop in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and lack of social investments by the government. On **target 8.5 (full and productive employment)**, the unemployment rate stood at 5.1 per cent in 2021, with trade unions reporting that the situation was worse in urban areas. The gender pay gap stood at 5.7 per cent in 2021. Under-employment stood at 11.1

per cent in 2019. Indicators for young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) for **target 8.6 (reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training)** stood at a high 22.7 per cent, with women (26 per cent) being more affected than men (19.5 per cent); this proportion has increased from 13.7 per cent in 2002. Indicators for **target 8.7 (eradicate forced labour and the worst forms of child labour)** are of concern, showing that 12.2 per cent of all children (11.3 per cent of girls) have engaged in child labour in 2020. **Target 8.8 (protect labour rights)** showed that according to calculations based on information from ILO textual sources, the level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) stood at 4.2 in 2020. Peru ratified ILO Convention No. 87 on freedom of association in 1960 and Convention No. 98 on the right to organise and collective bargaining in 1964.

Progress remains to be made for Peru to reduce social inequalities and reach **target 10.4 (achieve greater equality)**, as in 2020, 10 per cent of the highest income earners controlled 32.9 per cent of GDP, while the lowest 20 per cent controlled 4.8 per cent of GDP. The labour share of GDP stood at 46.1 per cent in 2017.

Reaching **SDG 16** will require further progress, as **target 16.10 (protect fundamental freedoms)** remains unmet. The ITUC Global Rights Index registers systematic violations of trade union rights in Peru, with 37 violations (16 in law and 21 in practice) reported on 2017.



TRADE UNIONS ASK THAT NO-ONE IS LEFT BEHIND

Trade unions call on the Peruvian government to:

- Create decent jobs:
 - Diversify productivity, considering the climate and environmental crisis.
 - Ratify ILO Conventions No. 155 on occupational health and safety and No. 158 on termination of employment.
- Ensure social protection:
 - Implement robust social protection floors in accordance with ILO Convention No. 102.
 - Increase health and pension coverage for the most vulnerable groups.
 - Put in place unemployment insurance: ratify ILO Conventions No. 168 and part IV of Convention No. 102.
- Put in place minimum living wages:
 - Ratify ILO Convention No. 131 on the fixing of minimum wages.
 - Promote collective bargaining.
- Promote workplace equality:
 - Establish equal pay and work-life balance policies.
 - Establish care centres.
- Secure labour rights:
 - Implement all ratified ILO Conventions.
 - Address the recommendations made by ILO Control Bodies.
 - Strengthen the Labour Administrative Authority and ratify ILO Convention No. 150.
 - Strengthen the Labour Inspection System and justice bodies.
- Ensure a social dialogue:
 - Strengthen social dialogue, providing a budget, appropriate tools and competencies to monitor the implementation of the SDGs as well as the national Business and Human Rights Plan.



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