

Palme Centers Programme: Social Protection Systems, results matrix 2016-2019

**Development objective:** Reduced vulnerability for workers within formal and informal sector, through strengthened social protection systems.

Program Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Means of verification
<p>Organisations within the programme contributes to strengthen social protection and social protection systems<sup>1</sup> for its members and target groups.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Examples of results from organizations advocacy work (political decisions about ratification of ILO 189, implementation of ILO 102, legal and policy reforms)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Minimum four examples by the end of the program period</p>	<p>So far (Sept 2015) 19<sup>2</sup> countries have ratified the ILO 189 (out of which only in of countries focused in this program). Laws and policies, as well as social protection systems for domestic workers are very limited in most countries where IDWF and its affiliates work.</p> <p>In many Latin American countries, there are issues of reforms for social protection systems on the political agenda. This poses an opportunity for unions to advocate and influence. The unions have increased their capacities to work with social protection systems in the last years and have had some influence on political decisions in countries with progressive governments. An evaluation that was done by CSA/TUCA in 2015 shows that the unions/affiliates themselves assess their influence</p>	<p>Partner organizations monitor and document all advocacy processes (on federation and affiliate level). The information is summarized in project reports.</p>

<sup>1</sup> There is not one unanimously recognized definition of "social protection" or "social protection systems". The understanding of what constitutes a social protection system differs between countries and actors. Generally however, it concerns the programs and actions that aim at handling risk, vulnerability and chronic poverty. OECD/DAC defines it as follows (2009): Det finns ingen allmänt erkänd definition av sociala trygghetssystem då uppfattningen om vad som innefattas präglas av hur det ser ut i olika länder. Men generellt handlar det om åtgärder och program som syftar till att hantera risk, sårbarhet och kronisk fattigdom. OECD/DAC definierar det enligt följande (2009): *Social protection refers to policies and actions which enhance the capacity of poor and vulnerable people to escape from poverty and enable them to better manage risks and shocks. Social protection measures include social insurance, social transfers and minimum labour standards.* The ILO *Social Protection Floors Recommendation* (no. 202) which was adopted in 2012, aims at securing universal access to basic health services (incl. Maternity health care) and basic income security for children, persons in active age unable to work, and old persons.

<sup>2</sup> Panama, Dominican Republic, Finland, Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ireland, Switzerland, Bolivia, Ecuador, Germany, Guyana, Italy, Nicaragua, Paraguay, South Africa, Uruguay, Philippines, Mauritius (September 2015)

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		<p>to be very limited, which in part can be explained by a lack of political will and absence of social dialogue. Governments still do not see unions as an obvious dialogue partner in issues concerning social protection systems.</p>	
<p><b>Intermediate objective 1</b> Organisations within the programme have strengthened their base for organising and mobilizing its members around issues concerning their rights and social protection systems.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of organized domestic workers</p> <p><b>Target:</b> The global target for IDWF is 670 000 members by the end of 2020. For the seven countries that are focused in this program the target is 46 000 new members by the end of the program (2019).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Developed action plans for political advocacy around rights and social protection.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Minimum six examples.</p>	<p>Total number of members within IDWF globally (2015) is 330 000. Number of members in the seven countries that are focused in the program is about 30 000.</p> <p>IDWF have an elaborated strategic plan for the period 2015-20, where it is included to strengthen the capacities of the member organisations to do advocacy work. Among the affiliates in the focus countries of this program, there are no, or very limited, elaborated action plans for advocacy.</p> <p>The affiliates of CSA/TUCA have worked with elaborating advocacy plans in the last couple of years, but they see the need for developing them further based on certain prioritized topics.</p> <p>Within the affiliates and target group of IDWF (domestic workers) there is generally a low level of knowledge about basic rights, such as the right to social protection.</p>	<p>IDWF and their affiliates keep record of members and membership statistics. The information is summarized in project reports.</p> <p>Regular dialogue between OPC and program partners.</p> <p>Project reports.</p> <p>Participant lists. Information is summarized in project reports.</p> <p>Regular dialogue meetings between OPC and program partners.</p> <p>Project reports.</p>

Palme Centers Programme: Social Protection Systems, results matrix 2016-2019

	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of members who have participated in trainings about issues that concern their rights, social protection and social protection systems.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 4 000 (of which at least 90 percent are women)</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Examples of institutionalized capacities<sup>3</sup> to train and strengthen members on issues concerning rights and social protection.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Minimum 1 example per organization and year.</p>	<p>Within CSA, 750 union leaders on grassroots level had been trained (2014). About 10 percent of those have gone through a more thorough training and are now functioning as experts with competence and capacities to elaborate political suggestions and advocate politically. For the coming years it will be priority to further deepen these expert capacities.</p> <p>IDWF is in the initial stages of building their organization. In their strategic plan it's included to develop training modules and a team of <i>trainers of trainers</i>. This work has only just started. Within CSA/TUCA, three of the central union organizations in the six focus countries have established secretariats for issues regarding social protection. The organizations express a need for strengthening their capacities (material and methods) to train, spread their suggestions and discuss the topics with their member base.</p>	
<p><b>Intermediate objective 2</b></p> <p>Organisations within the programme have strengthened their capacities to participate and influence in forums on national and international level,</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of members who have been trained in campaign and advocacy work (basic and advanced training)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 500</p>	<p>IDWF is in the organisation building phase and the work to strengthen their capacities for campaign and advocacy among their affiliates have only just started. Within the affiliates of CSA there are about 75 persons who have gone through more thorough training on advocacy related to social protection systems. CSA/affiliates have identified a need for</p>	<p>Participant lists, information is summarized in project reports.</p> <p>Evaluations from trainings, notes from meetings, focus groups,</p>

<sup>3</sup> "Institutionalized capacity" refers to things like established departments/teams for training or thematic focus within an organization, developed training modules, database etc.

Palme Centers Programme: Social Protection Systems, results matrix 2016-2019

<p>where social protection systems are discussed, developed and decided upon. <sup>4</sup></p>	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of trained persons who have the capacity to represent the needs of members in external negotiations with political representatives and other actors, in an efficient way.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 80 percent</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of political suggestions that have been elaborated and presented in different forums for dialogue and negotiation.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Minimum six by the end of the program period.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Examples of established collaborations and/or coordination between different actors for joint advocacy work on issues concerning the rights of the target group, social protection and social protection systems.</p>	<p>further strengthening the capacities for efficient participation in dialogue- and negotiation forums.</p> <p>Within IDWF there are several examples of participation and advocacy in international forums, mainly related to the issue of ratification of C189. More and more affiliates on national/local level are developing campaigns for ratification. Experience from elaborating specific political suggestions and present them in different dialogue- and negotiation forums is still very limited.</p> <p>CSA have good experiences from successfully presenting and gaining support for suggestions presented in ILO. They are now in the process of, in a more coordinated way, present suggestions in regional forums such as MERCOSUR and CAN/UNASUR. On national level there are several examples of suggestions presented by unions in dialogue forums during recent years. How these suggestions are met and to what extent they gain support differs a lot between different countries.</p> <p>IDWF as a federation already collaborate with several unions and other civil society organizations such as IUF, WIEGO, ITUC, FES, ILO and UN Women. A need has been identified to continue</p>	<p>testimonies from participants/target group.</p> <p>Program partners monitor within their own organisations and affiliates. Information is compiled in project reports.</p> <p>Program partners collect information in dialogue with their affiliates. The information is compiled in project reports.</p>
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<sup>4</sup> Dialogue forums with different med olika policymakers, governments, employers, representatives of civil society etc.

Palme Centers Programme: Social Protection Systems, results matrix 2016-2019

	<p><b>Target:</b> Minimum two examples each year.</p>	<p>strengthen strategic alliances for joint advocacy work on global level. At national level the affiliates of IDWF are not always connected to relevant established unions, which is a precondition for strengthening domestic workers' representation and influence on all levels of union structures.</p> <p>Internally within CSA, coordination, exchange and learning between affiliates is encouraged. There is however a constant challenge and need to coordinate within and between countries for joint positions and actions. There are also coordination/alliances with organizations outside of the union, based of different topics.</p>	
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