

Trade union engagement in UNSDCFs

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The UN Reform

- The aim of the reform is to **adapt the UN development system** and help countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- To **make the UN as a whole more effective** in fulfilling its mission.
- This is a **direct response to the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda**, which represents a historic challenge - and opportunity - for multilateralism.
- The reforms adopted should result in **greater coherence, effectiveness and integration of the UN and its operations.**
- **Greater coordination and impact, addressing concerns about fragmentation and duplication of efforts**, particularly at the country level.

What does this reform consist of?

- A newly empowered and independent **Resident Coordinator (RC) system: dedicated to coordinating the development activities of UN entities and achieving the SDGs** at country level.
- The development of **new approaches and instruments for strategic planning, accountability systems, administrative arrangements and budgeting practices:** the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).

The different instruments: CCA, UNSDCF, DWCP

- **The UNSDCF is a partnership agreement between the UN and the national government.**
- **It is a vehicle for identifying development solutions through an inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue.**
- **Once the framework is approved, the ILO's Decent Work Programme is developed on the basis of the UNSDCF.** To develop a framework there is a process called the Common Country Analysis (CCA) which must be completed first.
- **The Common Country Analysis “assesses progress, gaps, opportunities and challenges in relation to a country's commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda....”**
- **During this independent process the national development priorities to be supported by the UN are identified and agreed.**

Trade union engagement in this process

- The RCs job description provides the basis for ILO country offices to **demand that RCs and UN country teams treat workers' and employers' organizations as special constituents** with a broader socio-economic and political mandate than NGOs because of their characteristics.
- **Trade unions must take the lead** in this process to advance their priorities

Trade union engagement in this process

- As the process for the elaboration of the UNSDCF starts, one or two years before the end of the current Framework, **it is important to get in touch with the Resident Coordinator in time** and to articulate the role of trade unions in the SDGs, to express trade union priorities on the SDGs and the UNSDCF around key issues such as **decent work, social protection, the informal economy, just transition**, etc.
- **Organise meetings with the Resident Coordinator and UN country teams** and invite them to briefings.
- **Seek assistance from ILO country and regional offices**, including direct technical support from ACTRAV field specialists.
- **Engage in the development, monitoring and evaluation of National Development Plans or Strategies.**
- **Assign a focal point for these tasks** - members of the TUDCN-AP - who will liaise with the TUDCN officers at ITUC and ITUC-AP to support them in these processes.