

www.ituc-csi.org/development-cooperation

 @TUDCN_RSCD -  /TUDCN.RSCD

TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION NETWORK (TUDCN)
RÉSEAU SYNDICAL DE COOPÉRATION AU DÉVELOPPEMENT (RSCD)
RED SINDICAL DE COOPERACIÓN AL DESARROLLO (RSCD)



This project is co-financed
by the European Union

Asia – Pacific Regional Meeting

Bangkok, Thailand, 21-22/01/2019



Share your photos and comments on



@TUDCN_RSCD

#TUDCN



TUDCN.RSCD



TUDCN RSCD



Session 1

Reports from members on SDGs
implementation + Report from 2018
UN-ESCAP SDGs Forum

Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCEM)

Julius H. Cainglet

Vice President, Federation of Free Workers
Focal for Workers and Trade Union, APRCEM



Asia-Pacific Regional CSO
Engagement Mechanism



Where APRCEM is present

- Wider reach in terms of constituencies
 - = not only the nine (9) Major Groups
 - = not only the "Other Stakeholders"
 - = 17 Constituencies
 - 600+ organizations across Asia-Pacific have enlisted for the 17 constituencies



APRCEM has farther reach

- Main CSO Platform in Engaging the UNESCAP
 - Co-organizes the CSO Forum on Sustainable Development
 - Coordinator of CSOs at the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD), the regional counterpart of HLPF
 - Part of Screening Committee for CSO pax to APFSD and CSO Forum



APRCEM has farther reach

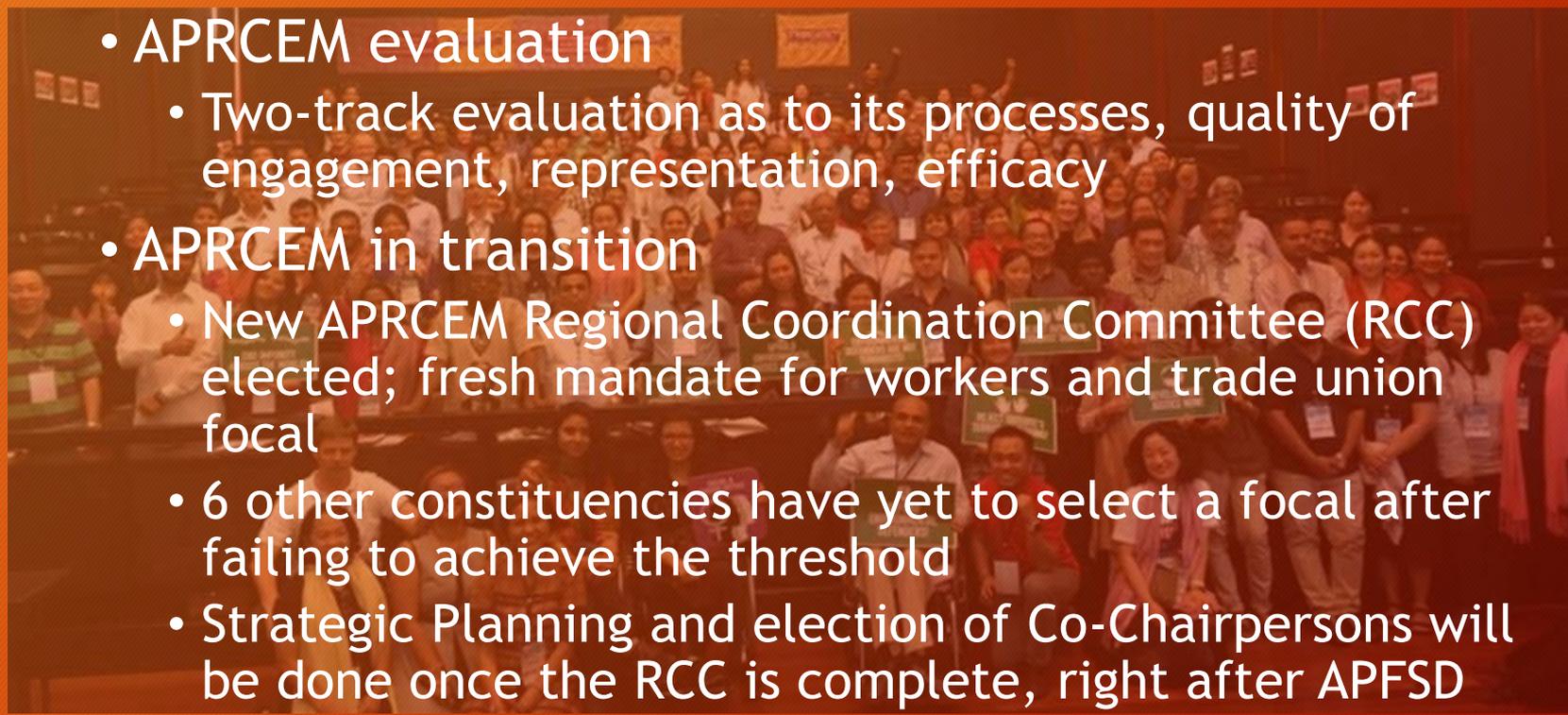
- Evolving Role as CSO Platform Engaging the UN Environment

- Regional UN Environment Summit in Singapore later this week
- Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Forum to happen prior to the Ministerial Meeting in coordination with APRCEM



- One of the partners of the UNDP in the region

APRCEM is looking at ways to improve

- APRCEM evaluation
 - Two-track evaluation as to its processes, quality of engagement, representation, efficacy
 - APRCEM in transition
 - New APRCEM Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) elected; fresh mandate for workers and trade union focal
 - 6 other constituencies have yet to select a focal after failing to achieve the threshold
 - Strategic Planning and election of Co-Chairpersons will be done once the RCC is complete, right after APFSD
- 

APRCEM immediate plans

- Campaign for the online registration of ITUC affiliates to the APFSD and CSO Forum (12 hours ago)
 - *Hopefully there will be an extension*
 - CSO Forum = 24-26 March
 - APFSD = 27-29 March
 - APRCEM Planning = 30-31 March



- CSO Forum Agenda & APFSD up for discussion in a few weeks

APRCEM immediate plans

- ITUC/ GUFs/ Workers Groups can suggest Sessions at the APFSD and CSO Forum
 - APFSD Plenary Sessions, Parallel Sessions and Side Events
 - Suggest/ Volunteer as speakers, reactors
 - CSO Forum Plenary Sessions and Workshops
 - Lead in the Conduct
 - Suggest/ Volunteer as speakers/ reactors
- Co-organize Sessions, Side Events, especially with the ILO



APRCEM new formations

- New “Constituency” will probably be created in March
 - Dalits
- New “Working Group” will be created in March
 - Education Working Group
 - We can suggest a Just Transition Working Group



ITUC Role in APRCEM

- APRCEM asks if ITUC can co-host the CSO Forum
 - Help organize Events
 - Perform Secretariat Tasks
- Hopefully, another trade union can take on the focal organization role next term



Thank You!

Julius H. Cainglet
Vice President, Federation of Free Workers
Focal for Workers and Trade Union, APRCEM



Asia-Pacific Regional CSO
Engagement Mechanism





BREAK





UN Reform process and the role of trade unions

Pong-Sul Ahn

ILO Regional Specialist in Workers' Education

ILO ROAP Bangkok



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

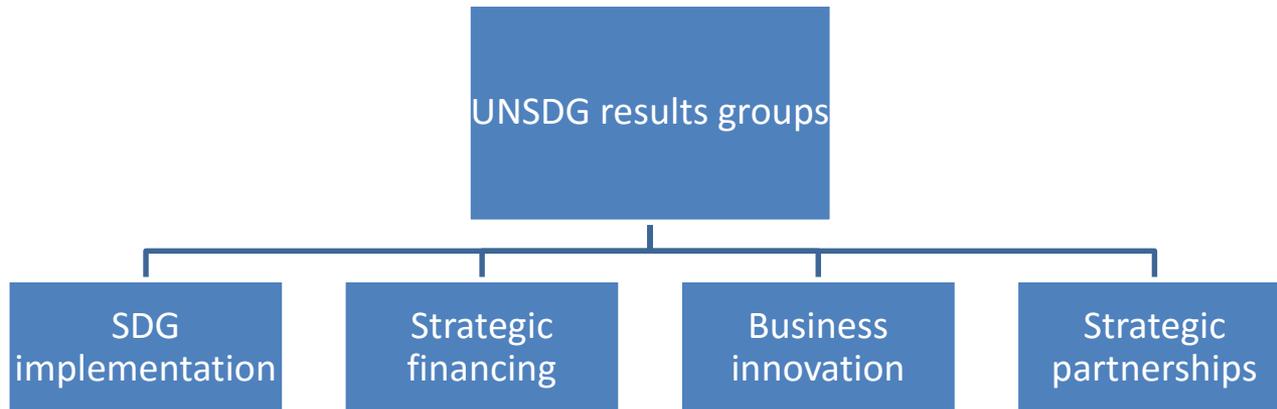


UN Reform initiative

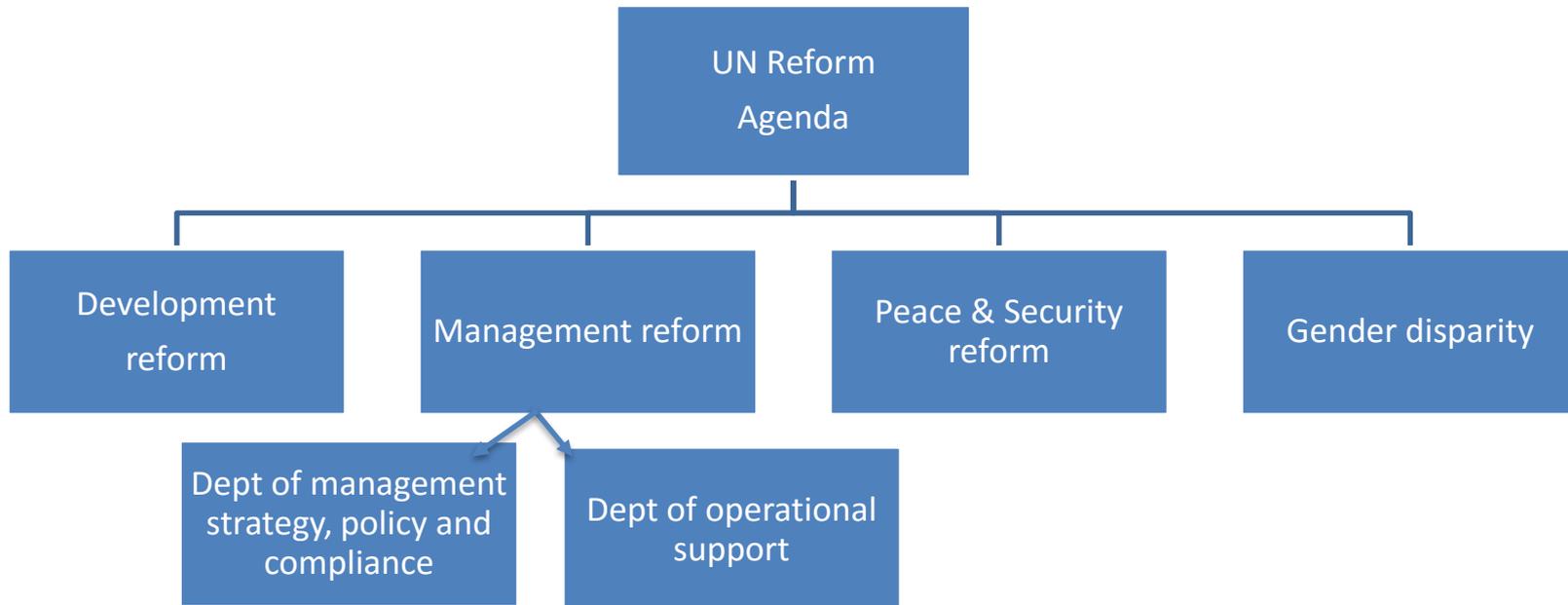
Reiterate the reform initiative by the UNGA Resolution concerning
“**Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system**” adopted on 31 May 2018

- To enhance the capacity of UNDS to better support member states to implement the 2030 agenda
- To provide guidance to the SG and the UNDA
- The Resolution is binding for UN entities but not for specialised agencies like ILO
- Member states anticipate its implementation by all UN agencies – funds and programmes

SDG Results Group



Reform agenda



Preparing the transition

- Transition team under the responsibility of Deputy SG
- Time period
 - Some operational from January 2019
 - To be completed within 2 – 4 years (by 2022)

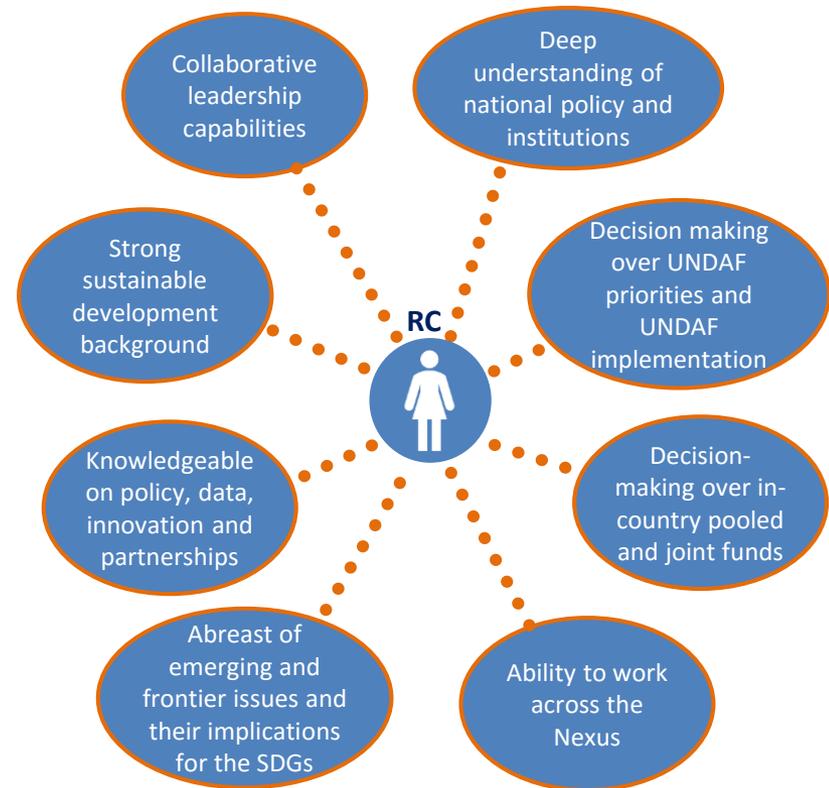
- Transfer of the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (UNDOCO) from UNDP by 1 Nov 2018
- Two UN regional architecture by May 2019
 - One of UN multi-country offices
 - UN regional architecture – ECOSOC Operational activities

Repositioning of the UN development system (UNDS)

- 1 Strengthening a new generation of United Nations country teams
- 2 Reinvigorating the role of the resident coordinator (RC) system
- 3 Revamping the regional approach
- 4 Mobilising Funds to support the United Nations development system

Reinvigorated RC system

- The RC system managed by the UNDOCO operational as of 1 Jan 2019
- Significantly underfunded; a phased approach to the staffing and the expansion of UNDOCO, requiring US\$255 million per year
- At the 1st phase, RCO will be staffed with RC, 3 national professionals positions and 2 GS staff
- ILO recognises the leadership role of the RC



Business Innovation Group

Mutual Recognition Statement

- According to the best practices in terms of policies and procedures

Business operations strategy

- UN country team (UNCT) common back office
- Formation of common service centers
- Increase the number of UN common premises

Objectives

- To facilitate the administrative support activities
- Create cost-saving
- Foster collaboration across UN entities
- Ensure appropriate consistency and compatibility



Coherence between DWCP and UNDAF

1. Delivering the UN as One
2. Management structure
 - One Leader
 - One budget
 - One UN House
3. Programming
 - **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** as a single country programme

One UN House

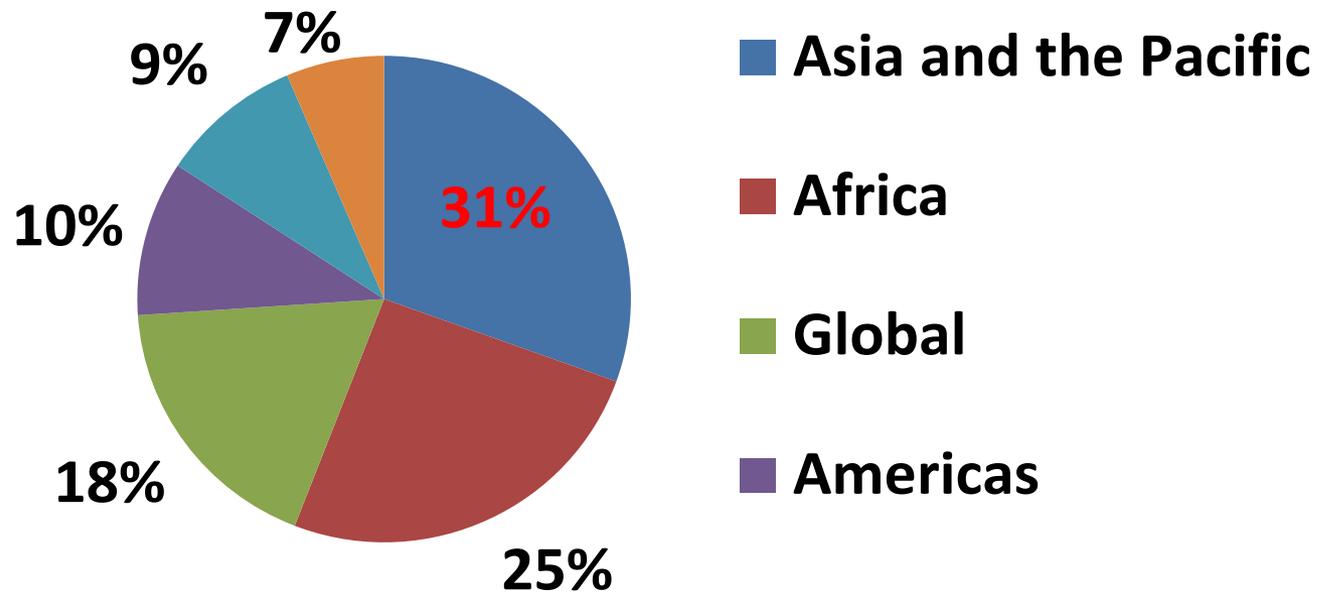


- A goal for 50% of UN premises to relocate in common UN premises by 2021 (non mandatory)
- Establish common back offices for all UN country teams by 2022
- ILO assesses the feasibility of relocation on the case by case basis (like CO-Hanoi)
 - Constituents' access and identity issues
 - Suitable consultation space
 - Maintaining the ILO identity

Source mobilisation & partnerships

- UNDAF is central for the implementation of SDGs and the reformed UNDS
- An increased use of UN pooled funds at country and global level
- UNSDG trust funds being set up for joint initiatives and programmes in January 2019
- Private sector engagement and PPPs [ILO field offices encouraged to engage with employers' and business organisations to mobilise funds

Asia-Pacific as the region of the largest portfolio out of 538 DC projects of ILO in 2018



UN partnerships



Revamping regional approach

- Long-term re-profiling and restructuring of UN regional assets
- Rationalising certain functions of UN Regional Economic Commissions
- a wider group of UN presence

Implications of the UN reform for ILO

- ILO GB (Oct 2018) decided to review implications, challenges and opportunities of UN reform for ILO to preserve:
 - a. ILO's tripartite governance structure
 - The specific role of social partners
 - a. Normative mandate for standard-setting and supervisory mechanisms
 - b. Programmatic priorities (DWCP)

- Requested the DG to organise regular consultations with the constituents on the implication of the UN reform
- To review the demands of ITUC and IOE to be granted as observer status in the UNGA
- Approved a doubling of ILO's co-sharing up to US\$4.35 million for 2019

Opportunities and challenges for ILO

Opportunities for ILO

- To demonstrate its unique mandate and value-added of tripartism and social dialogue to a wider audience
- To expand its influence to promote decent work and ILS
- To engage constructively with the reform process – new RC system and new partnership opportunities

Challenges for ILO

- ILO's tripartite governance structure and the specific role of social partners in decision-making
- Independent functioning of ILO supervisory mechanisms at country level
- Programmatic priorities (DWCP)

ILO work where is no office

- As of August 2018, UN has UNCTs in 136 countries [ILO is a member in 99 out of these]
- ILO has 36 country offices, plus 21 national coordinators (NCs) and operation of DC projects (CTAs) in some countries
- To participate NCs and CTAs in UNCT meetings

Normative work of ILO

- Decent work for all as a means
 - Forthcoming UNDAF guidance (Jan 2019) expected to provide an opportunity for ILO and its DW agenda
- Rights-based approach of the 2030 agenda
 - Not changing ILO mandate and responsibility to promote ILS
- ILO/Turin developing a training package for RCs

DWCP and its relation to UNDAF

- DWCP as a tripartite process and a strategic document for ILO delivery;
- Tripartite expression of national priorities in the world of work, which contributes to UNDAF;
- Constructive engagement of ILO in UNDAF processes to ensure coherence

UN reform and ILO

- ✓ ILO DG – member of the UNSDG core group, which provides strategic governance and oversight, composed of the heads of 12 largest UNSDG entities
- ✓ ILO DG – co-chair UNSDG Strategic Partnerships Results Group
- ✓ ILO – member of the UNSDG Advisory Group for the UNDS repositioning
- ✓ ILO is one of five UN agencies represented on the UN Joint Fund's Executive Board
- ✓ ILO is supportive for the UN reform



THANK YOU



LUNCH



Session 3

3.1 UN AP Forum on Sustainable Development 2019

by

**Riccardo Mesiano Environment and Development
Division UN-ESCAP**

3.2 Cooperation with AP-RCEM and next
plans for 2019 +Trade union
Engagement Strategy HLPF 2019

6th Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)

Riccardo Mesiano
EDD/ESCAP



I. The High-Level Political Forum - HLPF

» Global platform for follow-up and review of the SDGs

2019 Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality



PROGRESS: on addressing poverty, hunger & malnutrition

CHALLENGES REMAIN: environmental stressors impact health; lack of social inclusion; public & private resources must be leveraged; lack of official statistics, data and effective monitoring systems; access to science and technology must improve.

II. Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)

FUNCTION OF THE FORUM

- Support preparations for the HLPF
- Support countries & enhance their capacity for implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Provide regional perspective, identify regional trends, share best practices and lessons learned
- Support follow-up and review, assess progress and enable peer learning related to HLPF themes
- Support presentation of VNRs, review progress of regional road map

INCLUSIVE & INTERGOVERNMENTAL

- contributions of UN agencies & organizations at (sub)regional level
- inter-agency support through UN AP RCM
- space for multi-stakeholder engagement, civil society & youth

III. APFSD : A Regional Road Map

EXPECTATION

- strengthen regional cooperation on priority issues
- enable continued and more efficient and coordinated support
- facilitate more effective knowledge sharing

PRACTICAL MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

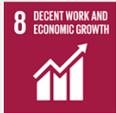
- Data and statistics
- Technology
- Finance
- Policy coherence
- North-South, South-South, international & regional partnerships

THEMATIC AREAS OF COOPERATION

WITH MULTISECTORAL IMPACTS

- Leave no one behind
- DRR & resilience
- Climate change
- Natural resource management
- Connectivity
- Energy

IV. APFSD 2019: sustainable & resilient societies

- 27-30 March 2018, Bangkok
- “Empowering people for a more inclusive and equal Asia-Pacific”
- 5 goals under review     
- Support to VNR Preparations

V. SUB-REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS

- Organized in all 5 sub-regions of ESCAP – in September and October 2018
- Facilitated dialogue among experts, public servants, researchers, other stakeholders and the UN system
- Link national, sub-regional, regional and global processes
- Enhance awareness and understanding of the theme of the upcoming HLPF
- Strengthen follow up and review – peer learning sessions on the VNR process

6th APFSD

March 27-29,
2018

Bangkok

Preparatory meeting to the HLPF, inclusive and intergovernmental

- ❑ Thematic review of progress based on the theme: “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”
- ❑ In-depth review of the cluster of goals:



- Roundtables:
- Review Goal 17 on the means of implementation – every year
- Address interlinkages across goals

- ❑ Follow up and review of national progress and achievements through VNR session (and panel discussions and innovative spaces such as the VNR Café) and Roadmap session

Engagement space

Pavilion of partnerships and Side Events

<https://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/4748158/Call-for-Proposal-APFSD-2019-Side-Event>

<http://www.unescap.org/events/apfsd6>

To be preceded by a series of events (SIDA, UNV, RCM)



Thank you



Trade Union engagement on SDGs

Milestones

- In 2015, countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals;
- In 2015, as well, countries adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that established a strong foundation to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.
- In 2016, the Paris Agreement on climate change entered into force, addressing the need to limit the rise of global temperatures.

Premised on the recognition of a mutual dependence of environmental, economic and social sustainability, the above 3 provide the framework for achieving sustainable and resilient societies by 2030.

At the corridors of the UN more and more the Agenda 2030 is referred as the new **Global Social Contract**.



BUT...

- Three years down the line, **countries are not on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030** - obstacles remain in eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities, addressing climate change, ensuring decent work and building peaceful and inclusive societies for all.

- **Increased involvement of the Private Sector** - Governments and the UN are striving for increased commitment of the private sector to finance the SDG implementation. Along with this, many governments expect the SDG engagement of companies to lead to greater social and environmental awareness in business strategies.

Thus, the **urgent need for an active engagement of progressive voices** and visions such as the **trade unions** one.

The 2019 High Level Political Forum (I)



- The **High Level Political Forum (HLPF)** in 2019 will address the theme, *'Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality'* and will conduct an in-depth review of the following goals (in addition to SDG 17 which is reviewed every year):



- In 2019, 3 out of the 6 priority SDGs for ITUC/TUDCN will be under review. But the critical moment for us, trade unions, comes with the review of SDG 8 on **promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**



- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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.



Building blocks:

What is our engagement strategy?

Mobilisation and Engagement

Familiarise Trade Unions with Agenda 2030

Advocacy and Implementation

Trade Unions influence Agenda 2030 planning and implementation through social dialogue

Monitoring and Reporting

“Trade Union report on SDGs implementation”

National implementation
and monitoring
National implementation
and monitoring

Objective:

- Influence the narratives of the HLPF 2019 related processes, including the HLPF 2019 Ministerial Declaration, around the goals under review.



At NATIONAL Level:

- Trade Unions are invited to national consultations on the Agenda 2030
 - Active engagement with national governments and demanding trade unions involvement in 2030 Agenda national plans implementation;
- Trade Union priorities and demands receive echo in the government's initiatives on Agenda 2030
 - Foster social dialogue as a way to implement the SDGs with governments and employers
 - Engage with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and with other international agencies in your country;
- Trade Unions are invited to join the official governmental delegations to HLPF 2019
 - Trade Unions are involved in government preparations towards the 2019 HLPF, namely in the run up for the reporting process;
- Other relevant policy actors (i.e. broader civil society organisations) are interested and support the Trade Union priorities and demands
 - Participate in multi-stakeholder platforms and alliances for 2030 Agenda implementation;
- Trade Unions contribute to SDGs implementation
 - SDGs county reports produced, showing challenges and trade unions actions.



At REGIONAL Level:

Outcomes & Activities:

- Trade Union priorities and demands receive echo and are incorporated in the regional UN mechanisms on Agenda 2030:
 - Support trade union delegations and participation in UN regional mechanisms for 2030 Agenda monitoring, review and follow-up;
 - Take part in regional CSOs coordination mechanisms on 2030 Agenda implementation;
 - Advocate trade union priorities to regional bodies dealing with 2030 agenda (ECLAC, UNECA, ESCAP, UNECE).



At GLOBAL Level (I):

Outcomes & Activities:

- Trade Unions key priorities are visible and their engagement in the lead up to 2019 HLPF is ensured:
 - Trade Unions submission to 2019 HLPF;
 - ILO led Experts Group Meeting, April 2019: Multi-stakeholder thematic dialogue.
- Participation and Visibility of trade unions is ensured in the review in the 2019 HLPF:
 - Coordination delegation to the 2019 HLPF;
 - Speaking slots during both thematic and ministerial segments ensured;
 - Conceptualise and organise at least two-side events during the 2019 HLPFs – one of them being the Workers and Trade Unions constituency official side-event;
 - Dissemination of the national SDGs trade union reports;
 - Possible thematic report on Goal 8.



At GLOBAL Level (II):

Outcomes & Activities:

- Trade Unions have a prominent role in the Major Group and Other Stakeholders mechanism:
 - Engage in the preparations of the HLPF 2019, including, engagement in the MGoS VNR process, in which collective statements are produced;
 - Actively engage in the ECOSOC's review of the HLPF mechanism.
- Trade Union priorities are incorporated in the Ministerial Declaration:
 - Coordinate national and global advocacy towards the drafting and negotiations around the HLPF 2019 Ministerial Declaration, as well as with GUFs;
 - Participation in the MGoS advocacy task force: monitoring of the negotiations, sharing intelligence with affiliates and gathering inputs.



Key deliverables:

- At least 15 national SDGs trade union reports, and, eventually, additional updated reports. The TUDCN Secretariat suggestion is to at least prioritise the following countries and trade union representatives within:
 - Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Central Africa Republic, Chile, Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, **Fiji**, France, Ghana, Guatemala, **Indonesia**, Israel, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Mauritius, **Mongolia**, Nauru, **New Zeland**, Northern Ireland, Pakistan, Palau, **Philippines**, Tanzania (United Republic of), Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, South-Africa.
- A report on Goal 8 – trade unions review of Goal 8 targets on decent work;
- An HLPF 2019 submission – trade unions position paper;
- One trade-union side-event in the official agenda.

HLPF 2019: Calendar of Engagement



Activities	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19
Contribute to HLPF review													
Ongoing work with the MGoS													
Ongoing work with the ITUC-TUDCN members around Agenda 2030 (lobby and advocacy work at national level)													
Develop HLPF 2019 submission													
Dissemination of HLPF 2019 submission													
Webinar with TUDCN interested Members													
Coordination of the drafting of the national SDGs trade union reports													
Contributions to the FFD Inter-Agency Task Force report (chapter on Private Finance may address Future of Work issues, in line with SDG8)													
Participation at High-Level Committee meeting on SDG8 - Decent Work / Future of Work													
High-Level Meeting of the PGA (ILO's 100th Anniversary / SDGs)													
ILO Conference 2019 (Philadelphia Declaration + new Declaration on the Future of Work)													
Coordination of ITUC delegation to HLPF 2019 (logistics and engagement)													
Monitoring and contributions of the Ministerial Declaration text													
Contribution to VNR statements from MGoS													
Conceptualisation and submission of ITUC side-event initiatives													
Trade Union participation at the 2019 HLPF													
Participation to the High-Level Segment on SDGs + Summit on the Future of Work at Ford Foundation													



BREAK

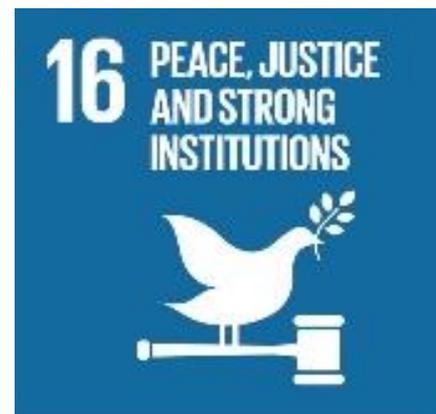
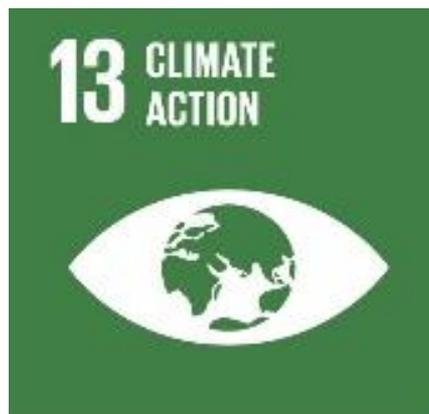
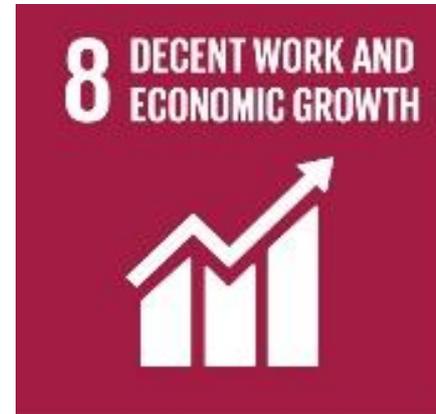




Session 4

Presentation of the trade union SDGs country report template

Trade union priority SDGs



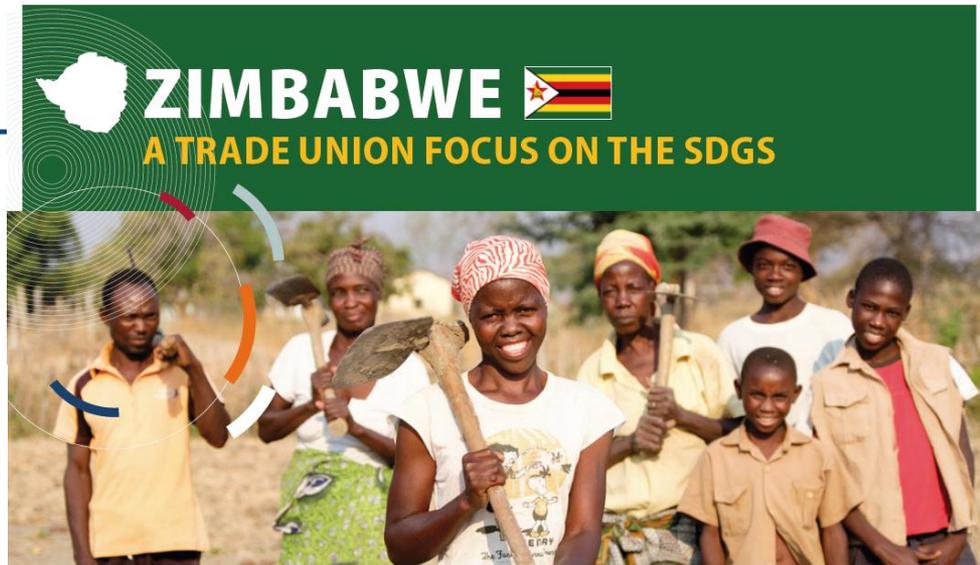
Trade union

FOCUS on SDGs

Role of Social Dialogue

Social Dialogue as a “means of implementation” of Agenda 2030 to:

- ensure a rights based development
- ensure inclusive governance and democratic ownership of developmental processes



ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

The Government of Zimbabwe has integrated SDG goals into its National SDG Position Paper and its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2016-2018.

The government agency in charge of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is the Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion. The ministry spearheads a multi-stakeholder platform to consult civil society on the implementation of the SDGs, although its first meeting only took place in June 2017.

The government has only recently begun to report on SDG implementation at the national level through the National Voluntary Review. According to Zimbabwean trade unions, the reporting mechanisms in place are not yet adequate and greater inclusion of civil society with full geographical representation is needed. The reporting mechanisms should not be ad hoc but should be structured in a manner that allows continuity. In addition, the budget allocated for the implementation of the SDGs is insufficient.



TRANSPARENCY

access to key documents on SDGs programming and/or implementation



CONSULTATION

existence of an official multi-stakeholder platform on the SDGs

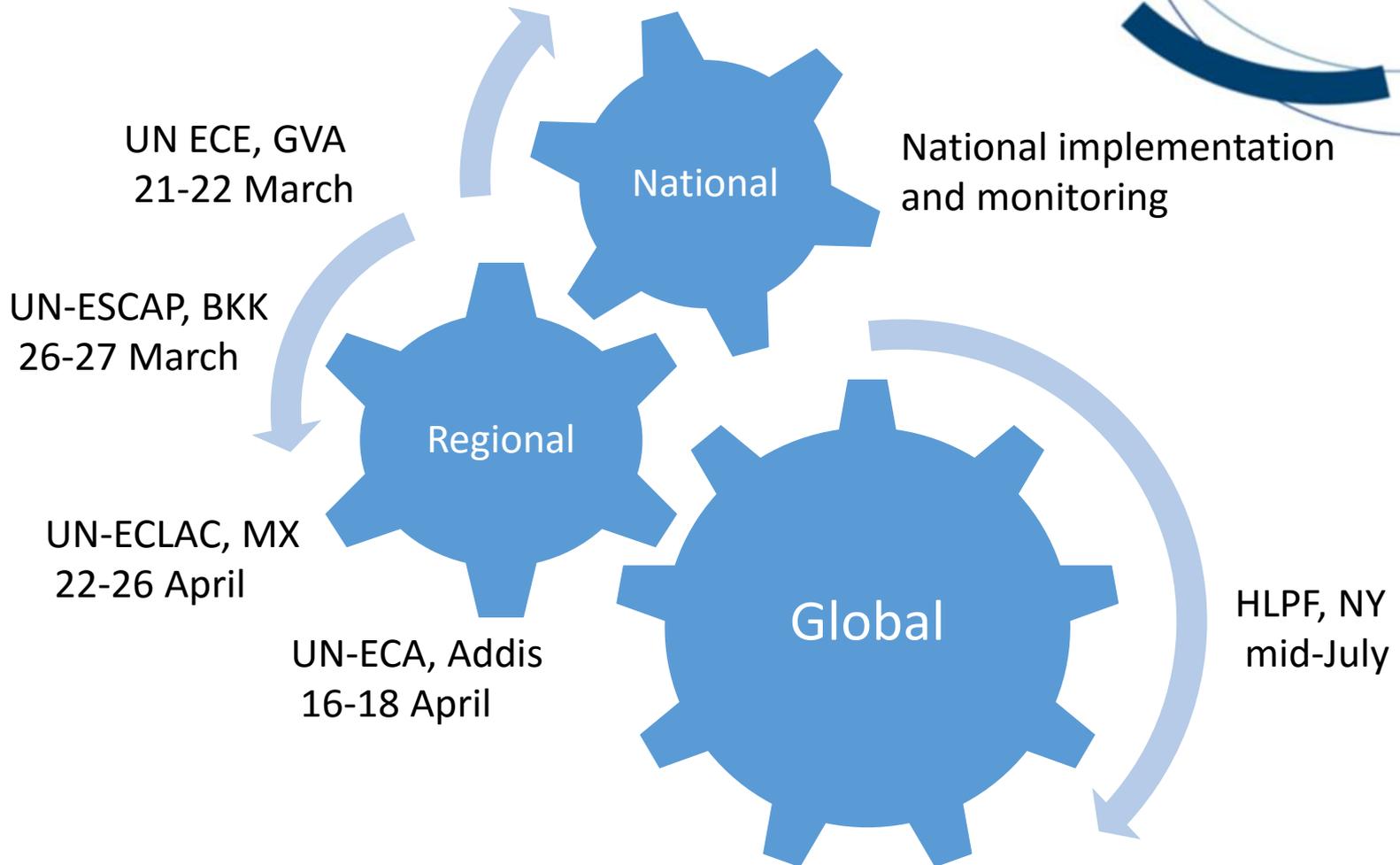


SOCIAL DIALOGUE

dialogue among worker, employer and government representatives on SDG implementation



Levels of Involvement



Trade union country reports on SDGs

SDG1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere



1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line (1.9 USD), by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

1.1.T1 Employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and age

1.1.T2 Percentage of people living in poverty on 3,2 USD a day

Trade union country reports on SDGs

SDG5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.4.T1 Informal employment as percentage of employment by sex (See: female total informal employment Labour Force Survey)

Trade union country reports on SDGs

SDG8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



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

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

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

8.8.T1 Number of trained labour inspectors as a ratio of workforce

8.8.T2 Ratification of ILO Conventions Freedom of Association and CB

8.8.T3 Collective bargaining coverage

8.8.T4 Trade union density

Trade union country reports on SDGs

SDG10 Reduce inequality within and among countries



10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

10.4.T1 Share of top 10% income earners in overall GDP

10.4.T2 Share of bottom 20% income earners in overall GDP

10.4.T3 Minimum wage as % of the median wages

= minimum wage / median wage x 100

Trade union country reports on SDGs

SDG13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.2.T1 Integrated policy/strategy/plan to adapt to:

- 1) the adverse impacts of climate change
- 2) low greenhouse gas emissions

13.2.T2 Existence of national and/or sectoral dialogues engaging social partners to achieve a Just Transition.

Trade union country reports on SDGs

SDG16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

Trade union country reports on SDGs: independent monitoring system



- Mobilize national organisations' involvement on SDGs implementation with their governments
- Provide evidence, collecting relevant data, using indicators and analysis
- Exposing weak compliance to trigger policy change

Examples



- **Venezuelan** trade unions undertake awareness-raising activities among its members and liaises with government authorities and parliamentarians to advocate about trade union priorities for SDG implementation;
- **Zimbabwe** unions held a National Stakeholders Conference on SDGs attended by critical Ministries implementing SDGs, ILO, trade unions, UN Agencies, members of Parliament and employers organisation, which lead to the creation of a national dialogue platform for learning and sharing on the role of various national stakeholders in mainstreaming SDGs in national processes and national development plans and policies;
- **Costa Rican** trade unions signed a National Pact with the national government, with employers and civil society to advance SDG implementation , committing contribution to SDG achievement.



Closing of first day





Day 2!

Asia – Pacific Regional Meeting
Bangkok, Thailand, 21-22/01/2019

Session 5

The role of private sector in development:
the Asian Development Bank approach on
blended finance to foster Agenda 2030

by

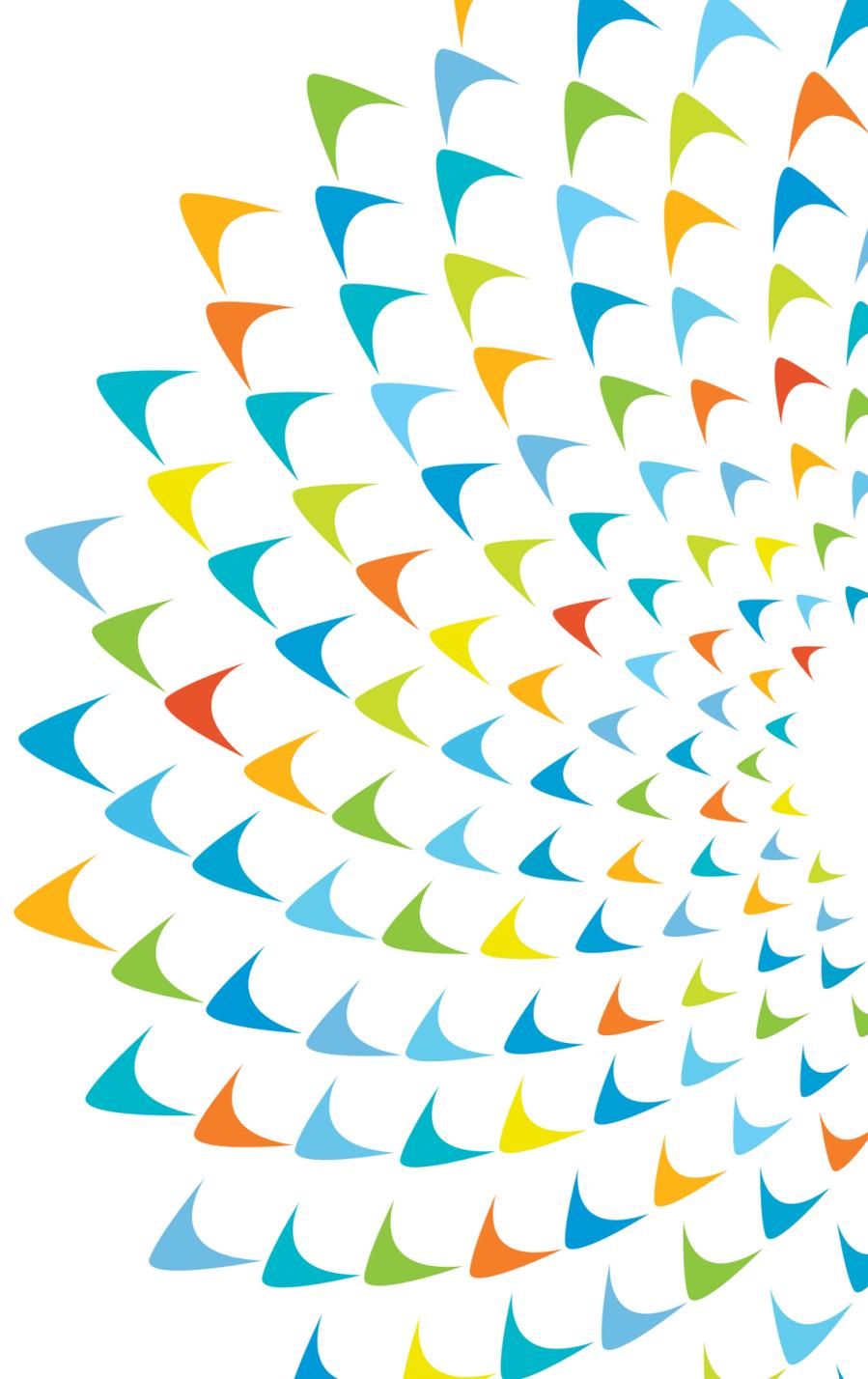
*Smita Nakhooda and Lesley Lahm,
ADB Strategy Department, and Haidy Seang Ear-
Dupuy, ADB Sustainable Development and Climate
Change Department*



Blended finance for Agenda 2030

ADB's Approach

TUDCN ASIA-PACIFIC MEETING
22 Jan 2019



ADB'S APPROACH TO BLENDED FINANCE

ADB's STRATEGY 2030 VISION



To achieve a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty.

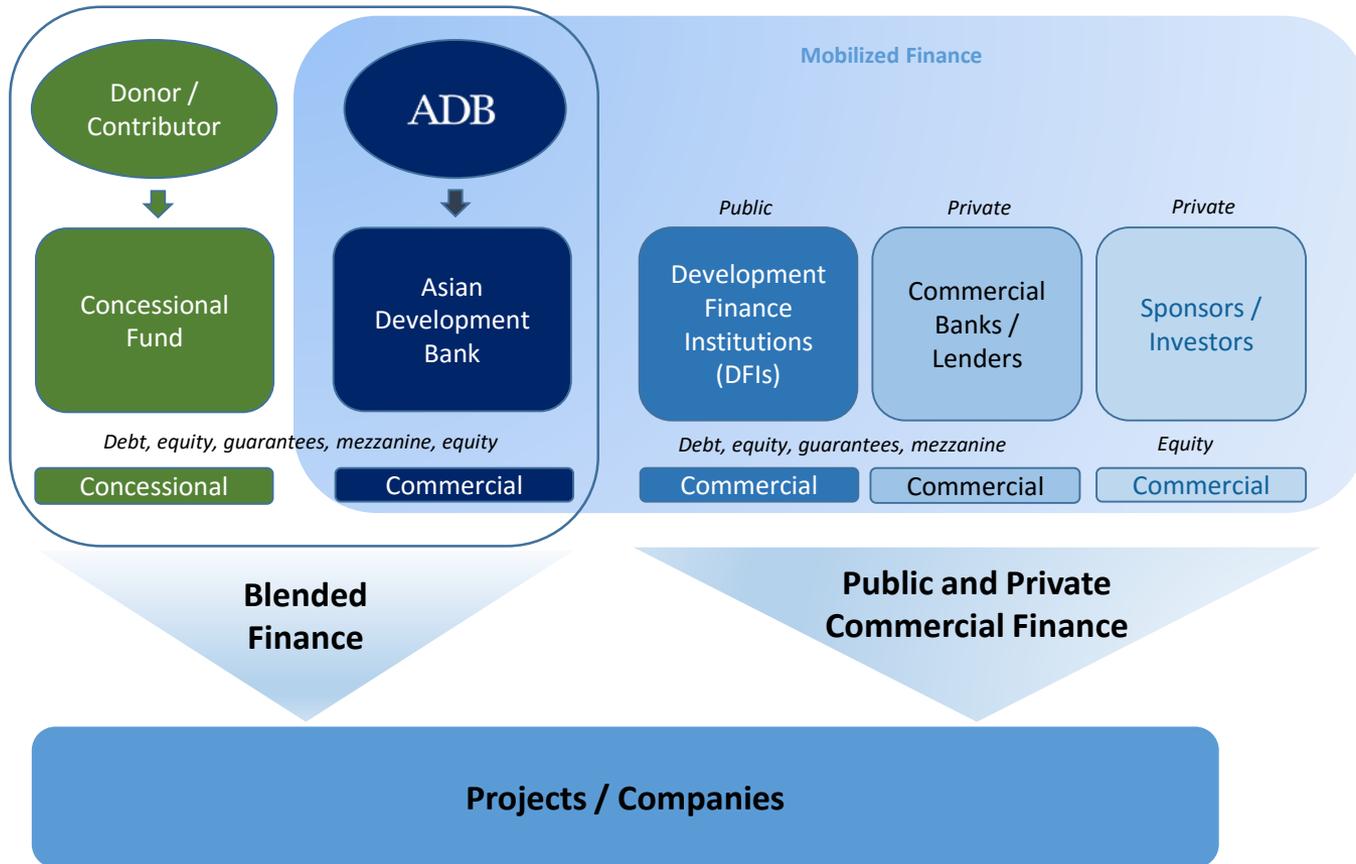
What is Blended Concessional Finance?

“Combining concessional finance from donors or third parties alongside DFIs’ normal own account finance and/or commercial finance from other investors, to develop private sector markets, address the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and mobilize private resources”

- DFI Working Group (October, 2017)



What is Blended Concessional Finance?



Blended Concessional Finance Principles

Development Finance Institution principles have been adopted for the use of blended concessional finance

1 **Additionality** – transactions should demonstrate a need for BF, and should not be able to proceed solely on a commercial basis

2 **Crowding-in** – BF should attract additional financing (private sector / DFIs / other)

3 **Commercial sustainability** – interventions should lead to improved commercial viability, not permanent subsidy

4 **Reinforcing markets** – BF should address market failures, and minimize the risk of disrupting/ distorting markets or crowding out private finance

5 **Promoting high standards** – the use of public funds should support high standards of corporate governance, environmental impact, social inclusion, transparency, integrity, and disclosure

Why use Blended Concessional Finance?

- Achieving development impact through:
 - Blending concessional capital with regular OCR **to bring high development impact projects to market**
 - **Mobilizing private capital for individual projects**, and demonstrates proof of concept for longer term mobilization
 - **Encouraging private sector to invest in innovative projects** and catalyzes transactions that would not proceed in the absence of concessional finance

Blended Concessional Finance Facilities

Market-Priced
Financing

Concessional
Financing

Projects

ADB



Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia II (2017)

(\$150 million concessional debt facility for climate and gender, pan-Asia)

Leading Asia's Private Sector Infrastructure (LEAP) Fund (2016)

(\$200 million of concessional co-financing vehicle for private sector infrastructure, Pan-Asia)

Canadian Climate Fund I for the Private Sector in Asia (2013)

(\$82 million concessional debt facility for climate mitigation and adaptation, pan-Asia)

Climate Investment Funds (2012)

(\$350 million concessional financing programs in Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, India)



geothermal



renewables



off-grid solar



agribusiness



Blended Concessional Finance Programs

- ADB's Private Sector Operations Department manages **\$735 million of concessional financing** through nine blended finance funds and programs.
- Since 2012, PSOD has financed **15 transactions** using a blended finance approach, including renewable energy projects in Cambodia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Samoa, Thailand, Vietnam and a Southeast Asia regional project.

Project Examples

Samoa: Solar Power Development Project (2018)

- Provided financing up to \$3 million to expand the existing 2.2 MW solar farm in operation since 2015.
- The expansion is expected to increase energy yield of up to 6 million kWh per year.
- Blended finance components:
 - Concessional loan (\$1 million) and project preparatory technical assistance grant (\$0.225 million) from the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia alongside ADB financing,
- Approved by ADB in 2017



Project Examples

Cambodia: Solar Power (2017)

- The Project supports construction and operation of the first utility-scale solar power project in Cambodia with capacity of 10 MW
- .The project is the first utility-scale solar power plant in Cambodia, and the first competitively tendered renewable energy IPP project in the country.
- Blended finance components:
 - ADB provided long-term concessional debt financing (\$3.25 million) from the Canadian Fund for the Private Sector in Asia alongside its own financing.
- Approved by ADB in 2016



Project Examples

Indonesia: Rantau Dedap Geothermal Power Project - Phase 1 (2013)

- \$174 million project targeting early stage geothermal drilling and exploration
- Supported Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap, a geothermal IPP in South Sumatra, during high risk resource exploration phase
- Blended finance components:
 - \$50 million concessional loan from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) accessed by ADB
 - Max 4 year tenor with bullet repayment
- Approved by ADB in June 2014



Strategy 2030 and the SDGs

Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities



Making cities more livable



Accelerating progress in gender equality



Promoting rural development and food security



Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability



Strengthening governance and institutional capacity



Fostering regional cooperation and integration



Deepening ADB's contribution to Agenda 2030 through Strategy 2030

“ADB’s future operations will be designed to help developing member countries meet the SDGs”

Strategy 2030 priorities and integrated approaches reflect SDGs.

Possible special financing e.g. SDG Bonds, Special Funds and/or Technical Assistance programs



Deeper engagement with countries on SDG priorities and opportunities to accelerate progress

Results framework targets reflect SDGs

Enhance tracking and quantification of ADB contribution to SDGs

**RAISING ENVIRONMENTAL AND
SOCIAL STANDARDS
*ADB's APPROACH***

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement

Overarching Objectives

- **Avoid** adverse impacts of projects on the environment and people, where possible;
- **Minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate** for impacts when avoidance is not possible; and
- Help borrowers/clients to **strengthen systems and capacity** to manage environmental and social risks.



Scope

- Applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered projects and components (sovereign and non-sovereign) regardless of the source of financing

Lending Modalities and Safeguard Requirements

Standard Project

- Environmental Impact Assessment/ Initial Environmental Examination/ Environmental Management Plan, Resettlement Plan, Indigenous People Plan

Sector, Multi-tranche Finance Facility, Emergency Assistance

- Environmental Assessment and Review Framework, Resettlement Framework, Indigenous people planning framework

Policy based lending

- Matrix of potential impacts of policy actions

Financial Intermediaries

- Environmental and social management system ++

Results based lending

- Program safeguard assessment and Project affected person assessment

Environmental Safeguards



Objectives

- Ensure the environmental soundness and sustainability of projects.
- Support the integration of environmental considerations into the project decision-making process.



Scope and triggers

- Environmental safeguards are triggered if a project is likely to have potential environmental risks & impacts.



11 principles

Involuntary Resettlement (IR)

Objectives

- **Avoid** IR, wherever possible
- **Minimize** IR by exploring alternatives
- Enhance or at least **restore livelihood** in real terms
- Improve **standards of living** of poor/ vulnerable.

Scope and triggers

- Covers **physical displacement**
& **economic displacement** as a result of:
 - a) involuntary acquisition of land, or
 - b) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
- Covers losses and involuntary restrictions that are full or partial, permanent or temporary.



12 principles

Indigenous Peoples (IP)

Objectives

- Projects foster full respect for IP identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, & cultural uniqueness, so IPs:
 - a) Receive culturally-appropriate social & economic benefits,
 - b) Do not suffer adverse impacts
 - c) Participate actively in projects



Scope and triggers

- Project that directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs; or
- affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.



9 Principles

ADB's Commitment to Labor

- Strategy 2030's commitment to Core Labor Standards (CLS)
- Social Protection Strategy (2001)
 - Social Protection Operational Plan (2014-2020)
 - OM C3: Incorporation of Social Dimensions into ADB Operations (2010)—Subject to compliance review
 - IPSA and SPRSS reports on CLS due diligence
- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
- ADB and CLS in Practice
 - RRP
 - PAM
 - Loan Covenant
 - Bidding Documents
 - FIDIC Conditions of Contract (2010)
 - Gender Action Plan – as it pertains to labor discrimination
 - For FI-ESMS



www.adb.org

- Lesley Lahm, Advisor and Head, Interagency Relations and Nonsovereign Operations Unit, Strategy Policy and Review Department (SPD)
- Smita Nakhoda, Senior Results Management Specialist, SPD
- Haidy Seang Ear-Dupuy, Senior Social Development Specialist (Core Labor Standards), Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC)



BREAK





Session 6

Criteria for Private Sector Engagement



LUNCH





Session 7

Discussion on HLPF 2019 Workers and Trade
Unions submission

+

Breakout groups



BREAK





Session 8

Next global and regional initiatives of the AP-TUDCN + Final Conclusions



**See you soon!
Thank you!**

TUDCN Open Coordination Meeting
Bangkok, Thailand, 21-24/01/2019