



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

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

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 INSTITUTIONALISED 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