TUDCN Open Coordination Meeting
Réunion Ouverte de Coordination RSCD
Reunión Abierta de Coordinación RSCD

Brussels, Belgium, 25-26/10/2017
Share your photos and comments on @TUDCN_RSCD #TUDCN
Session 1
Updates from the TUDCN Secretariat and Regional Networks
# ATUDN progress report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Results</th>
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</table>
| To participate at the Regional UNECA SDGs Forum and advance trade union priorities in SDGs. | ✓ Integration of Trade Unions policy positions in the UNECA SDGs report that was presented at the UN.  
✓ Enhance visibility of trade unions and trade union positions during the forum ATUDN members were part of the final document drafting team and also chaired various committees. |
✓ Research completed, results validated and unions to use the results to strengthen their capacity.  
✓ Key messages from the study formulated and to be presented to the General Council. |
| 2017 Africa Trade Union Development Network Steering Committee           | ✓ Approved 2017-18 ATUDN work plan and implementation responsibilities shared and agreed.  
✓ Knowledgeable and capacitated ATUDN members ready to use the agenda 2030 country monitoring template.  
✓ Enhance coordination and information sharing among the ATUDN Steering Committee members. |
| Africa Union and EU CSO Summit in preparation for the Africa-EU Summit. | ✓ Trade Union delegation participated and greatly influenced the CSO outcome document to be presented in Abidjan during the Africa-EU summit. |
Red CSA

Qué hemos hecho desde Lomé:
- Foro CEPAL ODS en México
- Academia de ACTRAV sobre los ODS
- Investigaciones sobre ODS/comercio, PLADA/ODS y cooperación sur-sur
- Folletos y videos ODS

Próximos pasos:
- Preparación monitoreo sindical ODS de cara a Foro CEPAL 2018
- Finalizar investigaciones y publicaciones
- Trabajo regional sobre cooperación sur-sur y triangular
AP TUDCN

What has been done:
- AP RCEM Forum
- AP TUDCN Steering Committee meeting
- National country reports (Indonesia and India)

Next steps:
- Increase active participation in UN ESCAP RCEM engagement modalities
- Identify opportunities for case studies in the work stream on the role of the private sector in development
- Start up the TU partnership work in AP region
Europe

What has been done:
• UNECE SDG Forum, Geneva, April 2017
• OECD-DAC Credit Reporting System (CRS)
• Trade union matrix on donors' private sector engagement criteria

Next steps:
• UNECE CSO engagement mechanism
• OECD-DAC CSR proposal follow-up
• Research: mapping of donors' private sector engagement criteria, integrating final trade union matrix
UN processes
High Level Political Forum (HLPF) & Financing for Development

What has been done:
• Trade union delegation to HLPF & FfD Forum
• National SDG monitoring template & fiches
• Bitter-Sweet set-up of VNRs and HLPF

Next steps:
• Fine-tune national SDG templates & fiches for HLPF 2018
• Gear up to HLPF 2019 (SDG 8, 10, 13, 16)
What has been done:
- Engagement with IAEG-SDG indicators process and subsidiary processes
- Dialogue on developing methodology for monitoring 8.8.2 on labour rights (ILO tripartite constituents)
- Working group on 16.10.1 on violation of fundamental freedoms adapting ITUC survey findings (ILO, OHCHR)

Next steps:
- IAEG meeting 13-14 November
- Continued consultation among tripartite constituents on 8.8.2
- Further coordination on 16.10.1 as data provider
Work Stream 1: Enhanced support to effective development cooperation at country level (Bangladesh & EC):
• Supporting countries in mainstreaming effectiveness principles into development co-operation practices via country-pilots. Multi stakeholder platforms/partnerships.
• TUDCN: contribute to the selection of pilot countries and put forward social dialogue examples.

Work Stream 2: Unlocking the Potential of Effectiveness (CPDE & Bangladesh):
• Meant to be key in launching and supporting a refined monitoring framework and the 2018 Monitoring Report.
• TUDCN: focus on inputs to the refinement of indicators 2 (on Enabling Environment) and 3 (on private-public dialogue).
Work Stream 3: Knowledge Sharing for Increased Development Effectiveness through Peer Learning and Innovation (JST):

• Create an online knowledge exchange platform where all the work of the GPEDC, particularly the workstreams, will feed into.
• TUDCN: share evidence-based research (particularly on social dialogue and private sector).

Work Stream 4: Promoting effective private sector engagement through development co-operation (Germany & Uganda (TBC)):

• Provide guidelines and evidence (including country research) for private sector engagement.
• TUDCN: provide evidence-based Research on blending and PPPs to counterbalance the narrative, engage at country level.
Private sector in development

**What has been done:**
- Draft trade union criteria for donors on private sector engagement
- Involvement in GPEDC WS4 on private sector engagement, and link with Monitoring

**Next steps:**
- Finalise trade union criteria and promote it within donor governments and mapping donors and DFIs policies
- Case studies on results of private sector in development (with CPDE)
Trade Union Partnerships

What has been done:
• Continued dissemination of the Trade Union Development Effectiveness Principles and the TUDEP
• Elaboration of TUOC Guidelines
• Support to the state of trade unions in Africa initiative

Next steps:
• Country work on organisational capacity in Africa
• Exploring the possibility of replicating the Africa experience in other regions (possibility of having pilot countries)
• TUDEP and TUOC in the AP region
Session 1
Updates from the TUDCN Secretariat and Regional Networks

Feedback and discussion
BREAK

PAUSE

PAUSA
Session 2
Trade union engagement on the SDGs:
Improving our strategy and increasing our impact.
Trade union SDG strategy

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”
Trade union SDG pamphlet

What is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the reference document on development priorities at the international level. It was adopted at the United Nations in September 2015 by 193 countries. It builds on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2000-2015), whose main objective was to reduce extreme poverty.

The 2030 Agenda contains a set of objectives, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which all countries are committed. They cover issues highly relevant to the work of trade unions including the promotion of decent work, the fight against inequalities and climate change and recognise the need for greater gender equality, better quality education and stronger institutions. They are set out as follows:

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry innovation, infrastructure, innovation
10. Reducing inequality
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Peace and justice
16. Peace and justice
17. Partnership for the global partnership for sustainable development.

While these cover a very broad range of issues, there are strong connections between each SDG, progress on one often benefits another. Trade unions are among the actors that impact this progress. By promoting social dialogue and decent work, they help to implement the SDGs and boost progress towards these targets.

The success of the 2030 Agenda further depends on other global processes such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Financing for Development process and the development effectiveness agenda.

What do trade unions have to do with all of this?

What are the trade union priorities in the SDGs?

Through their work in upholding freedom of association, collective bargaining rights and in promoting decent work and worker rights, trade unions are essential to achieving these development objectives. Making sure that the overlap between the SDGs and trade unions is mutually reinforcing is vital to improving the lives for working people.

In order to do this, trade unions have identified six key areas on which to focus their efforts:

1. Protecting people’s rights can ensure they are economically lifted out of poverty. Having a job is no guarantee of a dignified livelihood. Social protection measures must be put in place to ensure that people, including the “working poor” do not fall further into poverty. Addressing the informal economy can help lift huge numbers of people out of poverty, particularly in emerging economies, and provide them with social protection.

2. Intensified labour access and conditions are a major component of gender inequality. Addressing this requires policies and laws to protect both formal and informal economy workers, to ensure compliance with antidiscrimination, minimum wage legislation and core labour standards, and to ensure effective and universal access to social protection.

3. Trade unions play a fundamental role in ensuring the benefits of economic growth are shared fairly among those who create it. Employment creation, workers’ rights, social dialogue and social protection are the pillars of the Decent Work Agenda and ensure that “no one is left behind.” SDGs is the hub for trade union action on SDGs.

High and rising inequality among and within countries has a major social and economic cost. The SDGs recognize that the current rate of inequality is at odds with sustainable development. Strengthening the voice of working people is a proven way of curbing this trend. Trade unions promote the adoption of fiscal, wage and social protection policies that reduce inequalities and promote decent work in global supply chains.

Climate change and the need to shift to low carbon societies require a massive transformation in how economies and industries work. To avoid the social costs of this transformation, change must start on the work floor: national Just Transition plans are needed to appropriately resettle workers in high-emission industries and provided appropriate adaptation measures to workers impacted by climate change.

Social dialogue contributes to institutional stability by promoting consensus among social partners on socioeconomic policies. Trade unions promote freedoms of association and collective bargaining, fighting against modern slavery and contributing to the rule of law and democracy. Only democratic societies and institutions can create an enabling environment for decent work to flourish.

How can the SDGs work for your trade union?

Ensuring that the contribution to the SDGs provided by the work of trade unions is fully recognized is the first step. As the implementation of the SDGs is done at national level, national trade unions play a vital role in highlighting the contribution they make in their everyday work.

Advocating for policies that enhance this contribution is the next step.

With this in mind, the following actions can be undertaken:

At national level:
- Ask national government to consult trade unions in 2030 Agenda implementation planning.
- Raise awareness among workers about 2030 Agenda.
- Address the SDGs through social dialogue with employers and government.
- Engage with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international agencies in your country.
- Participate in multi-stakeholder platforms and alliances for 2030 Agenda implementation.
- Undertake research to help raise the link between trade union work and development priorities.

At regional level:
- Ask national governments to bring trade union priorities to regional bodies dealing with 2030 agenda (ILO, UNECA, ESCAP, UNEG).
- Participate in UN regional mechanisms for 2030 Agenda monitoring, review and follow-up.
- Take part in regional Civil Society initiatives for 2030 Agenda implementation.

At global level:
- Ask national governments to bring trade union priorities to the annual UN High-Level Political Forum, which reviews and monitors the 2030 Agenda implementation.
- Provide trade union monitoring reports on the 2030 Agenda.

What to learn more about the 2030 Agenda?
- Trade unions and 2030 Agenda:
  www.itc-csa.org/2030agenda
- The International Labour Organization and 2030 Agenda:
  www.ilo.org/global/topics/sdgs-2030agenda/index.htm
- The United Nations and sustainable development:
  www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/
UN SDGs for a in 2017

Trade unions at the 2017 ECLAC RFSD (Latin America)
“For the trade union delegation, much clearly remains to be done in terms of the consultation and participation mechanisms for future meetings”.

Trade unions at the ESCAP 2017 RFSD (Asia-Pacific)
“As it was the first time there was a full participation from workers and trade unions at the CSO Forum, many participants from the other CSO constituencies were able to understand the workers' perspective”.

Trade unions at the 2017 UNECA RFSD (Africa)
“All in all, the forum was billed as a success for the African trade unions because the delegation played a critical role in defining the outcome document and ensuring that all trade union key messages are duly incorporated”.

Trade unions at the UNECE 2017 RFSD (Europe+)
“The ITUC’s research on the care economy was referred in the concluding CSO Statement, on SDGs 1 (ending poverty), 5 (achieving gender equality) and 17 (strengthening the means of implementation)”.

2017 Trade Union Focus on SDGs
What next?

2018 goals under review

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
15 LIFE ON LAND

2019 goals under review

4 QUALITY EDUCATION
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
13 CLIMATE ACTION
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNECA</td>
<td>Benin, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Guinea, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sudan, Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCAP</td>
<td>Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naciones Unidas</td>
<td>Bahamas, Colombia, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Jamaica, México, Paraguay, Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Canada, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland</td>
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</tbody>
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Session 2
Trade union engagement on the SDGs: *Improving our strategy and increasing our impact*

Feedback and discussion

Feedback on:

1. Regional forums - what should be improved?

2. National engagement - including use of country profile

3. Strategy - periodicity of reporting, ideas for 2019?
Session 3
How can we improve our communication and visibility?

TUDCN Communication strategy operationalisation
Objectives

**Internal**

✓ Increase trade union awareness of and engagement in the development policy-making process.

**External**

✓ Ensure that there is a visibility and recognition of the contribution of trade unions to development.
Principles

✓ Multilingual: all core material will be made available in the three working languages of the ITUC: English, Spanish and French.
✓ Inclusive: reflects the views and initiatives of the members.
✓ Evidence-based: supported by fact-based analysis and traceable sources.
✓ Result-oriented: privilege communications focussed on achieving tangible results.
✓ Gender sensitive: promoting equal participation.
Target audience

Internal

- TUDCN secretariats & members
- Trade unions

External

- International and regional institutions
- Think-tanks, academia & NGOs
- Development media

Communication & Outreach
Tools

- Webpages
- Newsletter
- Mailing lists
- Daily News Report
Tools

✓ Equal Times

✓ Publications

✓ Multimedia

✓ Social Media
External actions for TUDCN secretariats and members

Media

Actions:
- Equal Times: propose topics and contacts for articles/interviews, contribute blogs on development work
- Increase visibility: Link to TUDCN webpage from websites and in relevant articles/blogs, disseminate publications through national networks

Think-tanks, academia & NGOs

Actions:
- Develop outreach communications mailing lists at global, regional and national levels (with development media, NGO and institutional contacts)
- Promote trade union messaging in CSO alliances
- Share and add reference to newsletter in own web pages to highlight engagement at multiple levels

Institutions

Actions:
- Identify and engage institutional actors on social media + share TUDCN content
- Send summary of newly published TUDCN research, with policy recommendations
- Adapt TUDCN communication material to regional/national contexts (global sec. to provide templates on request)
- Promote participation in policy events: key messages & speaking positions (among networks, on social media and with inst. contacts)

Internal action:
- Use working group mailing lists to share relevant position papers and partnerships through the mailing lists;
- Keep up to date with TUDCN website & through social media
Trade unions stand in solidarity with workers in Mauritius
LUNCH

DÉJEUNER

ALMUERZO
Session 4
2018 ILC discussion on effective ILO development cooperation and implications for TUDCN work
Structure of the presentation

• Snapshot of ILO’s development cooperation: facts and figures
• ILO’s development cooperation strategy 2015-17/18
  • Four building blocks
  • ILO’s implementation of the DC effectiveness principles
• ILC discussion 2018
  • Outline of the report
  • Global context and paradigm shift
  • Means of implementation
• Working group questions
RESOURCE MIX AVAILABLE TO THE ILO (2014-15)

- Assessed contributions: 61%
- Voluntary non-core: 36%
- Voluntary core: 3%
ILO’S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PORTFOLIO

On-going Projects (as of October 2017)
Number of on-going projects according to their total budget

- < 1 mill. USD (64.85%)
- 1 - 5 mill. USD (28.38%)
- > 5 mill. USD (6.77%)

Top Outcomes by Funding (out of 10)

- More and better jobs: 32%
- Unacceptable forms of work: 18%
- Workplace compliance: 17%
- Sustainable enterprises: 12%

Top 3 Donors (2012-2016)

1. United States
2. European Commission
3. UN Organizations and Agencies
ASIA AND AFRICA HAVE THE TWO LARGEST PORTFOLIOS OF ONGOING PROJECTS AS OF OCTOBER 2017

www.ilo.org/dashboard
Out of all strategic objectives, standards and employment represent the two largest XBDC expenditures.

- **2008-2012**
  - Employment: 28%
  - Standards: 43%
  - Social Protection: 13%
  - Social Dialogue: 6%
  - Others: 10%

- **2013-2017**
  - Employment: 45%
  - Standards: 23%
  - Social Protection: 11%
  - Social Dialogue: 16%
  - Others: 5%
Greater focus and effectiveness (including country ownership and constituents’ involvement) will produce better results.

Greater transparency and better reporting will enhance visibility.

Systematic evaluations and external assessments will improve the design of DC interventions, programme and projects.

Improved design, results and visibility will facilitate resource mobilization.
ILO response: operational principles for each building block

FOCUS
- Outward looking
- Integrated resource management and balanced distribution
- Preparedness and flexibility (fragility)
- Larger Flagship Programmes

EFFECTIVENESS
- High quality and results
- Take action on performance challenges
- Decentralization
- Value for Money
- Staff development on DC

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
- Consolidation and diversification
- Greater predictability
- Flexibility
- Local resource mobilization
- Converging efforts
- Visibility

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
- Compliance with capacity development approach of constituents
- Increased and consistent quality of the Organization’s and the Turin Centre’s capacity development activities

ILO response: operational principles for each building block

- Staff development on DC
# Effectiveness principles and ILO means

## Development effectiveness principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country ownership/alignment</th>
<th>Harmonization</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Inclusive partnerships</th>
<th>Mutual accountability and transparency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Decent Work Country Programmes</td>
<td>• Strategic Policy Framework supports Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals</td>
<td>• Results-based management framework</td>
<td>• Social partners’ participation in public–private partnerships</td>
<td>• Adherence to the International Aid Transparency Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Involvement of constituents in: the TC project management cycle; project governance; and as recipients</td>
<td>• United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Multi-stakeholder partnerships</td>
<td>• Public donor dashboard</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Project activities strengthen social dialogue mechanisms</td>
<td>• Joint programmes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Partners’ and constituents’ participation in evaluations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Multi-donor funds</td>
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<td>• Public information disclosure policy</td>
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Outline of the ILC 2018 report: effective DC in support of the SDGs

1. Global context
   - Drivers of change – world of work
   - International frameworks
   - Financing for development

2. ILO’s development cooperation – mandate and strategy
   - Shifting understanding of ILO’s development cooperation
   - ILO’s added value
   - ILO resolutions, initiatives and partnerships

   ILO’s development cooperation strategy 2015-18

3. ILO’s development cooperation results - what works
   - Four strategic objectives: Labour standards; Social dialogue, Social protection, Employment
   - Cross-cutting areas: e.g. gender, capacity development, environment
   - Implementing principles

4. The future of ILO’s development cooperation
   - ILO in the reforming UN system
   - ILO means of implementation

5. Points for discussion

Survey findings – constituents and development partners (June-July 2017)
Global context

• Drivers of change for the future of work
  • Decent work deficits
  • Need for representation of all segments of the labour market

• International development frameworks
  • 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Sendai framework
  • UN Secretary General: peacebuilding, security, prevention

Relevance of ILO’s Development Cooperation

Universality:
applicable to all member States irrespective of their economic, social or political situation
Global context

- **Financing for Development**
  - ODA alone will not suffice sustainable development needs
  - New financing flows and mechanisms for common goals: domestic, international, public and private
  - Investments in decent work pay back (virtuous cycle)

- **UN reform**
  - Governance
  - Normative and operational function
  - Country presence and regional connections
  - Country programmes (UNDAF-DWCPs)
  - Finance and resource mobilization

Decent work results have to be financed from multiple sources

Implications for ILO as member of the UN family
Shifting understanding of ILO development cooperation

Less
- Predominant partnership and modality:
  - Donors
  - Short-term
  - Earmarked
  - Project approach
  - Project results

More
- Multitude of partnerships and modalities:
  - Multi-stakeholder & inclusive
  - One UN and joint UN
  - Financial and in-kind
  - South-South and triangular
  - Public-private
  - Mutual accountability

- Finance of decent work outcomes
- Innovative finance
- Domestic public and private finance
- Leverage ODA investments

ODA funded ILO projects
Diverse funding sources to the ILO
ILO’s unique value addition in development cooperation

- Knowledge, data, statistics, expertise
- Convening power
- Labour standards and rights
- Global instruments: e.g. FPRW Declaration, Social Justice Declaration
- Decent work in 2030 Agenda
- Normative & operational function
- Tripartism and social dialogue

ILO
Looking ahead: means of implementation

Modalities and partnerships
- Policy coherence
- Inclusiveness
- Resources, funding and finance
- South-South and triangular partnerships

Capacity development
- Social dialogue
- ILS implementation
- Knowledge, statistics and data
- Evidence-based policy advice

Rights and social dialogue
- Objective accross SDGs
- Governance instrument
- Multi-level

Principles
- Long-term
- Results-focus
- Transparency
- Visibility
Group work

1. Capacity development has 3 dimensions, individual, organizational and institutional. How can ILO and its tripartite constituents approach capacity development in a more holistic, strategic and effective way? How can we bring about systemic changes for sustainable development?

2. How can the ILO and its constituents work better together for ensuring diversified funding and finance for decent work outcomes in support to the SDGs?
BREAK

PAUSE

PAUSA
Session 4
2018 ILC discussion on effective ILO development cooperation and implications for TUDCN work

Feedback and discussion
Closing of first day

Clôture de la première journée

Cierre del primer día
Day 2!
Jour 2!
Día 2!

TUDCN Open Coordination Meeting
Réunion Ouverte de Coordination RSCD
Reunión Abierta de Coordinación RSCD

Brussels, Belgium, 25-26/10/2017
Session 5
ILO’s work on social dialogue and the 2018 ILC recurrent discussion on social dialogue
Social dialogue in development

What has been done:
• Country-case studies on social dialogue and the formalisation of the economy in the framework of Agenda 2030:
  - Costa Rica (finished)
  - Argentina (work in progress)
  - Kenya (work in progress)

Next steps:
• Finish country-case studies (Argentina and Kenya)
• Select and start research on a country in the AP region
• Synthesis study on social dialogue and the formalisation of the economy
• Workshop on social dialogue and informal economy (back to back to TU-DAC Forum)
• Research on social dialogue and Just transition (2018)
The ILO’s work on social dialogue and tripartism
Presentation at the Trade Union Development Cooperation Network
Open Coordination Meeting
Brussels, 26 October 2017

Kostas Papadakis
Senior Specialist, Social Dialogue and Tripartism Unit (DIALOGUE)
ILO, Geneva
Overview

I. Social dialogue & Tripartism at the ILO
II. Plan of Action 2013-2017: priorities & services
III. The 2018 recurrent report & discussion on Social Dialogue and Tripartism
I. Background: Social dialogue and tripartism at the ILO

- Social dialogue and tripartism: a key objective and a means to reach other objectives
  - e.g., ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a fair Globalization (2008) – “Promoting social dialogue and tripartism are the most appropriate methods for translating economic development into social progress, and social progress into economic development”

- At the heart of
  - its structure and bodies (International Labour Conference, Governing body, regional conferences, sectoral and experts meetings)
  - International labour standards
  - Programmes of action on all strategic objectives
II. ILO Plan of Action 2013-17: Priority areas & mean of action

**PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGNS**
Ratification and implementation of ILS (e.g. C144; C 87; C 98)

**CAPACITY BUILDING**
Reinforcing the capacities of workers’ and employers’ organizations & labour administrations
Including through training (e.g., negotiation skills conciliation & mediation, for Labour Court Judges)

**KNOWLEDGE GENERATION/DISSEMINATION**
Evidence based research & data collection
Comparative legal analysis
Sharing good practices
Academy on National Tripartite Social Dialogue (ITC Turin)

**POLICY AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES**
Strengthening tripartite institutions
Promoting collective bargaining & workplace cooperation
Improving legal and policy frameworks for SD & IR (including dispute resolution and prevention)

**PARTNERSHIPS**
ITUC, IOE
International Organisation (e.g., EU, G20)
AICESIS
EUROFOUND
ILERA [...]

## Examples of ILO assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Area of ILO assistance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Supported the building of tripartite structures to overcome crises, consolidate democracy and promote inclusive development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>Assisted countries with the transition to democracy following the Arab Springs (Tunisia, 2013 Social Contract)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Strengthened frameworks and mechanisms for social dialogue at national, sectoral and workplace levels (Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Promoted social dialogue during the economic crisis including in countries under structural adjustment (Greece)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>Facilitated participation of representatives of employers and workers in institutions established to address issues of economic and social development.</td>
</tr>
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III. The ILO’s recurrent reports and discussions

- Overall aim:
  - understand better the diverse realities and needs of its Members with respect to each of the strategic objectives (in 2018 “Social Dialogue and Tripartism”)
  - respond more effectively to them, using all the means of action at its disposal, including standards-related action, technical cooperation, and the technical and research capacity of the Office, and
  - adjust its priorities and programmes of action accordingly;
  - and assess the results of the ILO’s activities with a view to informing programme, budget and other governance decisions.”

(2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation, Annex)

- First discussion of the 2nd cycle: “Social Dialogue & Tripartism” (June 2018)
Chapter 1. Setting the scene

Chapter 2. Trends, challenges and the diversified needs of ILO constituents

- agendas & strategies of Governments, Employers’ and Workers’ organizations;
- labour law frameworks shaping SD & industrial relations;
- peak level social dialogue (overall/regional developments, and by policy area);
- industrial relations institutions, notably collective bargaining (private and public) and workplace cooperation (information and consultation);
- cross-border social dialogue (e.g., IOs, regional integration and initiatives between MNEs and global unions).
Structure of the Report

- Chapter 3. ILO action responding to constituents’ diverse realities and needs
  - Assessment of ILO action (by reference to the 2013 Plan of Action 2014-2017);
  - Inter-relation between ILO action and those of other IOs & regional organisations (e.g., EU, African Union);
  - Action aimed at “policy coherence” (social dialogue and tripartism in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs);
  - Links between social dialogue and the other ILO “strategic” objectives (i.e., promotion and realization of fundamental principles and rights at work; social protection for all; creating greater opportunities for all women and men to secure decent employment and income).

- Chapter 4. Key observations, lessons learnt, way forward
- Chapter 5. Points for discussion.
Challenges: general trends

- Trends undermining SD & tripartism
  - Widening income inequality & Declining wage share in many countries’ GDP as a result of
    - declining unionization
    - erosion of collective bargaining
    - changing nature of work and the employment relationship
  - Poverty, low levels of formal-job creation, growing informal employment (accelerated by technological and demographic changes) and an associated lack of protection
  - Frameworks, processes and outcomes of social dialogue:
    - Enabling frameworks (freedom of association & collective bargaining)
    - dysfunctional processes
    - weak follow-up

- Challenges are increasing
  - evolutions in technology; demography (including migration and refugees); climate change / policies for climate change; and globalisation.
Actors- & Institution-specific challenges

### Challenges for SD actors

- Restrictions (legal, ..) for the exercise of freedom of association and CB rights
- Weakness and excessive fragmentation of the social partners
- Respect of agreements
- Narrow membership base, leading to weak representation of interests of vulnerable groups in their organs (e.g., youth, women, migrant workers, self-employed, informal workers, worker in non-standard form of employment etc..)

### Institutional challenges

- Lack of supportive structures for Social Dialogue with appropriate resources (premises, staff and budget)
- Lack of stability and sustainability of dialogue (e.g., in times of economic crisis)
- Lack of monitoring mechanisms of decisions/ agreements
- Weak integration of tripartite institutions into national policy making and governance
- Lack of commitment on the part of technical ministries towards social dialogue
Opportunities

- Social dialogue recognised as key to democracy and sound social & labour governance
  - Tripartite institutional arrangements exist (roughly 80% of ILO member States) dealing with a wide array of issues (e.g., employment policy, social security/protection, sustainable development, future of work)

- Emerging cross-border social dialogue
  - International framework agreements (IFAs)
  - Regional integration etc.

- International organisations (World Bank, OECD, G20) recognise the value of the social partners/dialogue;

- Agenda 2030 and SDGs: a global consensus on the need for international development cooperation
  - Goal #8: “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.”
Next steps

April 2018: Release of the report
June 2018: ILC Committee

For further information:

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Session 6
Plenary discussion on trade union strategy to push social dialogue in development cooperation
Social dialogue in development

Spaces for Engagement:
• **ILO**: Recurrent discussion on social dialogue
• **GPEDC**: Implementation of our GPI
• **OECD**: Trade union and OECD-DAC Forum
• **UN/SDGs**: HLPF
• **European Commission**: EC development fora

Needs to strengthen our engagement:
• Greater government engagement
• Building strategic alliances at global level
Objectives:

- Share findings of evidence-based research
- Increase the number of stakeholders supporting the role of social dialogue in development
- Promote multi-partner initiatives to support social dialogue as an instrument for sustainable development

Actors: ILO, European Commission, OECD (Development Centre and DAC delegates), donor and partner governments

Outputs:

- Knowledge sharing platform
- Evidence-based research based on country cases
- Workshops to discuss research findings and elaborate joint recommendations
TU-DAC Forum & SD seminar

Seminar on social dialogue

• Research findings to be discussed with DAC delegates and other stakeholders

Trade Union & OECD-DAC Forum

• Planning has started with DAC Chairs office
• Proposed timing: March 2018 at OECD Paris
• Proposed agenda items linking with DAC High Level Meeting Outcomes (to be agreed with DAC Chairs Office)
  - Efforts to update Credit Reporting System (CRS) and donor reporting on the decent work agenda
  - Implementation of the Blended Finance Principles
  - Developments on the ODA Modernisation process
LUNCH

DÉJEUNER

ALMUERZO
Session 7
Trade union SDG monitoring template
Trade union country reports on SDGs

- Highlight the relevance of Agenda 2030 to trade unions

- Mobilize national organisations’ involvement on SDGs implementation with their governments

- Provide evidence, collecting relevant data, using indicators and analysis

- Single universal instrument including priority goals / targets / indicators for the trade union movement

- Exposing governments on weak compliance
Revised SDG trade union template

→ Rationalisation of indicators

→ Simplify language

→ Trade union indicators easily identifiable

→ Improvement of qualitative assessment
Working groups

1. What are the indicators in the template that we should further prioritise taking into account relevance and availability of data?
2. How could the global and regional TUDCN secretariats better support the process technically?
3. How could we strengthen intra and inter trade union cooperation to elaborate the template?
Working groups

GROUP 1
- Adrien Akouete
- Andrés Larisgoitía
- Candela Lacuerda
- Santiago González
- Pablo Araujo
- Ofelia de Felipe
- Gemma Freedman
- Susanne Ludwig
- Stijn Sintubin
- Thierry Aerts
- Rekson Silaban
- Alex Nkosi
- Sergio Bassoli

GROUP 2
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- Fay Lyle
- Maresa Le Roux
- Julius Cainglet
- Francis Upgi
- Naome Chakanya
- Saif Omar
- Gijs Justaert
- Elodie Aïssi
- Sabine Stelczenmayr
- Davids Etyang
- Gemma Arpaia
Session 7
Trade union SDG monitoring template
Feedback and discussion
Session 8
Global and regional working plans 2017-2018
ATUDN: 2018

Policy area: private sector accountability in development

Policy area: trade union Organisational capacity – State of African Trade Unions

Policy area: SDGs implementation and monitoring

ATUDN General Meeting
February 2018

Seminar on Blending case studies
date TBC

UNECA SDGs Forum
May 2018

PFD Africa
October 2018 (TBC)
RED CSA: 2018

Área política: implementación y seguimiento de los ODS

Área política: Cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular

Área política: rendición de cuentas del sector privado / Comercio y ODS en América Latina

Área política: capacidad organizativa de los sindicatos

Cumbre CELAC
Enero 2018

Cumbre UE-CELAC
Marzo/ Abril 2018

CEPAL ODS
Abril 2018

Reunión GTDIH
Abril 2018

Red CSA
1ra semana
Marzo 2018

Seguimiento de procesos en la OEA, UNASUR, CELAC

40 Aniversario Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires sobre Cooperación Sur-Sur 2019

Reunión GTDIH
Abril 2018

Red CSA
1ra semana
Marzo 2018

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Marzo/ Abril 2018

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40 Aniversario Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires sobre Cooperación Sur-Sur 2019
AP TUDCN: 2017 - 2018

Policy area: SDGs implementation and monitoring

Policy area: private sector accountability in development

Policy area: TUDEP and TUs Organisational capacity

ACTRAV SDGs Academy
13-17 November
Bangkok

AP TUDCN
January 2018

ESCAP SDGs Forum
March 2018

Seminar on TUs Partnerships
2018 (tbc)
GLOBAL: 2018

Social dialogue seminar research outcomes March

4th TU - OECD/DAC FORUM March

TUDCN GM April Sao Paulo

PFD Global 20-22 March, Brussels

HLPF 9-18 July, New York

ILO Effective Development Cooperation June

OCM October Brussels

ITUC Congress 2-7 December Copenhagen

Policy area: SDGs implementation and monitoring

Policy area: Social dialogue in development

Policy area: PS accountability in development

Policy area: ODA for Decent Work (OECD-DAC)

Policy area: trade union Organisational capacity
See you soon!
Au revoir!
¡Hasta pronto!

TUDCN Open Coordination Meeting
Réunion Ouverte de Coordination RSCD
Reunión Abierta de Coordinación RSCD

Brussels, Belgium, 25-26/10/2017