





The strength of national social (and institutionalised) dialogue to build universal social protection

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On behalf of the GCSPF/WSM









Context and objectives of the GCSPF

- Membership of the GCSPF
 - ▶ Member of USP2030, GCSPF membership comprise 100 of International CSOs and trade unions ITUC, WSM, Help Age, Handicap and Inclusion, FES, OXFAM.
 - ▶ Main objective is promoting universal social protection including ILO R202.



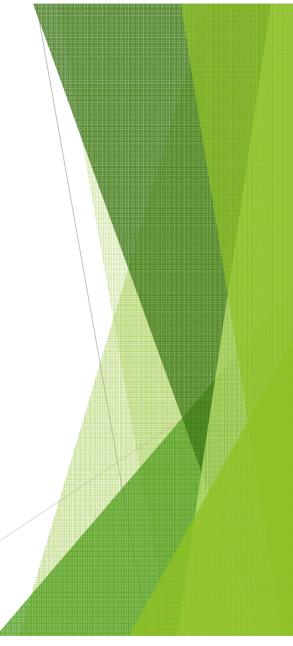






Concept of social dialogue and institutionalised dialogue

- ► Social dialogue versus institutionalised dialogue
 - Social dialogue
 - ▶ All forms of consultation, negotiation and exchange of informations,
 - Actors:
 - ► Tripartitite: Government, Employers and Trade unions
 - ▶ Bi-partite among social partners : employers and trade unions
 - ▶ Issues: labour conditions and socio economic matters
 - ► Institutionalised dialogue
 - ▶ Institutionalised participation of other relevant and representative CSOs on socio-economic and policy issues
 - ▶ Multi-actor: trade unions, MHOs, social-economy, elderly, youth, women, informal economy, organistions, etc



UN HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM - LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND/ SENEGAL MULTISTAKEHOLDER APPROACH IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL PROTECTION







Public finance management project in Senegal: opportunity for institutionalised dialogue

- ▶ Project implemented by ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF (funded by the EU)
- Complementarity and synergies of strategies among the three actors for USP rights based, sensitive to gender, handicap and life cycle approach
- Some CSOs involved: broad base
 - ▶ INSP!R Senegal (multi-stakeholder network on SP): trade unions, MHO, social economy, IE, etc: 14 representative organizations
 - ▶ Other CSOs platform: NGOs, CNAS (elderly), FAPH (handicap), taxi drivers-Dakar, Women associations, informal economy, CONAFE (children rights association): approximately 8 organizations
 - ▶ International NGOs: OXFAM, FES, WSM
- ▶ Relevance of involving CSOs and trade union
 - ► Complementary expertise on various SP aspects
 - ▶ Credibility and legitimacy of CSOs and trade unions
 - Representativeness and sustainability
 - ► Key role in extending SP : concrete services



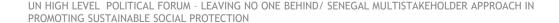






Some concrete examples of SP services by social movements in Senegal

- ► Trade unions
 - ► Access to social security and labour rights
 - ▶ Organisation, sensitization and facilitation of affiliation of informal economy to formal social security systems
 - ▶ Promotion of income generating activities (informal economy self-managed solidarity funds)
 - ▶ Negotiation of adequate working environment, including OSH
- Mutual health Organisations
 - access to quality and affordable health care
 - ► Health education: including hygiene, environment, family planning & reproductive and sexual rights, assisted childbirths, + education to prevent the spread of pandemics such as COVID-19









Strategies of the GCSPF constituents

- Research: knowledge development and sharing
- Training and capacity building
- Communication
- Watchdog for inclusive governance and accountability
- ► Lobby and advocacy: examples
 - ► Law of institutionalising social protection (legal framework)
 - Sustainable funding of social protection by central government and local government (fiscal space)
 - ► Involvement of Social Movements in all policies





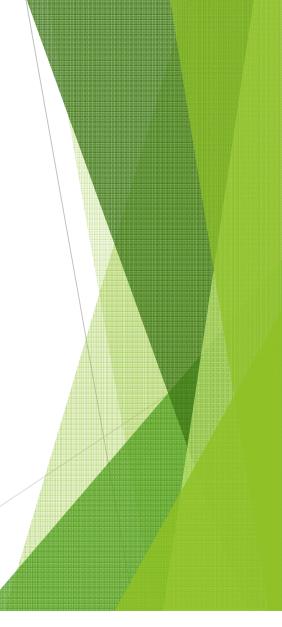




Achieved outcomes

- Bringing together and large mobilisation of CSOs working on different dimensions of SP
- Shared vision on SP, shared analysis on the context and challenges of SP, participatory power-mapping on sustainable funding of SP
- Capacity building workshops: PFM, programme orientated budgeting, options for financing social protection, extending social protection
- ► Harnessing relevant research by ILO, UNICEF, WSM etc
- Issues of advocacy identified: position paper elaboration underway
- Community and citizen watchdog for increased social accountability
- ► INSTITUTIONALISATION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF CSOs and trade unions











- SP is investment not a cost
- As CSOs + TU, as stated by SDG 17on partnership, only through a tripolar model can be achieved sustainable, universal and comprehensive SP
- We recommend INSITUTIONALISED dialogue at LOCAL, NATIONAL and INTERNATIONAL levels.
- CSOs + TU should not be perceived as passive recipients of charity (true actors)
- Only through cooperation and SOLIDARITY we can cope with such pandemic like COVID-19

