



Actors working in cooperation

**1.2.1 CSOs** challenge dominant policies and processes through monitoring, reporting, public advocacy and strategic litigation

**1.2.2 CSOs** mobilise and maintain an active and representative membership- and participant base

**1.2.3 Political parties** engage in dialogue with citizens and support and advocate for citizen initiatives

**1.2.4 Media** positively responds to CSO initiatives and actively promote value-driven actions

**1.2.5 Academia** and CSOs share knowledge and interact to promote democratic values

**1.2.6 Civil servants** are effective, objective, non-discriminatory and work with integrity in favour of citizens

**2.2.1 NGOs** and trade unions actively cooperate, exchange their resources and jointly promote labour rights

**2.2.2 Political parties** support trade union initiatives and consult with trade unions in programme formation

**2.2.3 Trade unions** comprise a movement of trustworthy and democratic organisations that adequately represent members' interests and rights, regardless of their age, sexual orientation, ethnicity etc.

**2.2.4 Employers and trade unions** cooperate in the establishment of trade unions in private companies and other non-organised workplaces

**2.2.5 Trade unions** monitor the implementation of collective agreements and organise pressure in case of breaches

**2.2.6 NGOs** advocate for full and productive employment and

protection of common resources

**3.2.1 Progressive political parties** address a just transition in their election campaigns and programmes

**3.2.2 CSOs** raise awareness and mobilise their target groups in mitigating climate change and impacting reduction for the benefit of all

**3.2.3 CSOs** initiate discussions and share strategies with affected underrepresented groups about climate change, environmental risks and human rights

**3.2.4 Media** engages in alliances with CSOs to make aware general public about a just transition

**3.2.5 Trade unions** analyse the

**4.4 Employers Union** actively participate in Social Dialogue through local ECSs.

**4.2.1 NGOs and trade unions** improve common cooperation and coordination in the field of conflict transformation

**4.2.2 Media** objectively reports about activities related to peacebuilding and non-discrimination within the Palme Center programme

**4.2.3 School** staff and management shows the readiness and capacity to promote and support non-discrimination and reconciliation

**4.2.4 Progressive political parties** call for other parties to replace conflict-fuelling rhetoric with solution-oriented arguments for all

**5.3 Women parliamentarians** initiate policies and laws for gender equality and against discrimination and violence against women

**5.2.1 Media** portraits and reports news on women who are active in political, economic life and CSOs

**5.2.2 Trade unions** promote greater participation of women in decision-making processes and create conditions for representation of women in trade union bodies

**5.2.3 Political parties** appoint female candidates for leading positions on the electoral lists

**5.2.4 Trade Unions** appoint female candidates for leading positions on the electoral lists, especially in male-dominated trade unions

**5.2.5 NGOs** promote women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in

	<p><b>1.2.7 CSOs</b> take initiatives to reduce corruption at all levels of society</p> <p><b>1.2.8 CSOs</b> create sustainable and effective cross-sectoral alliances</p>	<p>decent work for women and men regardless of their age, sexual orientation, ethnicity etc.</p> <p><b>2.2.7 Media</b> uses trade unions as key sources on labour rights and portray them as important actors in society</p>	<p>relationship between the labour market and climate change, promote ideas for a regenerative economy and integrate climate conscious measures into internal policies and awareness-raising activities</p> <p><b>3.2.6 CSOs</b> create sustainable and effective cross-sectoral alliances</p>	<p>political, economic and public life</p>
<p><b>Rights-holders</b></p>	<p><b>1.3.1 Citizens</b> reject involvement in petty corruption in their everyday lives</p> <p><b>1.3.2 Citizens</b> enrol in popular education for individual development and community change</p> <p><b>1.3.3 Underrepresented groups</b> use existing mechanisms to exercise their rights</p>	<p><b>2.3.1 Young people and women</b> participate in their union chapters and have decision-making power that is regulated through official trade union policies and formal acts</p> <p><b>2.3.2 Workers</b> request available legal aid according to their needs (and without fear of reprisals)</p> <p><b>2.3.3 Formal workers</b> use existing mechanisms to exercise their rights</p> <p><b>2.3.4 Informal workers</b> seize opportunities and mechanisms to regulate their work status and improve their working environment</p>	<p><b>3.3.1 Underrepresented groups</b> initiate joint actions that address sustainable development and nurture lifestyles in harmony with nature</p> <p><b>3.3.2 Workers</b> act in consideration of climate and environment in situations where their work- and private life has an obvious impact</p> <p><b>3.3.3 Young people</b> promote a fossil free, socially, economically,</p>	<p><b>4.3.1 Citizens</b> enrol in popular education and participate in dialogue across ethnic and other divisions in society to foster mutual trust</p> <p><b>4.3.2 Underrepresented groups</b> effectively negotiate in order to advance their position in relation to their rights</p> <p><b>4.3.3 Young people</b> and children are tolerant towards people despite their ethnical background, sex, gender, social status</p> <p><b>5.3.1 Women</b> actively participate in trade unions, NGOs and political parties and seek equal access to decision-making positions</p> <p><b>5.3.2 Men</b> participate in the promotion of gender equality and related activities</p> <p><b>5.3.3 Women and youth</b> demand equal access to the labour market despite their gender and age</p>

and environmentally  
sustainable world

and actively participate  
in building trust

**4.3.4 Women victims  
of war** exercise their  
right to social  
protection.

POs

- 6.1 POs introduce a just transition into internal policies and external activities
- 6.2 POs integrate and apply gender equality and anti-corruption strategies in their internal work and programme
- 6.3 POs engage in effective advocacy, lobbying and/or policy making
- 6.4 POs increase their salience with traditional and social media
- 6.5 POs effectively reach out and mobilize members, participants and other target groups
- 6.6 POs optimise human resources and ensure the best possible working conditions for their staff and project leaders
- 6.7 POs draw from MO experience in building a broad labour movement and influencing policy makers
- 6.8 POs embark on structural and organisational modernisation and plan their work strategically
- 6.9 POs participate in political and societal debate
- 6.10 POs and project groups successfully utilise a “do no harm”-approach in all activities
- 6.11 POs share information about each other’s work and good practices continuously
- 6.12 POs cooperate with each other through effective and sustainable alliances
- 6.13 POs mobilise resources from members, their local communities and other donors