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:
      
      ► Tripartite: 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, organisations, etc
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
Perspectives

- SP is investment not a cost
- As CSOs + TU, as stated by SDG 17 on partnership, only through a tripolar model can be achieved sustainable, universal and comprehensive SP
- We recommend INSITUIONALISED 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