

Note for Green paper on EU development Policies

5. How should the EU support skills development in partner countries in line with the features and needs of local labour markets, including in the informal sector? How could the EU's global approach to migration contribute in this regard?

The EU needs to support more incisively (with economic resources and partnerships north and south), the social dialogue in partner countries. Through an effective social dialogue between social parties and governments it can be more clearly spelled out training needs, especially those related to the development of skills for professions required by the labour market. Social parties and government can verify and analyze the trends of development of the various economic sectors, and that can highlight the professional profiles required to support an effective productivity and the very sustainability of the planned investments.

In addition, the social dialogue can promote the adoption of forms of on-the-job training (apprenticeships) and during the working life (long life learning) in close relationship with business sectors and trade unions. Furthermore, the enhancement of the role of trade unions applies to matters concerning the informal work. Supporting non-state actors, and first of all the unions, in the protection of workers in the informal sector is not only a base for a more detailed understanding of the phenomenon in individual countries but is also a prerequisite for protective actions, for delivery of vocational training and for stimulation of good practices of self-employment.

The trade unions can play a role, among the workers in the informal sector, as a support to the negotiation and implementation of agreements aiming at producing a minimum welfare, as bargaining in particular sectors such as agriculture, building and construction. It can also facilitate and organize forms of mutual aid among workers for health insurance and income support in the event of illness or temporary unemployment, etc..

An EU approach that encourages co-development programs inviting migrant workers in the EU to invest resources (human and financial) which can bring benefits to their countries both in terms of encouraging the shift from informal work to selfemployment of workers remained in their countries of origin and in encouraging investment in training and education for members of their community of origin - of course if properly supported by effective international cooperation programs that affect the social infrastructure in recipient countries.

It must also be ensured that the labor market of the partner countries is not depleted by the brains drain that find more attractive jobs in the EU: compensatory actions of these losses should be undertaken through investment in higher education programs in their home countries, exchange programs among universities from EU and partner countries, and transnational scientific research programs.

9. How should the EU tackle the nexus between security and development, especially in fragile and conflict-prone countries, and put greater emphasis on democratic governance, human rights, the rule of law, justice and reform of the security sector, when programming development interventions?

The approach to security must be global in nature. This area needs to be given priority supporting programs aimed at preventing that crime become a factor endemic. For this reason should be supported programs that affect the cycle of repression, particularly in the prison system, in order to keep it from getting opportunities that encourage the growth of crime rather than solve the problem positively.

In several countries emerging from internal conflict important experiences of vocational training and support toward the labour market for demobilized soldiers/fighters – which are a strong cause of instability and insecurity - have already been concluded successfully. Those good practices should be re-iterated on wider basis.

Regarding the role of police in the repression of petty crime programs should be adopted aimed at a better management of the relationship with the individuals involved in the incidents, especially if children or young people.

It is necessary to strengthen programs to enable an immediate relationship with families and with special tutors who are able to make people and youth in detention or arrest feeling protected in their rights. There is also the need to support programs that introduce a clear separation between the judicial and prison

system of children from adults. This is due to the obvious risks to consolidate delinquent or deviant behavior in the young prisoners. The prison system must always be structured so as to safeguard the rights and dignity of persons restricted; for these reasons in prisons should be facilitated work programs and training curricula both to combat illiteracy and to supply professional skills.

13. What practical and policy related measures could be taken in the EU to improve Policy Coherence for Development? How could progress and impact be best assessed?

In the EU strategy is necessary that sustainable development policies are evaluated with an approach involving the countries receiving aid to outline common strategies with the EU. They should assess together (involving civil society and social partners both in the North and in the South) the resource allocation more beneficial for developing countries and adapt the sectoral policies of the EU to it. Give priority to the allocation of resources in the development of sectors that can improve the performance of agricultural, industrial and development of developing countries and allocate the EU programs for member states in other areas than those that affect the development of developing countries.

The European Economic and Social Council, representing business sector and civil society, can play a role in monitoring PCD.

15. How can the EU ensure that support to economic development guarantees fair social inclusion of the benefits and provide better protection of social and economic rights, including implementation of core labour standards, and better corporate accountability?

Enhancing the representativeness of the social partners (trade unions and associations of employers) is a prerequisite to ensure that collective bargaining is the main channel through which an effective action of redistribution of income is produced.

Representative social partners engaged in social dialogue are elements that can facilitate the creation of rules and institutions to facilitate the spread of fundamental rights at work and at the same time the needed consensus for the creation of structures that facilitate the adoption of an effective welfare, social protection and social inclusion. In this sense must be given priority to development assistance programs that facilitate the trade union and employers' associations. There is no real functioning civil society without strong trade unions and employers' representative.