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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

TUDCN Open Coordination Meeting

Réunion Ouverte de Coordination RSCD

Reunión Abierta de Coordinación RSCD

Brussels, Belgium, 3-4/10/2018



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Session 1

Updates from the TUDCN Secretariat and Regional Networks

SDGs involvement



What has been done:

→ Trade union delegation to 2018 HLPF, Trade Union SDGs country reports (15 reports to 2018 HLPF)

→ ILO-ILC report on effective development cooperation and SDGs

→ 8.8.2 indicator (FOA/CB): ILO tripartite endorsement

→ ITUC rights index findings - 16.10.1 on violation of fundamental freedoms (ILO, OHCHR) monitoring

→ submission to UN Special Rapporteur/GA report on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Next steps:

- TUs SDGs country reports for 2019
- Workers and Major Groups thematic submission 2019
- Set overall strategy to HLPF 2019 (SDG 8, 10, 13, 16)
- Follow up ILC report



What has been done:

OECD-DAC

- OUR PROPOSAL ENDORSED: NEW CRS/Creditor Reporting System TO TRACK DECENT WORK AGENDA support by donors
- Finalisation of country case studies/briefs in partnership with the ILO: Philippines, Argentina, Kenya, Costa Rica to showcase social dialogue/formalisation/SDGs
- Synthesis study launched, including examples of trade union solidarity initiatives on the formalisation of informal economy

GPEDC

- (on-going) Support regions/national affiliates involvement in GPEDC national monitoring process (results reported in GPEDC Senior Level Meeting 2019)

Next steps:

- Thematic discussion series on the relevance of SD in the SDGs with the DAC: *just transition* (March 2018, tbc)
- Case studies on social dialogue & just transition in partnership with the ILO, including examples of trade union solidarity initiatives
- Regional dialogues with employers on the implementation of the SDGs (in the context of the Regional network meetings)

Private sector accountability for development



What has been done:

→ Mapping donors and DFIs engagement policies with private sector, including case studies (Philippines, Chile, Cameroon)

→ Criteria on private sector engagement/Matrix

Next steps:

OECD-DAC

- Follow up with DAC secretariat on the Principles on Blended Finance – Inputs on Guidelines
- Advocating DAC members on private sector engagement criteria (TU-DAC Forum, March 2019 tbc)

GPEDC

- Follow up drafting Private sector engagement principles (ready by GPEDC Senior Level Meeting 2019)
- Monitoring process (revision of indicator 3 on private sector)



What has been done:

- Continued dissemination of the Trade Union Development Effectiveness Principles and the TUDEP
- Finalisation of TU Organisational Capacity Guidelines
- Support to the state of trade unions in Africa initiative
- TUDEP workshop in the Asia-Pacific region

Next steps:

- Follow up of state of African trade unions initiative with pilot countries
- TUDEP training in Southern Africa

Communications & Outreach



What has been done:

- ✓ Editing and layout of case study summaries: social dialogue and the informal sector
- ✓ Editing and layout of new DFIs study
- ✓ Layout of the Trade Union Development Effectiveness Principles pamphlet
- ✓ SDGs: Country profiles editing and layout, 'A trade union take on the SDGs' publication, live updates on HLPF, Equal Times special issue on the Sustainable Development Goals (+ Sharan blog)
- ✓ Lead organiser for visibility event at the European Development Days (with ILO and ActionAid)
- ✓ Coordination with regions for update of ITUC Africa and TUCA webpages
- ✓ Social media progress (since 1 May 2018):

  13%

  5%

Next steps:

- Blended finance case study editing and layout
- Social dialogue publication editing and layout



Realizaciones de la Red Regional - Año 3

Informes Paralelos de seguimiento de la implementación de los ODS en la región.



ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

The Colombian government is implementing the 2030 Agenda through two legal frameworks: the National Development Plan for 2014-2018 and the 2015 decree creating the High-Level Inter-institutional Committee for the preparation and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

The High-Level Inter-institutional Committee is chaired by the director of the National Planning Department. It consists of the ministers for foreign affairs, finance, environment and sustainable development, the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic, with the participation of the Minister Counsellor for the Government and the Private Sector, the director of the National Administrative Department of Statistics and the director of the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity. The priority of the High-Level Committee has been the preparation of Colombia's 2018 Voluntary National Report (VNR).

No consultations have been organised with civil society or trade unions on the 2030 Agenda or the VNR development process; trade unions point out that the government does not see them as partners in the implementation of the SDGs. The fact that the Ministry of Labour has not been included in the High-Level Committee is also concerning to trade unions, as they see this as a failure to prioritise workers' concerns in the 2030 Agenda process.

Trade unions are not aware of any allocation of additional resources by the Colombian government for the implementation of activities related to the 2030 Agenda.

TRANSPARENCY



Regular access to limited information

CONSULTATION



There is no consultation process at all

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



There is no involvement of social partners by the national government on an SDG national plan definition and implementation



ARE TRADE UNIONS AT THE TABLE?

Significant challenges remain regarding the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil. While in 2016, the Brazilian government announced the creation of a National Commission for the SDGs and presented its Voluntary National Review at the 2017 HLPF, trade unions highlight that these moves present a falsified view of the situation in the country. Indeed, trade union partners denounce the policies of the current Brazilian government as contrary to the spirit and objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

The National Commission on the SDGs set up an official dialogue structure, involving representatives of workers and employers, at the end of 2016.

However, its deliberations do not appear to influence the development of public or economic policies, taking into account the need to protect the poorest and most vulnerable.

Trade unions denounce the lack of transparency and access to information with regards to all government policies, including those on the SDGs. They further state that far from providing additional resources to the implementation of the SDGs, the government has cut spending in areas which were contributing to the fulfilment of the goals. Concerns persist with regards to the rule of law and space for civil society operations, as demonstrated by a wave of attacks on left-wing leaders and human rights defenders, such as councillor Marielle Franco.

TRANSPARENCY



Irregular access to limited information

CONSULTATION



There is a structured consultation/multi-stakeholder platform

SOCIAL DIALOGUE



There are individual contributions from social partners to the national government





Realizaciones de la Red Regional - Año 3

Seminario nacional CSA-CEPAL sobre ODS y PLADA en República Dominicana (Agosto).

CONFEDERACIÓN SINDICAL DE
TRABAJADORES Y TRABAJADORAS DE LAS AMERICAS
CONFEDERACIÓN SINDICAL INTERNACIONAL



This project is co-funded by the European Union

INFORME

Seminario - Taller Nacional: “Desarrollo Sustentable con Inclusión Social”
Haciendo efectiva la Agenda 2030-ODS y la PLADA

República Dominicana, 22-23-24 de agosto 2018



Realizaciones de la Red Regional - Año 3

Publicación “Triptico PLADA-ODS”

La Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible es primordial para las y los trabajadores. La CSA y la CSI, a través de la Red Sindical de Cooperación al Desarrollo, trabajan para movilizar y familiarizar a los sindicatos en la importancia de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), para ejercer incidencia ante gobiernos nacionales en la promoción del trabajo decente y el diálogo social, y para efectuar una supervisión y rendición de informes sindicales que monitorean el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030.

Este material analiza dos perspectivas acerca del Desarrollo:

- La Agenda 2030 y los Objetivos para el Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), que es global y multilateral;
- La Plataforma de Desarrollo de las Américas (PLADA), gestada por el movimiento sindical Latino Americano y que es regional y contra-hegemónica.

Son dos instrumentos cuyo fin es promover transformaciones sistémicas (económicas, sociales, políticas y ambientales) necesarias para dar respuesta a la actual crisis económica, social y ambiental sin precedentes.

**PLADA X ODS:
DOS ABORDAJES SOBRE EL
DESARROLLO Y LA INCLUSIÓN**

Modelo de desarrollo	AGENDA 2030	PLADA
Relación entre Estado, Mercado y Sociedad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propone mejoras dentro del mismo modelo neoliberal • Contempla 3 ejes de desarrollo (social, económico y ambiental) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propone un modelo de desarrollo alternativo al modelo neoliberal • Además de los 3 ejes mencionados, incluye el eje político: el desarrollo depende de la voluntad política de producir un cambio estructural de largo plazo
Extensión y protección social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propone mejoras dentro del mismo modelo neoliberal • Contempla 3 ejes de desarrollo (social, económico y ambiental) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asocia el fenómeno de la pobreza con el modelo de desarrollo neoliberal
Coherencia global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Es una agenda voluntaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requiere compromisos vinculantes (como el respeto de las Normas Internacionales del Trabajo)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No se cuestiona la incoherencia entre los ODS y el actual sistema económico, financiero y fiscal global 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sin marcos regulatorios globales sobre comercio, finanza e impuestos, es imposible alcanzar el desarrollo sostenible

PLADA X AGENDA 2030

CONSTRUYENDO SINERGIAS SOBRE DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE



Próximos pasos- Año 3

- Reunión del Comité de la Red CSA (30 a 31 de octubre)
- Lanzamiento de vídeo "Desarrollo sostenible: la propuesta de la CSA en el marco de la A2030"
- Publicación "Acuerdos de Libre Comercio y Amenazas a los ODS: una mirada de América Latina"
- Seminarios nacionales CSA-ECLAC sobre ODS y PLADA en Argentina (octubre de 2018), México (enero de 2019) y Brasil (marzo de 2019)
- Cumbre de Participación BA en la Cooperación Sur-Sur (marzo de 2019)
- Materiales de divulgación sobre ODS desde la perspectiva del sindicato (adhesivos, imágenes llamativas, teaser whastapp)

What has been done:

- ATUDN members have implemented national activities on the SDGs in terms of mobilisation of their members, engagement with CSOs and advocacy with their governments on the SDGs
- ATUDN members successfully engaged the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and Africa Union during the regional SDGs forum in Dakar – Senegal where a position by ATUDN on the 6 goals under review was submitted.
- ATUDN members have been capacitated to improve their advocacy strategies on Agenda 2030 and the private sector, the Africa Union flagship programme: the Continental Free Trade Area and the Africa mining vision during a capacity building seminar in Kigali in September, 2018.
- ATUDN has been invited by UNECA to be part of that institution's new initiative of realising SDGs through the Continental Free Trade Area agreement – following the launching of this flagship programme.
- Five SDG Country profiles produced (Namibia, Mali, Senegal, Congo and Benin)
- Drafting and orientation of the ATUDN members to the Communication and Advocacy Strategy
- ATUDN's work has been highlighted at SATUCC Symposium May 2018
- ATUDN work was highlighted at the EATUC summit in April 2018
- Discussions have been initiated with the Africa's Centre for Sustainable Development in Kigali Rwanda to forge a partnership on the work on SDGs. Areas of work convergence have been identified and a partnership MOU is to be signed with ITUC-Africa.
- Discussions have been initiated with the Africa Union Agenda 2063 department for a close working partnership with the regional body on Agenda 2063. The AU member states have just adopted a harmonised reporting framework for Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063.

Next steps:

- SDG Country Profiles to be produced for 2019
- Development of policy positions on SDGs and African Trade Union priorities
- Concretising the partnerships with UNECA, AU and the Africa Centre for SDGS.

ATUDN- Other Advocacy Areas



What has been done:

- Engaged COSATU during their International summit to embrace the Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. The summit resolved to take the two agendas/issue to their congress.
- Assisted COSATU and FEDUSA in formulating their trade union policy positions in preparation for the Trade Union BRICS summit and the BRICS Ministerial High Level meeting.
- Engagement in discussions at the TU-BRICS Summit and BRICS ministerial high level meeting in South –Africa, July 2018
- Drafted a Trade Union pamphlet on Private Sector Accountability: Blended financing.
- Mapping on South-South Cooperation in Africa
- Participation in 3rd GPEDC Monitoring Round

Next steps:

- Thematic research on South-South Cooperation
- Participation in 2019 South-South Cooperation Conference
- Seminar on the private sector
- Publication of the pamphlet on Private sector accountability.

ATUDN- State of African Trade Unions



What has been done:

- An Assessment of the State of Africa Trade Unions & Capacity Assessment
- General Validation Seminar on the research outcomes held and key messages presented to the General Council

Next steps:

- National level validation of findings; national action plans to be developed around key thematic areas
- ITUC-Africa New Year School on the State of Trade Unions

BREAK



PAUSE



PAUSA



1. THE INSTRUMENT
2. THE PROCESS
3. OUR MESSAGES

1) THE INSTRUMENT: WHAT IS THE “NDICI”?



❖ DEFINITION:

- NDICI = “Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument”
- Part of the proposed EU Budget 2021-2027
- Aims at “upholding and promote EU’s values and interests worldwide”

❖ SOURCES:

- ONU: Agenda 2030, Addis Abeba Action Plan, Paris Agreement
- EU: New European Consensus on Development & EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy

❖ DRIVERS (according to the EC)



More funding for EU external action



Simplification: fewer instruments, and European Development Fund inside the budget



Flexibility on multi-annual basis, to respond to changing circumstances

1) THE INSTRUMENT: WHAT IS THE “NDICI”?



❖ **STRUCTURE: for simplification and complementarity purposes, NDICI merges together 11 current instruments on EU’s Development Cooperation and External Action**

Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) together with the European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation on the basis of the Euratom Treaty
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	
Partnership Instrument for Cooperation with Third Countries (PI)	
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)	
European Development Fund (EDF), including ACP Investment Facility and excluding the African Peace Facility (APF)	
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	
European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)	
External Lending Mandate (ELM)	
Guarantee Fund for External Action	
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)	

1) WHAT IS THE “NDICI”?



❖ 3 PILLARS:

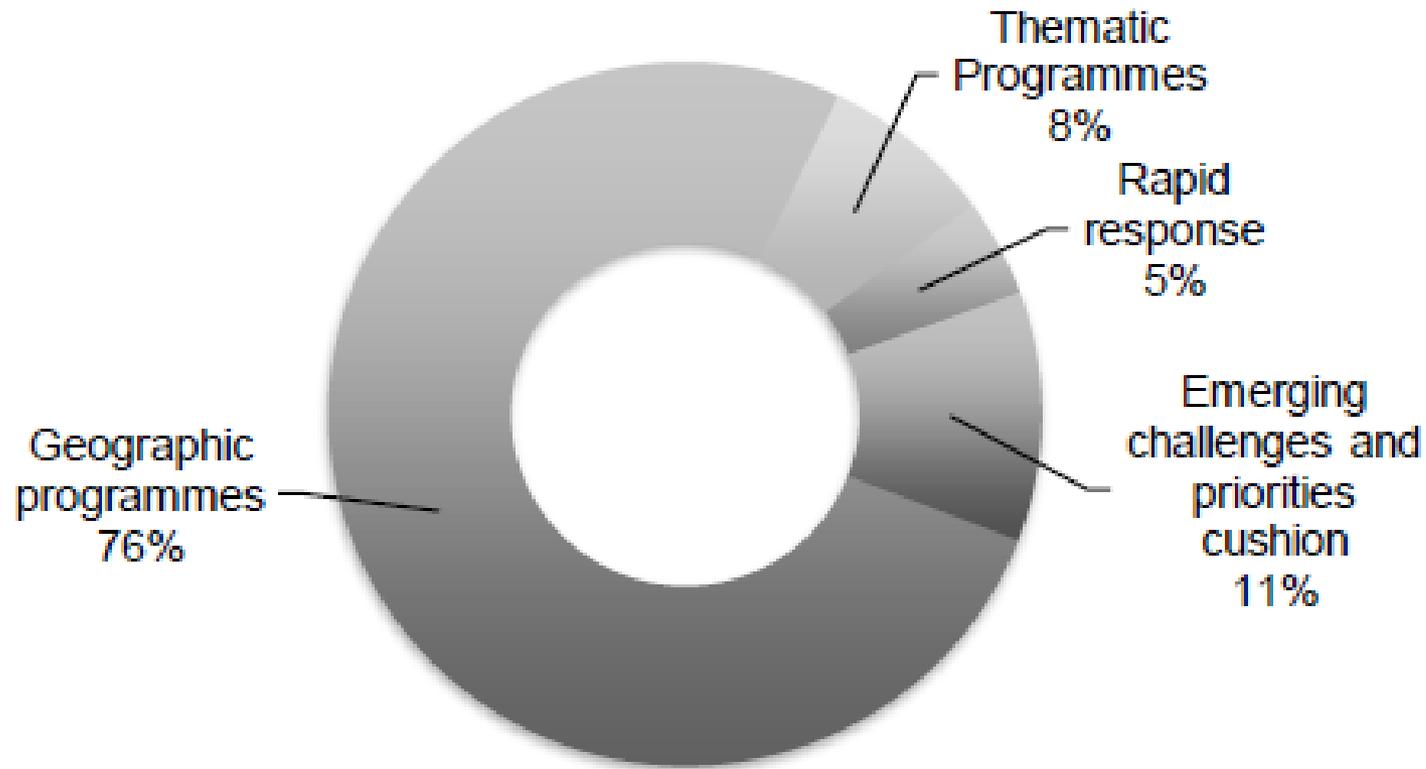
- a) **Geographic pillar**, to support dialogue and cooperation with third countries and regions
- b) **Thematic pillar** (at global level): support democracy, rule of law and human rights, support CSOs, further stability and peace and address other global challenges including migration and mobility;
- c) **Rapid response pillar**: situations of crisis, instability and conflict; resilience challenges, humanitarian aid; foreign policy needs and priorities.

PLUS: An “Emerging Challenges and Priorities Cushion” composed of non-programmable funds for “unforeseen circumstances, new needs or emerging challenges” (eg. Migratory pressures)

1) WHAT IS THE “NDICI”?



❖ BUDGET DISTRIBUTION:

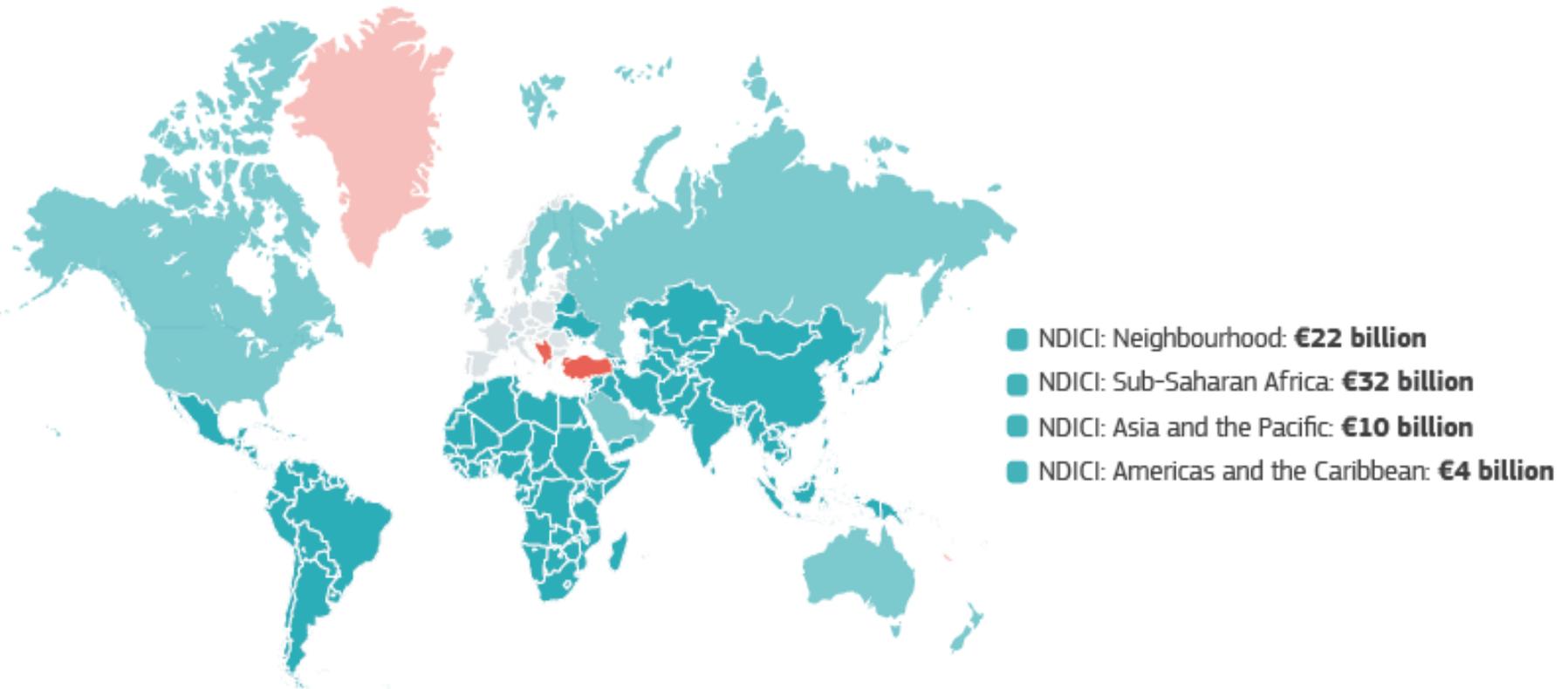


(Total NDICI Budget: 89,2 bl €)

1) WHAT IS THE “NDICI”?



Budget distribution within the GEOGRAPHIC PILLAR:



1) WHAT IS THE “NDICI”?



Budget distribution within the THEMATIC PILLAR:



Human Rights and Democracy: €1.5 billion;



Civil Society Organisations: €1.5 billion;



Stability and Peace: €1 billion;



Global Challenges: €3 billion, for issues like:

health, education, empowering women and children, migration and forced displacement, Inclusive growth, decent work, social protection and food security.

1) WHAT IS THE “NDICI”?



❖ FUNDS:

- at least 92% of the funding under the instrument shall fulfil the requirements of the OECD-DAC → count as Official Development Assistance.
- PUBLIC SECTOR: reference to Union objective of providing 0.7% of Gross National Income as ODA by 2030
- PRIVATE SECTOR: within NDICI, the **“European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD+)”** and the **“External Action Guarantee”** constitute the investment framework for external action to raise additional financial resources from the private sector. But...
 - Very vague numbers
 - Within the geographic envelope, but no specification of amount per Region/ theme
 - Weak governance mechanisms



1) WHAT IS THE “NDICI”?



❖ IMPLEMENTATION

General programming approach through multiannual indicative programmes (except for rapid response actions)

❖ MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

- List of key performance indicators
- Annual Reports, Interim and Final Evaluation (from European Commission to European Parliament and Member States)
- Ad hoc “NDICI Committee”
- Too many delegated acts (eg. EC can change priorities of cooperation; indicators; priorities under EFSD+ and EFSD+ governance mechanisms)

2) PROCESS TOWARDS “NDICI”’S APPROVAL



- **CONTEXT OF THE NEGOTIATION:** future of the EU at stake
- **PROCEDURE:**
 - Co-decision process (European Parliament and Council negotiating in parallel)
 - EP Development and External Affairs Committees jointly in charge

Timetable	
Presentation of NDICI by the EC	14 june 2018
First reading by Parliament	September & October
First draft of EP REPORT (in English)	25 October
Presentation of draft report	21 November
Second consideration	January 2019
Joint vote AFET-DEVE	4 February 2019

Meeting Name

4 February 2019



European External Investment Plan (EIP)

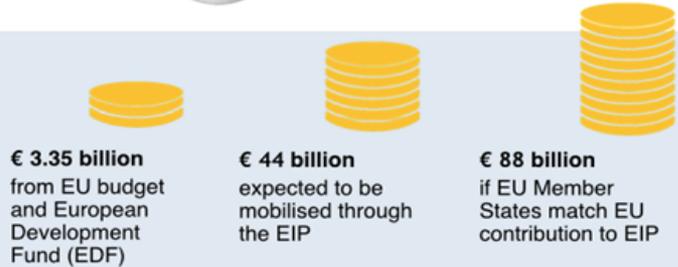
How will it work?

- Goals:
-  Contribute to sustainable development
 -  Contribute to jobs and growth
 -  Tackle root causes of migration

3 pillars:



Impact:

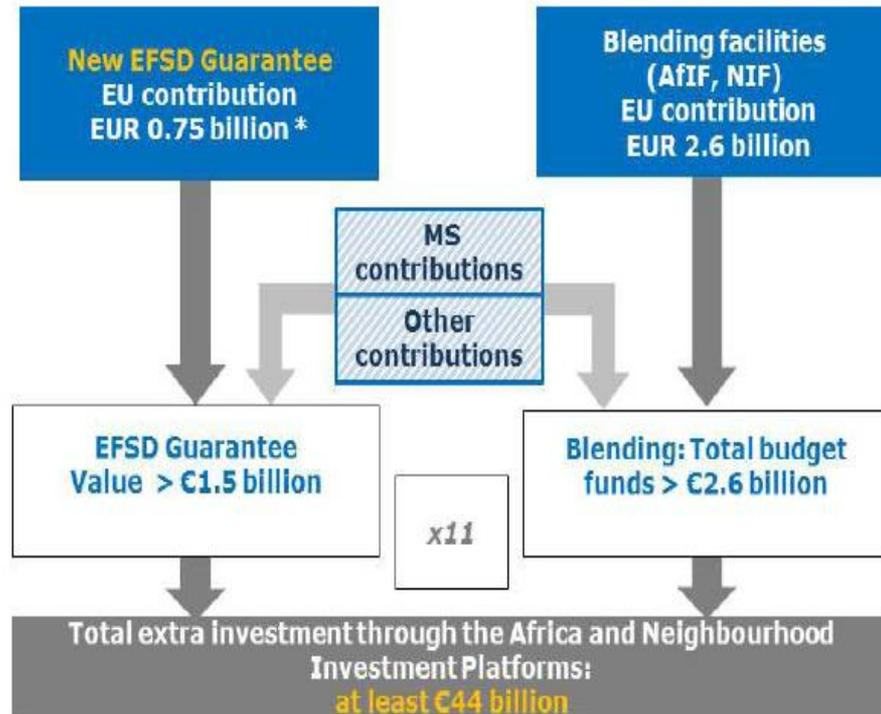


#InvestGlobal



NEW PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK – EXTERNAL INVESTMENT PLAN

European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)



* Plus a EUR 0.75 billion contingent liability.

Room2Run

Helping to raise up to €2 bn fresh investment for new sustainable energy projects



Key info

Lead financial institution:	The African Development Bank (AfDB)
EFSD Guarantee:	Up to €50 m
Total investments expected:	€1-2 bn
Contact:	Olivier Eweck, o.eweck@afdb.org



What will it do?

Room2Run will allow the AfDB to finance more sustainable renewable energy projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. This will result in €1-2 billion of new investments overall in such projects. The EFSD Guarantee supports a securitisation structure that enables private investors to invest in AfDB projects by taking credit risk on a defined tranche of the private sector portfolio. This will free up AfDB capital and thus enable the bank to finance new renewable energy projects.

Some of these projects will be located in fragile states, where the AfDB's strategy focuses on funding:

- large-scale, renewables-based solar power producers, which provide electricity to the national grid
- distributed renewables-based programmes, which are not connected to the national grid but supply particular communities or areas.

After careful analysis, several pension funds have concluded that the risks of African private sector investments are lower than is commonly assumed. Through the EFSD-enabled transaction, they will for the first time invest in the highest-risk components of African private sector loans. So the transaction will have an important demonstration effect, as well as bringing in more investment in renewable energy projects, AfDB worked closely with Standard & Poor's, the rating agency, in the preparation of this project.



Who'll benefit? How?

The AfDB estimates that the sustainable energy projects it is tracking over the medium-term will provide electricity for over a million households (by creating over 1 GW of generation capacity) and create 15,000 jobs.

Industries, businesses and local communities will enjoy better access to more affordable, more reliable and cleaner electricity. Thus, the guarantee tool will help increase production/commercial activity, create jobs, contribute towards the improved provision of basic services such as healthcare and education, facilitate the provision of training, and raise incomes.



Is my business eligible?

What sectors are covered?	Sustainable energy – renewables, energy efficiency and clean cooking
What region is covered?	Sub-Saharan Africa EU Neighbourhood
What types of instrument are offered?	Debt (loans), equity, guarantees
How do I access support?	Directly through the AfDB

NASIRA Risk-Sharing Facility

Financing for underserved and displaced entrepreneurs



Key info

Lead financial institution:	FMO (The Dutch Development Bank)
EFSD Guarantee:	Up to €75 m
Technical Assistance:	Up to €8 m
Total investment expected:	€500-1,000 m
Contact:	TBC



What will it do?

NASIRA will address the high risks, both perceived and real, involved in lending to under-served entrepreneurs in countries neighbouring the EU and in Sub-Saharan Africa, many of whom have been forced to flee their homes. It will give them access to investment loans by offering local financial institutions, such as banks and microfinance institutions, portfolio guarantees containing loans to entrepreneurs.

FMO will also provide technical assistance to financial intermediaries, such as local banks, and to those taking out loans ('end-borrowers').



Who'll benefit? How?

The guarantee tool will benefit a wide cross-section of society that currently has difficulty borrowing money at affordable rates. It will focus on:

- people who have been forced to flee to other parts of their countries (internally displaced people) or leave their countries altogether (refugees)
- those who had fled but have recently returned (returnees)
- women and young people aged 18 to 30.

Entrepreneurs will be able to set up a business more easily, or expand the small firms which they already run.



Is my business eligible?

What sectors are covered?	All sectors
What region is covered?	Sub-Saharan Africa EU Neighbourhood
What types of instrument are offered?	Portfolio guarantees Debt
How do I access support?	Indirectly through local banks, microfinance institutions and other non-banking financial institutions, directly via FMO



INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The new instrument will furthermore contain an **investment framework** for external action to raise additional financial resources for sustainable development from the private sector. It will consist of the **European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD+)** and the **External Action Guarantee**, with increased fire-power of up to **€60 billion**, in order to:

- Support micro enterprises and SMEs;
- Promote decent job creation;
- Strengthen public and private infrastructure;
- Foster renewable energy and sustainable agriculture;
- Support digital economy, etc.



Together with the private sector and thanks to the leverage effect, this may mobilise **up to half a trillion euro in investments** for 2021-2027. To ensure that the EU supports those countries that need it most, particular attention will be put on addressing investment needs in the EU Neighbourhood, Africa, as well as in countries experiencing fragility or conflict, least developed countries and highly indebted poor countries, as well as on regions with critical infrastructure and connectivity needs.

-
- 1. Amounts involved**
 - 2. Environmental and human rights standards and criteria**
 - 3. Gender equality and women's rights**
 - 4. Emphasis on supporting local economic actors**
 - 5. Exclusion list**
 - 6. Tax avoidance**
 - 7. Grievance mechanism**
 - 8. Scorecard of indicators**
 - 9. Dacability of investments**
 - 10. Evaluation, reporting and accountability**

3) OUR KEY MESSAGES ON “NDICI”



1) DEFENDING THE EU'S VALUES

- Main NDICI's driver seems to be the **EU's urgency to safeguard its own interests**, both geographically (focusing on the EU Neighbourhood and Africa) and thematically (emphasising security and migration)
- Simplification of the EU external funding architecture cannot come at the cost of diluting the EU's values and principles → **development cooperation commitments cannot be subordinated to broader EU's external relations objectives.**

3) OUR KEY MESSAGES ON “NDICI”



2) RETHINKING THE PRIORITIES

- **A better balance between the geographic and thematic programmes:**
 - Need for increased budget for thematic programmes
 - Need for increased budget for the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)’ programme
- **Reducing allocations for vague objectives:** reduction of “emerging challenges and priorities cushion” (currently 11 % of budget) and “rapid response” pillar (5%), while clarifying their governance and accountability mechanisms.
- **Promoting Decent Work and Social Dialogue:**
 - references to Decent Work in geographic and thematic programmes welcome, but need for capacity building of social partners for social dialogue
 - stronger promotion of green jobs creation and just transition
- **A Human Rights Based Approach to Migration:** while NDICI emphasizes avoiding the entry of “irregular” migrants to Europe, need to focus on creating the conditions for sustainable development in the countries of origin.
- **Avoiding securitization of cooperation:** the links between development and security are worrying; moreover, the current proposal seems to focus more on EU’s own concerns, than on overall collective global security.

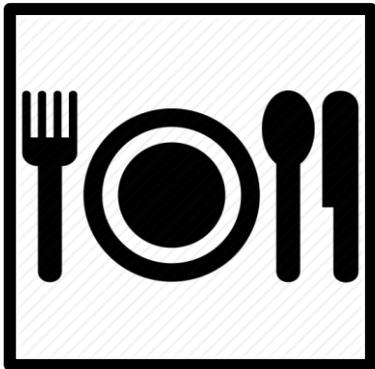
3) OUR KEY MESSAGES ON “NDICI”



3) IMPROVING THE GOVERNANCE

- **An effective and inclusive monitoring, reporting and evaluation system**: need for comprehensive, transparent and accountable system of monitoring, reporting and evaluation, including:
 - Multi-stakeholder and participatory policy dialogue with Civil Society Organizations
 - Right of scrutiny of the European Parliament
 - Improved indicators (eg. Number of decent jobs created)
- **Ensuring blending delivers on development results** (European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) and the External Action Guarantee): we demand:
 - more clarity on budget allocated for blending
 - binding criteria for eligibility
 - compliance with international labour standards, fiscal and environmental rules and instruments granting responsible business conduct.
 - Participation of trade unions in the strategic board of the EFSD+

LUNCH



DÉJEUNER



ALMUERZO

Session 3

National processes around the
involvement of private sector in
development: the example of France

by Elodie Aïssi, Institut Belleville/CFDT



Session 3

Mapping Donors and DFIs engagement
with private sector:
findings and recommendations

by Nerea Craviotto, ITUC/TUDCN



Purpose of the report:

The report explores how donor countries are engaging with the private sector in the context of development cooperation.



Updated donor policy frameworks show an increased interest in the private sector, underpinned by the belief that supporting the private sector can benefit both developing and donor countries, however:

- DFIs are likely to channel **increasing amounts of ODA and development finance in support of the private sector** in the future.
- Currently, DFIs are **not well equipped to apply development effectiveness principles** in their support to developing countries:
 - Furthermore, compliance with the principle of **ownership** is one of the biggest challenges identified in this report.
 - Regarding results, more impact could be achieved if the monitoring and standards frameworks covered the supply chain, were less reliant on self-reporting and reacted promptly in case of breaches.
- Many **DFIs fail** to provide many of the essential building blocks required **to ensure accountability** towards project stakeholders.

Summary of DFI's performance against selected aid effectiveness principles



DFI	Ownership			Development results		Mutual accountability	
	Preference for donor-country companies	Restrictions in access to dev. finance	Stakeholder participation	Performance standards	Monitoring	Transparency	Complaint mechanism
Bio Invest (Belgium)	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Red
CDC Group (UK)	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green
Cofides (Spain)	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red
DEG (Germany)	Red	Green	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green
EIB (EU)	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green
FMO (Netherlands)	Red	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Red	Green
IFC (World Bank)	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green
IFU (Denmark)	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green
Norfund (Norway)	Red	Green	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Red
Proparco (France)	Orange	Green	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red
Swedfund (Sweden)	Green	Orange	Red	Green	Orange	Red	Red

Red=poor performance, **orange**=average performance or some good features, **green**= above average good performance
See section on methodology for more information



Ownership:

- Remove DFIs' preferences for supporting in donor-country companies;
- Adopt policies and approaches to project selection that prioritise investments in companies, countries and activities with a higher development dividend;
- Create structured processes for stakeholder engagement both at donor-country and developing country levels;
- Demonstrate how projects align with and support developing-country development strategies, as well as to ensure the coherence of the projects with their development mandate and due diligence procedures;



Delivering and maximising development results

- Review DFIs' procedures to ensure full implementation of due diligence by investors and include effective monitoring and complaints procedures (references: OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy);
- Maximise the amount of tax revenue captured by partner countries by adopting and implementing responsible tax policies that reduce the use of tax havens and intermediary jurisdictions;
- Reform the decision-making structures to formalise the participation of different stakeholders in donor and partner countries, including trade union representatives



Accountability:

- Extend the disclosure of project information to include at a minimum ex-ante project evaluations, environmental and social impact assessments and management plans, ex-post evaluations;
- Create an independent complaint mechanism, which is free and easily accessible for all pertinent stakeholders;



Session 3

Criteria on private sector engagement: trade unions asks

by Paola Simonetti, ITUC/TUDCN



Job creation not part of the expected objectives

5 out of 21 projects on creation of jobs

Only 3 set quantitative targets in terms of temporary and/or permanent job creation

BREAK



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PAUSA

Session 4

Global Partnership for Effective
Development Cooperation (GPEDC)
monitoring process:
state of play and engagement
modalities

by Diego López, ITUC/TUDCN

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation



- A multi-stakeholder platform to promote the effectiveness of development cooperation, and contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Inscribed in the aid/development effectiveness debates from Paris to Busan and later in Mexico and Nairobi.
- Involves: donor governments, recipient governments, CSOs, trade unions, business and others (parliaments, foundations, local authorities) the UNDP, the OECD-DAC, multilateral Development Banks.



**Global
Partnership**

for Effective Development
Co-operation

What is Effective Development Cooperation ?



- **Ownership of development priorities by developing countries**

Partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs.

- **Focus on results**

Development efforts must have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty and reducing inequality, and on enhancing developing countries' capacities, aligned with their own priorities

- **Inclusive Development partnerships**

Openness, trust, mutual respect and learning lie at the core of effective partnerships, recognising the different and complementary roles of all actors.

- **Transparency and accountability to each other**

Mutual accountability and accountability to the intended beneficiaries of development co-operation, as well as to respective citizens, organisations, constituents and shareholders, is critical to delivering results. Transparent practices form the basis for enhanced accountability.

What is the Monitoring Process?



- Set up to monitor compliance with the four development effectiveness principles and gather evidence to inform political discussions at the global and country level.
- Process oriented: it aims to promote dialogue among stakeholders and behavioural change for a greater development impact.
- The third monitoring round of the GPEDC was launched at the end of July 2018 and will go on until December 2018.

What is the Monitoring Process?



Principle	Indicator
Focus on results	<p>1b Countries strengthen their national results frameworks <i>Measures whether countries are setting national results frameworks that determine the goals and priorities of their own development, and putting in place mechanisms to ensure that these results are monitored and achieved.</i></p>
	<p>1a Development partners use country-led results frameworks (SDG 17.15) <i>Measures the alignment of development partners' programme with country-defined priorities and results, and progressive reliance on countries' own statistics and monitoring and evaluation systems to track results. The indicator is the source for reporting against SDG target 17.15.</i></p>
Country ownership	<p>5a & b Development co-operation is predictable (annual and medium term) <i>Measures the reliability of development partners in delivering development funding and the accuracy of forecast and disbursement of this funding.</i></p>
	<p>9a Quality of Countries' Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems <i>Assesses improvement in key aspects of a country's PFM systems country systems by using selected dimensions of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA).</i></p>
	<p>9b Development partners use country systems <i>Measures the proportion of development co-operation disbursed for the public sector using the country's own public financial management and procurement systems.</i></p>
	<p>10 Aid is untied <i>Measures the percentage of bilateral development co-operation provided by OECD-DAC members that is fully untied.</i></p>
Inclusive partnerships	<p>2 Civil society organisations (CSOs) operate within an environment that maximises their engagement in and contribution to development <i>Measures the extent to which governments and development partners contribute to an enabling environment for CSOs; and the extent to which CSOs are implementing the development effectiveness principles in their own operations</i></p>
	<p>3 Quality of Public Private Dialogue <i>Measures the quality of public-private dialogue through a consensus-oriented multi-stakeholder process, with a focus on identifying whether the basic conditions for dialogue are in place in the country.</i></p>
Transparency and mutual accountability	<p>4 Transparent information on development co-operation is publicly available <i>Assesses the extent to which development partners are making information on development co-operation publicly accessible, and in line with the Busan transparency requirements.</i></p>
	<p>6 Development co-operation is included in budgets subject to parliamentary oversight <i>Measures the share of development co-operation funding for the public sector recorded in annual budgets approved by the national legislatures of partner countries.</i></p>
	<p>7 Mutual accountability among development actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews <i>Measures whether mutual assessment reviews of development co-operation commitments take place at the country level. It examines whether there is: (i) a policy framework defining the country's priorities; (ii) targets for the country and its development partners; (iii) regular joint assessments against these targets; (iv) involvement of local governments and non-state stakeholders in joint assessments; and (v) public availability of the results.</i></p>
	<p>8 Countries have transparent systems to track public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG 5c) <i>Measures whether countries have systems in place to track government allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment and to make this information public. This indicator is the source for reporting against SDG target 5c.</i></p>

INDICATOR 2: CIVIL SOCIETY OPERATES WITHIN AN ENVIRONMENT THAT MAXIMISES ITS ENGAGEMENT IN AND CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT



- Analyses the extent to which the environment at country level is adequate for CSOs (including trade unions) to contribute to development.
- **Four part indicator:**
 1. the space for policy dialogue on development policies;
 2. the development effectiveness of CSOs, mainly in terms of accountability and transparency;
 3. the extent to which donors support an enabling environment in the country;
 4. the legal and regulatory environment in terms of the recognition and respect for freedom of association and assembly, expression

Trade unions should highlight:

- a) the need to respect the rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining and the right to organise;
- b) the importance of social dialogue.

INDICATOR 3: QUALITY OF PUBLIC PRIVATE DIALOGUE



- Measures the quality of public-private dialogue through a multi-stakeholder process (involving governments, business and trade unions).
- Focuses on identifying whether the basic conditions for private-public dialogue are in place in the country.

Trade unions should highlight:

- a) the importance of social dialogue
- b) the need for business to respect labour rights
- c) The need for business to be transparent and accountable.

Why should trade unions be involved?



It is a good opportunity for trade unions to engage with key stakeholders (their governments, donor governments and other CSOs) to discuss issues around development cooperation in their country and put forward trade union priorities.

The nature and specificities of indicators 2 and 3, allow trade unions to:

- a) push for a greater level of social dialogue with their governments;
- b) advocate for freedom of association and collective bargaining (indicator 2);
- c) have a say on the role and impact of business in development cooperation (indicator 3).

How can trade unions get involved?



- List of trade union focal points sent to the GPEDC
- The trade union focal point will be contacted by the national coordinator.
- Engagement on indicator 3 by filling in a survey or in face-to-face workshops.
- Engagement on indicator 2 through a CSO focal point that through a workshop to put together common responses on the 4 components of the indicator

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, 3-4/10/2018



Session 5

Agenda 2030:

improving engagement and increasing
impact of civil society in the monitoring
process

*by Stefano Prato, Co-Chair UN Major
Groups and other stakeholders
and Julius Crainglet, FFW Philippines*



Workers' Engagement on the SDGs in Asia Pacific



JULIUS H. CAINGLET

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Focal for Workers and Trade Unions, AP-RCEM
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AP RCEM and ESCAP

Asia-Pacific Regional CSO
Engagement Mechanism



- ESCAP organizes the annual Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)
- Preparatory to APFSD, ESCAP co-organizes with Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (AP RCEM) the Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Sustainable Development (CSO Forum)
- APRCEM is the official regional platform of CSOs engaging the ESCAP

How the CSO Forum relates to APFSD



- CSO Forum to APFSD is like workers meetings or committee meetings prior to the ILC
- Joint positions at the APFSD are agreed on
- Coordination on speaking parts from the main sessions to the to side events of the APFSD
- Where we strategize and set our game plan for APFSD

Where to situate workers

- At the APFSD, “workers and trade unions” is just one of the nine (9) “major groups”
- In all, there are 17 constituencies
- Employers are in the “private sector”
- Workers are underrepresented



What RCEM does in Preparation for the CSO Forum and APFSD

- Influence APFSD agenda
 - Set the agenda for CSO Forum based on APFSD theme/ cluster Goals
 - Call for participants
 - Screen applications with ESCAP
 - Approve applications
 - with funding
 - without funding
 - Manage/ facilitate CSO Forum
- 
- A group of people are seated around a large wooden conference table in a meeting room. Some individuals are looking at laptops, while others are looking towards the center of the table. The room has a modern, professional appearance with a grey wall and a lamp in the background.

What do we do at the CSO Forum



- Help manage the Forum
- Speak at sessions (plenary and parallel)
- Facilitate
- Take part in “working groups” of RCEM
- Give inputs/ comment on the common and sectoral statements
- Network with civil society and UN



What we do at the APFSD



- Speak, facilitate sessions
- Organize, manage booths (pav of partnerships)
- Manage assignment of “interventions”
- Give inputs/ comment on the statements
- Network with civil society, UN, government
- Dialogue with UN agencies, government
- Evaluate

Recent Developments

- Additional Engagements
 - UN Environment (AP Forum of Ministers and Environment Ministers, Major Groups & Stakeholders, Singapore, Jan. 2019)
 - UNDP (Regional Knowledge Sharing Conference)
- Conduct of Subregional Forum on the SDGs
 - *on its second year; not as inclusive*

Challenges and Opportunities

AP TUDCN MEETING

TUDCN-RSCD

- SDGs in AP are generally “not on track”
- SDG8 “regressing”
- Interconnection of SDGs
- Interconnection of SDG with other regional and subregional processes
- Inclusivity especially at ESCAP/ UNDP subregional processes
- Need for more Trade Union participation:
 - More national organizations and GUFs
 - support from ITUC AP

Challenges and Opportunities

- Opportunity to be a contributor to the ESCAP's "Goal Profiles"
- Need for ILO and ITUC support:
 - Partnership for plenary sessions at APFSD 2019 and CSO Forum 2019
 - Organize parallel and side events
 - Put up exhibits; secure other resources

AP TUDCN MEETING

TUDCN-RSCD

On the High Level Political Forum on the SDGs Reforms

- The value of the HLPF
- The regional process does not feed into HLPF
- Strengthen Regional Processes
- The APFSD and RCEM as good example for other regional commissions: Bottom-up approach
- Giving more political weight to regional discussions at the HLPF





Thank you!
Muchas gracias!
Merci!



JULIUS H. CAINGLET
VP for Research, Advocacy & Partnerships, FFW
Focal for Workers and Trade Unions, AP-RCEM
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Session 6

Trade Union SDGs engagement strategy for 2019

by Nerea Craviotto, ITUC/TUDCN

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.

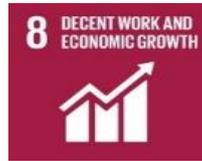
- **Increased involvement of the Private Sector** - Governments and the UN are striving for increased commitment of the private sector to finance the SDG implementation. Along with this, many governments expect the SDG engagement of companies to lead to greater social and environmental awareness in business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



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 (next slide will list countries), 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.



 <p>UNECA</p>	<p>Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South-Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Republic of), Tunisia</p>
 <p>UNITED NATIONS ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</p>	<p>Cambodja, Fiji, Indonesia, Irak, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zeland, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan</p>
 <p>NACIONES UNIDAS CEPAL</p>	<p>Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guayana, Saint Lucia,</p>
 <p>UNECE</p>	<p>Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, France, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstain, Serbia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great England and North Ireland</p>



Key deliverables:

- At least 15 national SDGs trade union reports, and, eventually, additional updated reports. The TUDCN Secretariat would like to suggest the 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, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zeland, Northern Ireland, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania (United Republic of), Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, South Africa (10 in total).
- A report on Goal 8 – trade unions review of Goal 8 targets on decent work;
- An HLPF 2019 submission – trade unions position paper;
- At least 1 trade-union side-event in the official agenda, plus 1 additional side-events in the UN premises or outside.

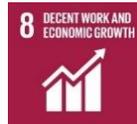
HLPF 2019: Calendar of Engagement



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													



1. To be effective in our lobby and advocacy work around the key issues at stake for the 2019 HLPF, what should we develop in terms of analysis for the SDG 8 report/brief? (in addition to the SDGs trade union reports, the HLPF 2019 submission)
2. Please, brainstorm around key themes that should be include in the Workers and Trade Unions HLPF 2019 submission according to the goals under review in 2019.



3. Please, brainstorm about ideas on how the Workers and Trade Unions constituency side-event should look like (themes, areas to address, etc.) taking into account the goals under review in 2019.



Session 6

Trade Union SDGs engagement strategy for 2019

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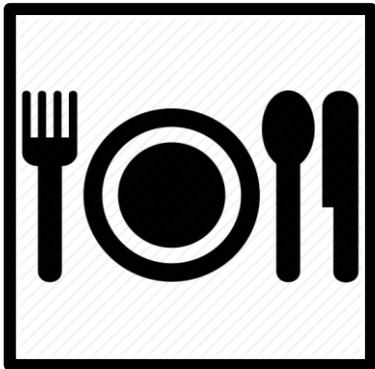
*Working group discussion followed by
feedback in plenary*

Session 6

Working groups composition

Group 1 (mixed)	Group 2 (EN)	Group 3 (EN)
Thierry Aerts	Frederik Cappelle	Leticia Beresi
Didier Petre	Maresa Le Roux	Bart Verstraeten
Adrien Akouete	Veerle Lens	Janne Ronkainen
Kamadji Demba	Antonia Wulff	Paliani Chinguwo
Julius Cainglet	Morten Hovda	Hilma Mote
Davids Etyang	Thiago Maeda	Rekson Silaban
Santiago González	Juha Vaukhonen	Mahendra Prasad
Anna Rea	Astrid Kaag	Elodie Aissi
Félix Ovejero	Alex Nkosi	Gemma Arpaia
Anna Gustafsson	Mary Karimu	Daniel Angelim
Kjeld Jakobsen	Daniel Urai	

LUNCH



DÉJEUNER



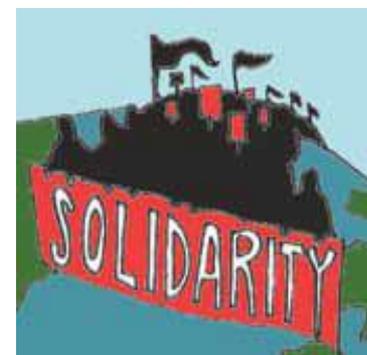
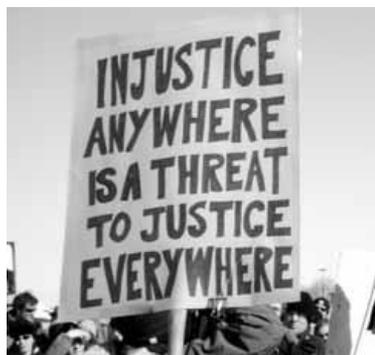
ALMUERZO

Session 7

Knowledge sharing on South-South and
Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives
&
Key messages to the Buenos Aires
High- Level meeting

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives: *experiences from africa*

Alex Nkosi
Policy Analyst – ITUC Africa
TUDCN Open Coordination Meeting
Brussels
Thursday, October 04, 2018



International development cooperation: introduction

- In recent years, the international development cooperation has undergone a lot of changes.
- Traditionally international development assistance emanated from northern donors – DAC OECD and the Bretton Woods Institutions.
- Aid was a government to government affair and the relationship was that of a donor and passive recipient.
- While these traditional elements still persist, the practice of international development cooperation has undergone a lot of changes and reforms.
- Alternative sources and actors have now taken hold – with the “emerging” developing country donors drawing more attention.

Unpacking the south-south cooperation

- There is no conventional definition of SSC cooperation yet.
- Non-OECD countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania that provide foreign aid.
- UN office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) defines the concept as:
 - ***a broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains.....South-south cooperation is initiated, organised and managed by developing countries themselves; often; Governments play a lead role, with active participation from public and private-sector institutions, non-governmental organisations and individuals. It involves different and evolving forms, including the sharing of knowledge and experience, training, technology transfer, financial and monetary cooperation and in-kind contributions (UNOSSC, n.d.)***

The underpinnings of south-south cooperation

- The idea of SSC is suffused with political, historic and aspiration meaning.
- It is an ideological collaboration rooted in the political origins of SSC, as well as the shared conditions and experiences of Southern nations, namely poverty, underdevelopment, dependency and colonialism.
- It is a manifestation of solidarity among people and countries of the south that contributes to their national well-being, national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals (UNOSSC, 2009)

Trilateral exchange between COSATU, NLC and Ghana-TUC; and other South-South Cooperation Networks

Background:

- The Trilateral Cooperation is a historic relationship between COSATU (South Africa), NLC (Nigeria) and TUC (Ghana), amongst the foremost trade union movements on the African continent.
- It is a relationship born in the trenches of struggle against apartheid, colonialism and military dictatorship at various times of these countries' historical development.
- The first meeting was gathered under the theme; **“Workers unity to build a progressive African movement for democracy, peace and industrialisation”**.



“A concerted effort is required in order for the international work of the federations are to deal successfully with current changes in our material reality”



COSATU, NLC and Ghana TUC Trilateral

- The three Federations are a network of strong trade unions on the African continent who cooperate with each other at the different levels.
- These include exchange programs during the important educational and capacity building programs (each one may convene such an event), discussions on important issues, solidarity work and work on policy matters in the region.
- The idea is to foster a common approach to development and policy issues within the trade union movement in the region and globally.
- The trilateral has always put as an important issue on the the matter of **industrialisation of our continent to create jobs, fight poverty and defeat inequalities.**



COSATU, NLC and Ghana TUC Trilateral

The Trilateral is comprised of two elements to it:

1. The Leaders meeting which draws in the leadership of the different country federations involved to discuss and strategise on the issues for the Bigger Plenary, which comes after the leaders meeting.
2. The General Meeting or Trilateral Plenary, which is the main meeting comprised of all the affiliates of these sister federations to deal with all issues of interest to workers in our various countries and beyond



COSATU, NLC and Ghana TUC Trilateral: Programme of Action

The key points for Trilateral Cooperation are;

1. Alternative growth and development path for Africa's industrialisation.
2. Building a strong, united and progressive trade union movement on the continent.
3. Campaign for progressive macro-economic policies based on tax justice, fair trade, and inclusive development, as well as to end illicit flows and the looting of our economies.
4. Active participation in campaigns for Peace, justice and security.
5. Solidarity and support for struggles for; democracy, human and workers rights, gender equality, climate justice, land and food justice, as well as an end to all forms of occupation and oppression.
6. Campaigning against Multinational Companies and anti-worker policies, practices and law.
7. Fighting for the effective transformation of African Multilateral institutions for regional integration, good governance and the full participation of workers and the people in general.

“Ruling elites are forcing workers to pay for the global economic crisis by cutting jobs, wages and pensions”.



Priorities for practicalisation

1. Established a technical team comprised of the 3 federations to put together the already existing ideas around macro-economic policy alternatives and growth and development programmes of each federation.
2. Strengthening linkages between our affiliates in same sectors to coordinate and take up common campaigns and issues
3. Joint training of organisers and educators to deepen organisational capacity in each of our federations and unions, as well as share experiences from each situation.
4. Coordinating more actively in strengthening regional trade union bodies; SATUCC and OTUWA (including EATUC), as well as link up with sister unions in the Francophone and Lusophone countries to strengthen a common African approach on issues.
5. Building and strengthening solidarity amongst the trilateral members and beyond, in order to unite workers in action. This includes joint activities around Multinational Companies and campaigns on issues affecting each other
6. Considering concrete processes towards Pooling together Research and Policy development capacity

Other cooperations

- **There is also a trilateral involving CUT-Brazil, COSATU, KCTU-South Korea and later included CTA-Argentina.**
 - ✓ Similar to the Africa Trilateral, this network does exactly as the above in an attempt to expand our cooperation and synergies.
 - ✓ The trilateral plays a role in pushing for a common position on the international stage and also harmonizes various initiatives from its members.
- **The Southern Initiative on Globalisation and Trade Union Rights (Sigtur), created 1991, and now claiming national trade union affiliations from 35 countries in the Global South**
 - ✓ It is a network created by the like-minded global south trade unions that believe there is an alternative to neo liberalism and their approach is solidarity campaigns challenging neo liberal policy advancement that affect the ordinary workers and the poor, they advocate for policy reform favourable to the working class globally. This act as support to each organisation national struggles particularly those that are vulnerable to Human and Trade Union Rights violations in a bid to build a militant and powerful trade union movement in the global south
- **COSATU also work with Swaziland Unions in the strengthening of the trade union in Swaziland and the advancement of Democracy in that Country (This is also done with Lesotho and Zimbabwe) but not limited to these.**
- **Malawi, Zambia and Lo Norway cooperation:** strengthening coordination between the national centres on issues affecting women.

BREAK



PAUSE



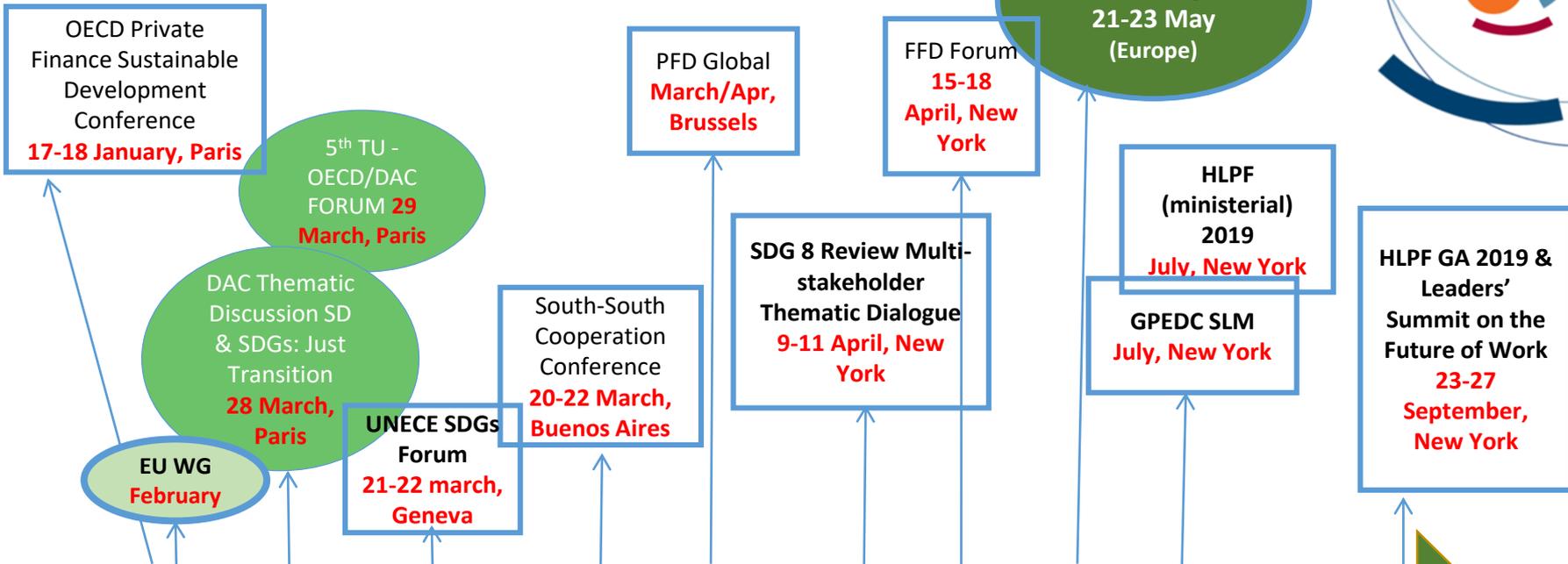
PAUSA



Session 8

Global and regional work plans 2019

GLOBAL: 2019



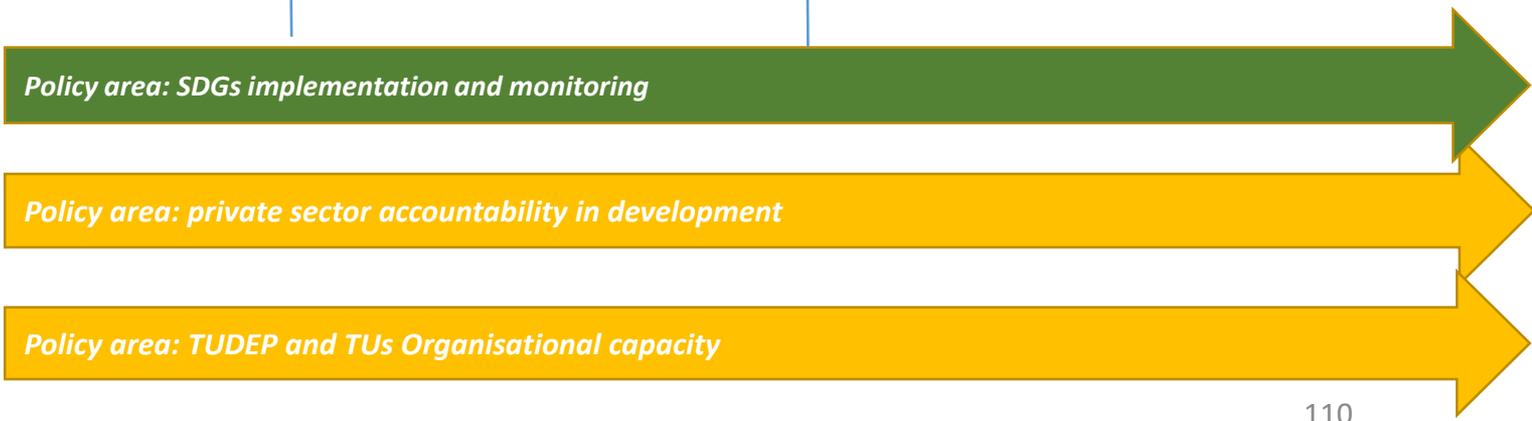
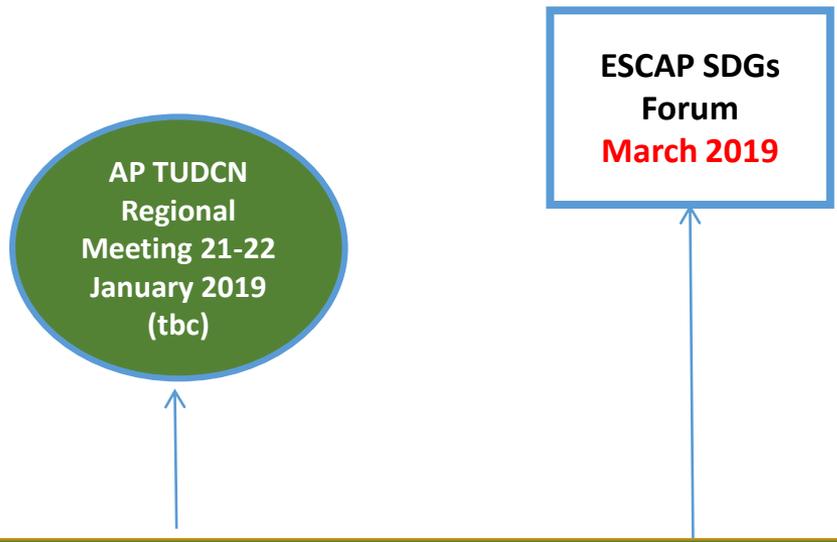
Policy area: SDGs implementation and monitoring (HLPF)

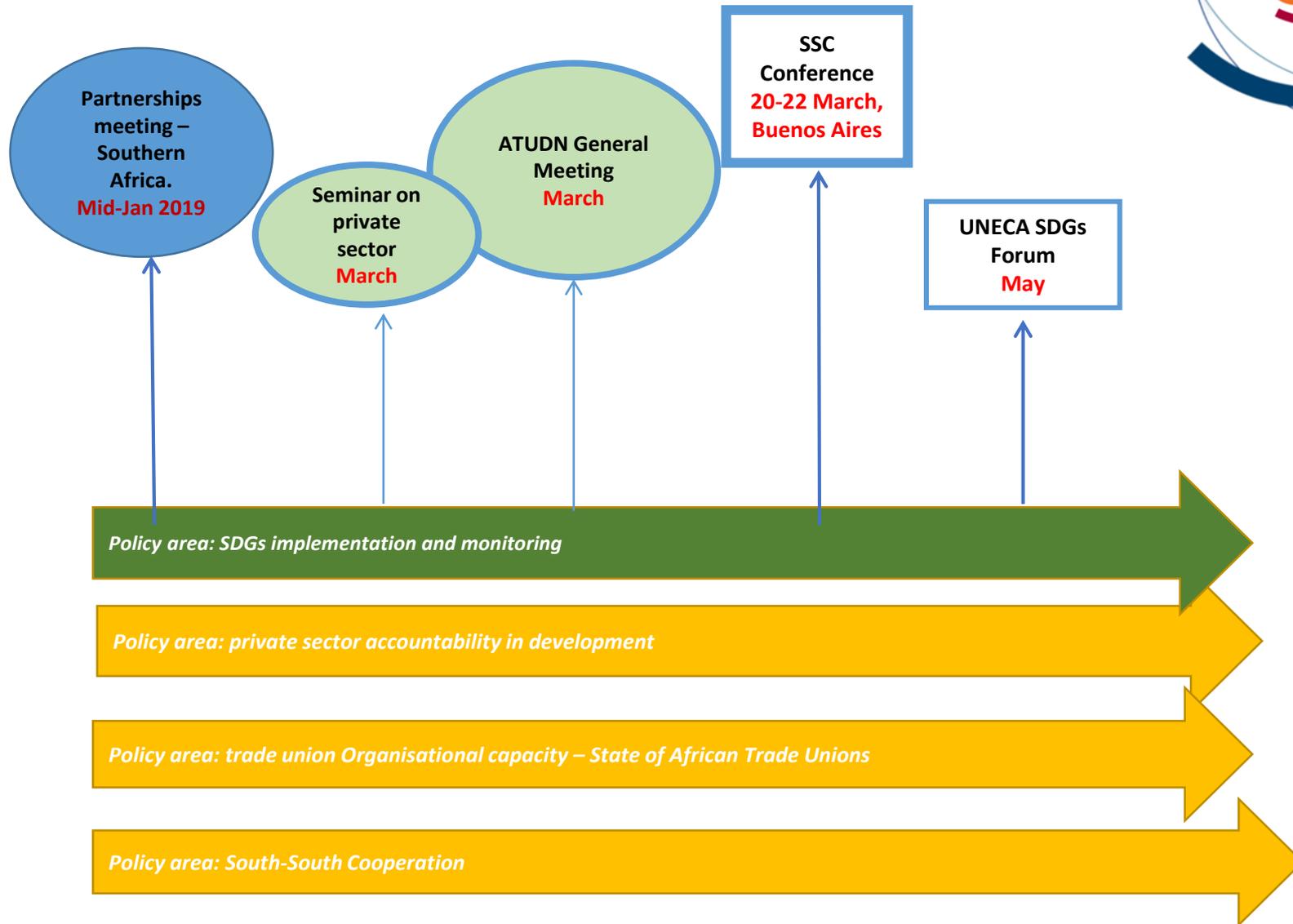
Policy area: Social dialogue & SDGs (UN; OECD/DAC; EU processes)

Policy area: PS in development (OECD/DAC; GPEDC; EU processes)

Policy area: South-South & Triangular Cooperation (BAPA + 40)

Policy area: trade union partnerships & Organisational capacity







**TUCA/TUDCN
General Meeting
and Steering
Committee
18-19 March,
Buenos Aires
(tbc)**

**South-South
Cooperation
Conference
20-22 March,
Buenos Aires**

**ECLAC SDGs
Forum
April**

Policy area: SDGs implementation and monitoring

Policy area: private sector accountability in development

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

Policy area: South-South Cooperation



Session 8

Conclusions

by Paola Simonetti, ITUC/TU Delft



See you soon!
Au revoir !
¡Hasta pronto!

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

Brussels, Belgium, 3-4/10/2018