

Trade unions as actors of **development education** and **awareness raising** for global solidarity

TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION NETWORK (TUDCN)
RÉSEAU SYNDICAL DE COOPÉRATION AU DÉVELOPPEMENT (RSCD)
RED SINDICAL DE COOPERACIÓN AL DESARROLLO (RSCD)



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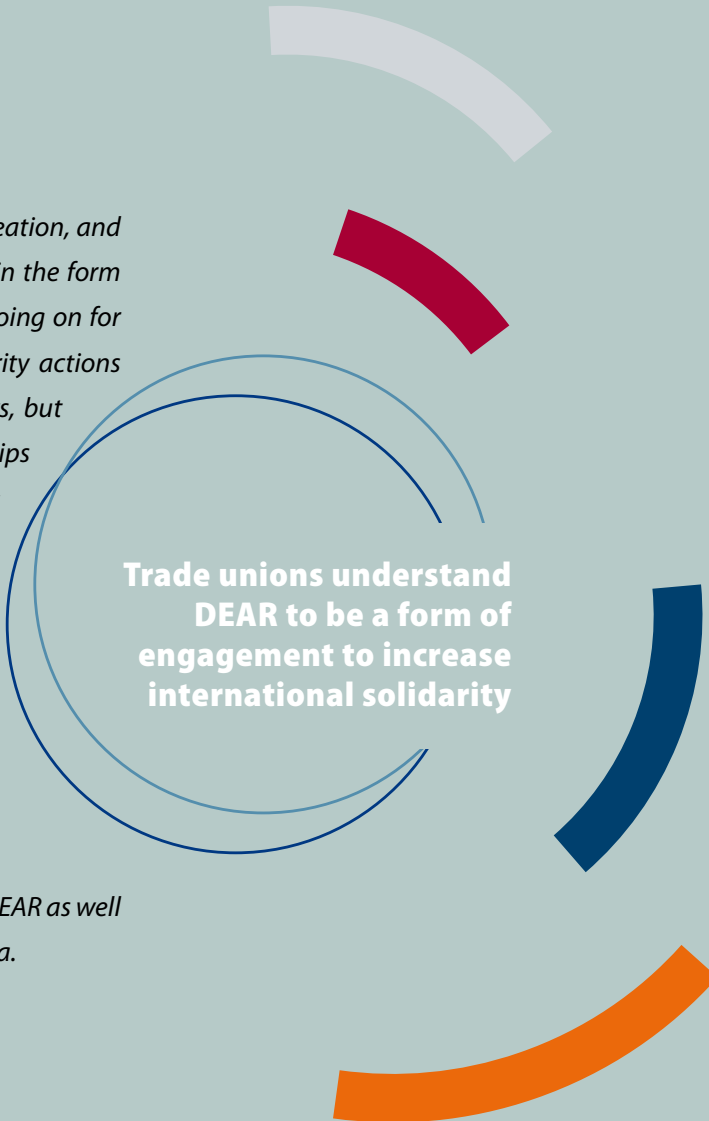
FOREWORD

Workers' education has been at the core of trade union efforts since their creation, and awareness raising has always been one of the key actions of trade unions in the form of organising, campaigning, etc. DEAR interventions have therefore been going on for many decades within trade unions, in the context of international solidarity actions ranging from advocating labour rights across the world to uniting workers, but also promoting public mobilisation on political causes, such as dictatorships and the South African apartheid, among others. This work has been evolving towards more elaborate forms of DEAR actions and programmes showing deep commitment from trade unions in the subject.

Trade unions understand DEAR to be a form of engagement to increase international solidarity. Unions educate and raise awareness vis-à-vis citizens and workers on the realities in developing countries to put forward common responses to common problems.

This leaflet puts forward the role and added value that trade unions have in DEAR as well as the different areas of expertise, showcasing specific examples for each area.

Paola Simonetti
Coordinator, TUDCN



**Trade unions understand
DEAR to be a form of
engagement to increase
international solidarity**

THE TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION NETWORK (TUDCN)

>> Trade unions are among the strongest actors in development cooperation to help bring the world's people out of poverty, to end inequality, and to foment, build, and sustain democracy. Through negotiation and bargaining on issues including health and safety regulations, social protection, wages, protection against discrimination, unions directly fight inequalities helping redistribution.



Unions and workers' organisations, as membership-based organisations that cut across gender, ethnic, and religious lines, help counter economic and social exclusion and fiscal injustice by providing a vehicle for vulnerable workers, including women, informal, migrant, and domestic workers, to advocate on their own behalf.

Workers' organisations proactively build unity and common cause among workers as they negotiate agreements that address the diverse needs of the workforce that makes up their membership. Through social dialogue, trade unions help in fostering socio-economic development, as well as, democratic ownership and participation. Further, as an organised part of civil society that enables workers to collectively participate in public governance, unions help open space for other civil society organisations to operate and thrive.

TUDCN gives an added value to DEAR, bringing together trade unions from the Global North and Global South

The Trade Union Development Cooperation Network (TUDCN) is an initiative of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), bringing together affiliated trade union organisations, solidarity support organisations, regional ITUC organisations, the Global Union Federations (GUFs), the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC).

TUDCN's objective is to bring the trade union perspective to the international development policy debates and improve the coordination and effectiveness of trade union development cooperation activities.

Global networks, such as the TUDCN, which coordinate and manage synergies in advocacy and mutual learning, have a special added value in DEAR work, especially as they involve actors from the Global North and from the Global South for peer exchanges and common actions.

To know more about TUDCN, visit www.ituc-csi.org/development-cooperation

REPRESENTATIVENESS AND OUTREACH OF TRADE UNIONS IN DEAR

>> Trade unions are membership-based organisations that can reach out to millions of affiliated working people.

The European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) in Europe has 88 affiliated national organisations in 37 countries. The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) has 328 affiliated national organisations in 162 countries worldwide and a total membership of 176 million workers. This makes trade unions one of the largest and most representative of civil society organisations. As such they can reach millions of affiliates in Europe and worldwide through internal communication channels.

The strong outreach of trade unions is not only due to their membership, but also to the very nature of trade union work.

Trade unions are representative organisations and put forward DEAR issues at the workplace

Trade unions are representative organisations and put forward DEAR issues at the workplace. This gives trade unions a unique role.

Given the presence of unions at the workplace, they can carry out a very unique role in awareness raising. On the one

hand the everyday link with workers gives them a specific role that cannot be replicated by other organisations. On

the other hand, their participation in workers' councils and dialogue structures at the workplace create an environment in which they can bring development-related issues to

the forefront. This type of public is one which is not usually targeted by other civil society organisations and is therefore usually not directly acquainted with development work.

Trade unions are involved in international solidarity among workers worldwide and promote global responsibility for development. Their involve-

Trade unions are membership-based organisations that can reach out to millions of affiliated working people

ment in global solidarity among workers from the

EU and from partner countries contributes

to developing a common sense of global responsibility for de-

velopment and to promoting the integration of

global perspectives. This is put forward in their interlocution role in interna-

tional fora where they advocate for the rights of workers and for a just and sustainable world.

These international fora include amongst others: The United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Union, the G20, the World Trade Organisation, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, etc.

Their diversity in size, influence, experience and relations (with governments and other stakeholders) from country to country make the DEAR approach to peer learning especially significant for the trade union movement.

Trade unions are involved in international solidarity among workers worldwide and promote global responsibility for development

DECENT WORK AT THE CORE OF TRADE UNION DEAR WORK

>> Decent work is one of the key global issues at the core of trade union DEAR work. The decent work agenda is composed of four pillars: job creation, rights at work, social protection and social dialogue.

Given the role of supply chains, decent work is especially relevant to raise awareness and a critical understanding of the interdependent world and of roles and responsibilities in relation to development issues in a globalised society. The promotion of International Framework Agreements is a good example of this. It is therefore of great importance for the engagement of citizens in attempts to eradicate poverty, promote justice, human rights, social responsibility and sustainable development, as it is an essential part of a rights-based approach.

International Framework Agreements are formal agreements between multinational enterprises and international trade union organisations. They are negotiated agreements and their content can vary around regulating labour relations. They involve the recognition by a company of an international trade union organisation as a social partner.

Decent work and the decent work agenda are specifically mentioned in development policies of international organisations such as the European Union, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, etc. And are especially relevant and cross-cutting to many of the Goals of Agenda 2030.



Decent work is especially relevant to raise awareness and a critical understanding of the interdependent world and of roles and responsibilities in relation to development issues in a globalised society

THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN DEAR WITH RESPECT TO AGENDA 2030

>> Trade unions from the Global North and the Global South have been involved, through the TUDCN, in the process towards the adoption of Agenda 2030, since its conception in the Open Working Group of Sustainable Development Goals to its adop-

tion in the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The universality of Agenda 2030 will also require, for its dissemination and monitoring, the involvement of trade unions from the North and South. In this respect trade unions will play a crucial role for the achievement of many of the Sustainable Development Goals and will lead advocacy campaigns within the EU and worldwide to raise awareness on the importance of monitoring its implementation.



Trade unions were actively involved in advocacy about the implementation of the decent work provisions of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A campaign by Spanish trade union UGT taught primary and secondary school students about the challenges of the MDGs. It included a series of four books – “Looking for the MDGs” – that through games and stories presented the problems to be tackled by the MDGs. It also featured training sessions for professors on how to introduce MDGs’ awareness in their curricula.

AREAS OF DEAR ACTION FOR TRADE UNIONS

1) DECENT WORK AND THE DECENT WORK AGENDA



>> Decent work has been defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and endorsed by the international community as being **productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity**. Decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income; provides security in the workplace and social protection for workers and their families; offers better prospects for personal development and encourages social integration; gives people the freedom to express their concerns, to organise and to participate in decisions that affect their lives; and guarantees equal opportunities and equal treatment for all.

The four pillars of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda are:

- **Rights at work: ILO standards, core conventions**
- **Employment creation**
- **Enhancement of social protection**
- **Strengthening of social dialogue**

Only rights can ensure people are sustainably lifted out of poverty. This is why trade unions put decent work at the centre of their development strategies, advocating for jobs with **labour rights** to empower workers, **living wages** to guarantee the livelihood of workers



and their families, **social security** and **social protection**, and democratic representation and participation through **social dialogue**.

Trade union awareness campaigns also promote the pillars of decent work, informing how these are in place or not in developing countries. For example, trade unions all over the world celebrate each year on the 7th of October the World Day for Decent Work (WDDW), with activities ranging from conferences, mobilisations, media appearances, rallies, flash mobs and online and offline campaigns.

WDDW is an exercise of global solidarity awareness, as well as an action that takes place simultaneously around the world, in places where workers' rights are respected – or not respected at all. Activities in the framework of WDDW raise awareness on working conditions in other parts of the globe and demand action from national governments and multinational companies to respect basic labour rights throughout the supply chains.

See a full list of activities organised on 2015 WDDW: <http://2015.wddw.org/>



**Rights alone can
ensure people are
sustainably lifted
out of poverty**

2) GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS



IFAs are important instruments for protecting workers' rights and conditions throughout the value chain

>> **We live in a globalised economy, in which capital, goods and labour move constantly.** However, working conditions of employees of a same company or through the value chain vary depending on the location. That results in important gaps when it comes to right of association, working conditions and social protection, among other aspects.

International Framework Agreements (IFAs) have become an important instrument in protecting workers' rights and conditions in transnational corporations. Agreements promoted and signed by Global Union Federations have in their greater number the aim of

encouraging transnational companies to respect fundamental labour and human rights or corporate social responsibility standards. In the course of time, their contents have become more detailed including specific issues such as health and safety at work, equality in employment, training and mobility, planning of employment and skill needs, measures to avoid dismissals, etc.

Trade unions within multinational companies' headquarters undertake campaigns and actions to pressure their management to sign and abide by IFAs. This is done through awareness and solidarity campaigns among



workers and by workers' representatives' direct action *vis-à-vis* management.

During the Football World Cup 2014, CNV Internationaal organised a campaign in order to raise awareness among the Dutch people about the working conditions in the sports garment industry in Honduras. In this campaign we urged the Dutch public to support the CGT (a partner trade union of CNV Internationaal in Honduras) in its efforts to improve the conditions in the garment factories of Adidas.

In 2014, Global Union Federation Industri-ALL renewed its Global Framework Agreement (GFA) with the global retailer Inditex

(a Spanish multinational enterprise with brands such as Zara, Pull&Bear, etc.). The trade unions' awareness work pursued among Inditex workers in Spain increased the demand for the achievement of better working conditions along the supply chain.

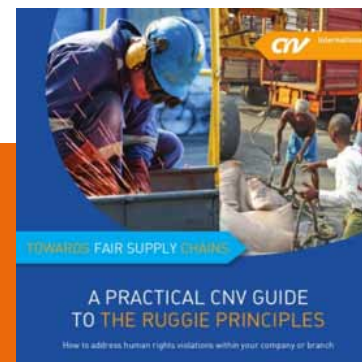
Belgium trade unions' campaign "Together, workers will be more than just tools", to explain that decent work is the best solution to poverty and to raise awareness to the fact that 50% of workers in the world earn less than 1,50€ a day, or that more than half of workers in the world cannot join a trade union... The campaign encourages workers to take action at the workplace, by asking employers to provide them with ethical

clothing, and more generally to push for the signature of global framework agreements.

In recent decades, globalisation has transformed the global labour market. The labour force in the world has become more mobile and industrialisation has picked up speed in several developing countries. The booklet by the Swedish Union to Union "The labour market in a globalised world" explains to Swedish trade unions' affiliates the transition of the global labour market.

Dutch trade union CNV produced a practical guide to the "Ruggie Principles: how to address human rights violations within your company or branch", which provides trade un-

ionists with a practical resource for exposing and preventing abuses along supply chains.



3) CLIMATE JUSTICE



**Trade unions advocate
for a just transition
with green jobs for
a sustainable future**

>> Trade unions work actively on climate justice, advocating for a just transition with green jobs for a sustainable future. Specific campaigns have been undertaken through the ITUC and its affiliates to position these issues in the international agenda.

Trade unions raise awareness of the need for binding climate agreements at the international level, on emission reduction targets and differentiated responsibilities, on financing climate policies, among others. They also push for a comprehensive strategy for a “just transition” for workers and communities, to ensure we all are part of a sustainable, low-carbon economy and benefit from decent and green jobs.



*ITUC Frontlines briefing on climate justice
(May 2015)*

>> **Over 200 million people are working outside their own country.** Together with their families, migrant workers make up the large majority of all international migrants. Therefore, migration is first and foremost a labour issue. It is about people moving to find decent employment for a better future for their families.

Unfair treatment of migrant workers undermines wages and working conditions for all workers. Ensuring the protection of migrants' rights is essential to achieving decent work for all men and women. Migrants' rights are workers' rights.

The project "Decent Work-Making Migration Work for Development" is an initiative of the Italian trade union development coopera-

tion institutes ISCOS/Cisl and Progetto Sviluppo/CGIL, and Spanish ISCOD-UGT, aimed at promoting understanding and popularisation of the decent Work, migration, and development nexus.

The initiative mobilised European citizens' support for ensuring that decent work is put at the centre of development cooperation policies, engaging citizens in advocating for a rights-based approach to labour migration and policy coherence for development.

DGB Bildungswerk's Nord-Süd-Netz brochure "Without emergency nobody escapes" about the causes of migration and asylum, as well as the relation between migration and sustainable development.

4) MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT



5) GLOBAL SOLIDARITY AND AWARENESS



>> **The right of association and collective bargaining is threatened in many countries. Union leaders are harassed and assassinated and as a consequence, the achievement of the Decent Work Agenda is far from reality for many.**

Trade union development education and awareness activities in this field focus on solidarity with organised workers and trade unions in situations of risk, operating in hostile environments that make accomplishing their basic rights difficult.

A basic tool of the global labour movement is the annual Global Rights Index of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC). The ITUC has been collecting data on the abuse of trade union rights around the world for more than 30 years, and through this Index it offers a snapshot for government and business to see how their laws and supply chains have deteriorated or improved.

The ITUC Global Rights Index is used at national level in Europe to show the basic differences with the global South in terms of workers' rights and fundamental freedoms. It triggers debates and actions of global

The 2015 ITUC Global Rights Index

The World's Worst Countries for Workers



<http://survey.ituc-csl.org>

and/or banners





Swedish trade unions have published didactic material for workers to understand the importance of human rights in the workplace, and where these are not respected.

“Human rights in the workplace”: This booklet presents the eight ILO core conventions on fundamental human rights at work and the ILO’s history. In addition there is information on how ILO core conventions are used in trade union work.

solidarity in relation to labour rights, since a shortcoming in this area can be a symptom of a shrinking democratic space or of violation in other fields.



“The Road to a Better Working Life”: This booklet explains that international trade union work is as much about international solidarity as about defending the working conditions here at home, and why it is important to get involved in what is happening in the world.

In many countries, trade union rights are violated. Trade unions are banned, union members are threatened, put in prison or even killed. Dutch trade union FNV encourages its members to write official statements of support to trade unionists worldwide suffering or imprisoned because of their organising activity.

Guide “Act on globalisation” by French trade union *Confédération française démocratique du travail (CFDT)*. It provides references and explores action towards international institutions, businesses and multinationals, as well as the role of trade unions in a globalised world.

Trade unions defend human rights at work and denounce the harassment and assassination of workers

6) MODERN SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR



Through their campaigns, trade unions fight to end modern slavery and forced labour

>> Many development education and awareness raising campaigns and activities pursued by trade unions deal with the issue of modern slavery and forced work. Today, the estimates of workers in contemporary forms of slavery have never been higher. With a minimum of 21 million globally, affecting virtually all sectors and all countries, convictions remain very low and preventive measures ineffective. Forced labour is hidden and hard to find, so many more remain unidentified, especially considering the non-existent labour inspectorate in many countries.

The increasing numbers of workers in modern slavery are an effect of decades of labour market deregulation which has left workers unprotected in the global economy. With at least 21 million people trapped in slavery, many more are facing other forms of labour exploitation, making them in turn most likely to become tomorrow's forced labourers.

Slavery exists today in global supply chains, and governments need to take responsibility for strong legislation and enforcement, due diligence and the rule of law within their countries and in the value chains of multinational companies based in or operating in their countries.

In 2014, governments again adopted a global treaty, the ILO Forced Labour Protocol, to step up prevention, protection and compensation measures. Despite the compelling figures and overwhelming support from the international community for the adoption of the Protocol, Norway and Niger are to date the only countries which have ratified it, translating their international promise into national commitment.

The ITUC campaign "Ratify the Protocol" encourages workers from around the world to push their Ministers of Labour to speed up the ratification of the ILO Protocol.





An international campaign by Building and Wood Workers' International, "Red card for FIFA", denounces the deaths of building workers working in the construction of stadiums and venues for the 2022 World Cup in Qatar. This campaign was quickly picked up by national trade unions, who asked Qatar and FIFA to respect basic labour rights of unprotected workers.



Sports and decent work is a recurrent issue in trade union initiatives on development education. The report "Human rights on thin ice", by Swedish trade unions LO and TCO and Sweden's development aid watchdog Swedwatch, shows that the Belarussian regime, led by the ice hockey enthusiast President Aljaksandr Lukasjenka, has employed forced labour in the building of the Tjyrouka

arena. Defenders of human rights have been threatened and expulsions of addicts and the homeless have taken place.



7) OUTREACH TOOLS TO THE BROADER LABOUR MOVEMENT



Trade unions have specific channels to reach out to the broader labour movement

>> **Trade unions are among the largest and most representative civil society organisations.** As membership-based organisations, they can reach out to millions of affiliates in Europe and worldwide through internal communication channels.

These channels include newsletters, bulletins, magazines, conferences and seminars, training and many other activities that contribute to trade union development educa-



tion and awareness raising. Workers are multipliers of information, at their workplace and also within their inner circles. Workers' solidarity goes beyond the workplace!



Decent work ambassadors

Some trade unions run "decent work ambassadors" programmes to train trainers about world decent- work issues, modern slavery, supply chains and international solidarity.

Finnish trade union development cooperation centre SASK has organised such a scheme in the last years, with an increasing attendance. Their "Decent Work Envoys" spread workers' solidarity in their workplaces, as well as in events around Finland. Attendees become acquainted with the situation of workers' around the world, as well

as trade union campaigns against forced work. According to a participant: "The Decent Work Envoys programme broadened my knowledge on international trade union activities. It was a really nice and rewarding weekend, and I look forward to tell my co-workers about what I learned."

Global Solidarity Champion Programme

Global Solidarity, the cooperation institute of the Irish Confederation of Trade Unions (ICTU), manages the Global Solidarity Champion Programme. This training course is a very important tool in ICTU's Development Education programme. It provides trade union members with a range of knowledge, skills and tools to become global solidarity champions within their trade union.



DEAR through art and culture

Many trade unions are innovating in out-reach channels of development education by integrating art and culture as a very successful way to spread messages. For instance, Spanish trade union USO/SOTERMUN organises an annual photo contest on the issue of decent work worldwide. The awarded photos are included in the unions' calendar.

Dutch trade union FNV encourages their affiliates who travel abroad to photograph people in working situations, to reflect on the shortcomings of decent work in most parts of the world, and help advocating for more international solidarity.



Thai artist Rirkrit Tiravanija at the 2015 Venice Biennale presented the installation "Untitled 2015 (14.086)", which consisted of the production of 14,086 bricks needed to build a simple house for a small family in China, bearing imprinted the Chinese phrase 别干了 "Do not work anymore." The pieces could be owned by the public, with a minimum offer of EUR 10.

The money raised went to finance the activities supported by the Italian trade union development cooperation organisation ISCOS/ Cisl, which supports Chinese organisations involved in the defence of workers' rights.

Development awareness through visual material

The regional organisation of the ITUC in the Americas, the Trade Union Confederation of

the Americas (TUCA-CSA), has edited a comic strip on the Development Platform of the Americas (PLADA). The PLADA is designed to become the tool for the trade union movement's mobilisations and political actions, aimed at promoting the body of changes needed from a strategic perspective, in response to the various social, political issues and actors as well as the governments of the region. The PLADA founding document was

adapted into a comic strip that explains the four dimensions towards achieving sustainable development: political, economic, social and environmental.



Trade unions use innovative channels to promote DEAR through art and culture

8) DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AT SCHOOL



Teachers' unions can reach all levels of education and include DEAR in curricula and educational programmes

>> At primary and secondary level

Classrooms all over Europe are a very important place for development education and awareness raising. Learning from an early age about the consequences of globalisation and how different working conditions are around the globe contributes to a more responsible citizenship, as well as multiplying this information among children's inner circles (family, friends). Teachers' trade unions in several European countries can reach all levels of education and include DEAR as a subject in many curricula and educational programmes. This is done in several ways, such as using pedagogical material, comic strips, movies or role play games.

Dutch trade union development cooperation institute CNV Internationaal, together with CNV Youth (the trade union for young

people), developed a workshop on clean clothes for schools. A group of 12 young volunteers visited schools all over the Netherlands and gave school lessons about working conditions in the garment industry in developing countries. They also gave information about the role of trade unions in those countries.



Spanish teachers' trade union Comisiones Obreras worked in 2007 on Anversos, a development education project in formal education. A very innovative approach offered online and offline courses to train teachers on development education issues, as well as

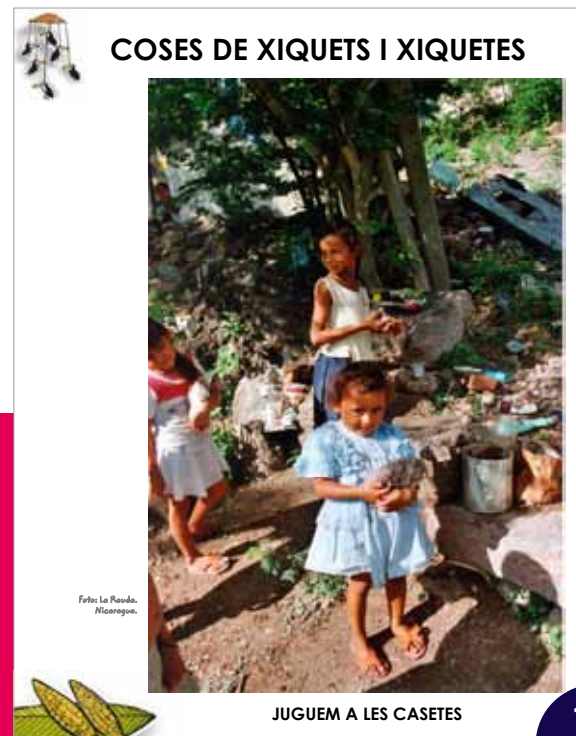


encouraging the creation of teachers' working groups to create and improve didactic material in this area. An interactive website offered multimedia content for teachers and students, helping to disseminate development education thematics using new technologies. Because of its innovative ways of working, Anversos won a prize awarded by the Spanish Institute of Public Administration.

Comisiones Obreras also ran the development education programme "Interactue-mos" (*Let's interact*), conducted in a total of 21 schools, reaching more than 4,000 students and 210 teachers. The project trained teachers and provided them with educational tools to include development educa-

tion in their curricula, with the aim of promoting a global solidary citizenship, as well as raising awareness among pupils for them to understand the unequal world in which we live and thus promote global solidarity. The programme targeted three groups:

- Elementary school students: it offered videos, stories, music and games.
- High-school students: it offered photo exhibitions, role play games, documentaries and comic strips.
- Teachers: pedagogic material and online training on how to best use the material.



Spanish trade union development cooperation institute ISCOD-UGT ran the project “There is no peace without solidarity” aimed at formal and non-formal education at secondary level, although with public projection due to its open events. The project commemorated the School’s Day for Peace, activities on child work “We study, they work”, commemoration of the Day against Domestic Violence, the Day of Working Women and the Day Against Racism.



At higher-education

The British Trades Union Congress coordinated a campaign during the 2012 Olympic Games in London, calling organisers of the Games, the International Olympic Committee, and big sportswear brands who make mass profits from the games to ensure that workers producing sportswear and goods for the Olympics had their rights respected. A Student Materials Toolkit gave ideas and inspiration for how to be active about improving workers’ rights in sweatshops. This toolkit included:

- **Student Playfair Action Guide:** To help students and their unions to take action on workers’ rights on campus. Who are the people who make hoodies and key fobs? And what is their university doing to ensure their rights are respected?

- **Unfair Factory Game:** Allows students to experience the pressures of working in a sweatshop. The game gives background facts for game players, the “contact the union” function which allows players to stand up for their rights, and the “take action” function where players can send an action email to Adidas, Nike and Pentland calling for better rights for sportswear and merchandise workers.



Global solidarity and the fight against inequality is promoted through trade union development education programmes

Education International's Solidarity Fund was established to assist member organisations in emergencies such as natural disasters, famine, war, persecution or other life-threatening situations. The assistance provided by the EI Solidarity Fund is used mainly for short-term relief to help ensure the survival of organisations and their members. The Fund, established with voluntary contributions from member organisations



and administered by the EI Secretariat, represents a visible example of solidarity among teachers around the world. Natural and man-caused disasters that threaten the lives of teachers and their families call for our solidarity through the delivery of immediate and effective assistance.



Another creative development education campaign was launched by Dutch trade union FNV, raising awareness about the fate of construction workers from Nepal, suffering extreme labour conditions at the construction of stadiums for the Qatar 2022 World Cup. This comic strip was distributed in schools, triggering debate among students about the hidden face of major sports events, and about working conditions outside Europe.

TUDCN MEMBERS INVOLVED IN DEAR ACTIVITIES

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ITUC | International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) |
| ITUC Regional Organisation | ITUC Africa |
| ITUC Regional Organisation | Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) |
| ITUC Regional Organisation | ITUC Asia-Pacific (ITUC AP) |
| GUF | IndustriALL |
| GUF | Public Services International (PSI) |
| GUF | Education International (EI-IE) |
| GUF | Building and Wood Workers' International (BWI) |
| GUF | International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) |
| GUF | UNI Global Union (UNI) |
| Europe | European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) |
| Austria | Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund (OEGB) |
| Austria | Weltumspannend Arbeiten |
| Belgium | Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (ACV-CSC) |
| Belgium | World Solidarity (WSM) |
| Belgium | Centrale générale des Syndicats libéraux de Belgique (CGSLB-ACLVB) |
| Belgium | Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique (ABVV-FGTB) |
| Bulgaria | Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Bulgaria (CITUB) |
| Cyprus | Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus (DEOK) |
| Denmark | LO/FTF Council |
| Finland | Suomen Ammattiliittojen Solidaarisuuskus (SASK) |
| Finland | Suomen Ammattiliittojen Keskusjärjestö (SAK) |
| France | Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT)/ Institut Belleville |
| France | Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT) |
| France | Confédération Générale du Travail – Force Ouvrière (CGT-FO) |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Germany | Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) |
| Germany | DGB Bildungswerk |
| Germany | Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) |
| Hungary | Hungarian Trade Union Confederation (MSZSZ) |
| Ireland | Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) |
| Italy | Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL)/ Istituto Sindacale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (ISCOS) |
| Italy | Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL)/ Progetto Sviluppo |
| Italy | Unione Italiana del Lavoro (UIL)/Progetto Sud |
| Norway | Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (LO) |
| Romania | Confederatia Nationala Sindicala Cartel Alfa (Alfa Cartel) |
| Romania | Blocul National Sindical (BNS) |
| Spain | Unión General de Trabajadores (UGT)/Instituto Sindical de Cooperación al Desarrollo (ISCOD) |
| Spain | Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras (CCOO)/ Fundación Paz y Solidaridad (FPyS) |
| Spain | Unión Sindical Obrera (USO)/Solidaridad con los trabajadores y trabajadoras de los países empobrecidos (USO Sotermun) |
| Spain | Eusko Langileen Alkartasuna (ELA) |
| Sweden | Landsorganisationen i Sverige (LO) |
| Sweden | Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation (TCO) |
| Sweden | Union to Union |
| The Netherlands | Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond (CNV Internationaal) |
| The Netherlands | Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging (FNV Mondiaal) |
| United Kingdom | Trades Union Congress (TUC) |
| TUAC | Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD |



Trade unions as actors of development education and awareness raising for global solidarity

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Written and edited by Diego López González and Joan Lanfranco, TUDCN-ITUC

Proofreading: Michael Balfe, ITUC

Design: MURIEL sprl

The involvement of trade unions in development cooperation has been going on for many decades and is now recognised and increasingly known, but it is only recently that trade unions have been acknowledged as actors in development in their own right. A less known façade of trade union work is that of Development Education and Awareness Raising (DEAR).

Workers' education has been at the core of trade union efforts since their creation, and awareness raising has always been one of the key actions of trade unions in the form of organising, campaigning, etc. DEAR interventions have therefore been going on for many decades within trade unions, in the context of international solidarity actions with colonised peoples, against dictatorships and against apartheid, among others. This work has been evolving towards more elaborate forms of DEAR actions and programmes that show a great expertise on the part of trade unions on the subject.

Trade unions understand DEAR to be a form of engagement with citizens and workers in order to educate and raise awareness of the realities in partner countries, and to put forward common responses to common problems, through increased international solidarity.



Trade Union Development Cooperation Network

c/o International Trade Union Confederation

Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 5, Bte 1, 1210 Brussels, Belgium

dce@ituc-csi.org - www.ituc-csi.org/development-cooperation

Twitter: @TUDCN_RSCD - Facebook: /TUDCN.RSCD



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