

**Joint Seminar on Employment, Social  
protection and Decent Work in ACP countries  
Brussels, 22-25 June 2009**

Decent Work Country Programmes:

What? Why? How?

And why do you (EC) need to know?

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# What is a DWCP?

- Decent Work Country Programmes have been established as the main vehicle for delivery of ILO support to countries.
- Objectives:
  - Promote decent work as a key component of national development strategies.
  - Organize ILO knowledge, instruments, advocacy and cooperation at the service of tripartite constituents.

# Common Principals of Action

- All ILO action
  - Supports a fair globalization
  - Contributes to poverty reduction
  - Advances gender equality
  - Promotes and respects international labour standards
  - Involves constituents in social dialogue, and where appropriate, tripartite dialogue

# Step 1: Capacity building

- What is the DWCP, why is it essential, how do we get one, etc.
- Capacity building for
  - Social Partners
  - Other int. organizations
  - Donors
  - NGOs and Civil Society
  - Media
  - ILO
  - Etc.

# Step 2 : Defining the country context

## Demographics

### LM Indicators

1. Labour Force
2. Employment
3. Unemployment
4. Vulnerable Employment
5. Etc.

## Other decent work indicators

1. Informal sector
2. Working poverty
3. Social protection schemes
4. Social dialogue indicators
5. Conditions of work indicators
6. Norms indicators
7. Skills indicators
8. Etc.

# 2 Step 2 : Defining the country context

## Macroeconomic context

Macroeconomic framework and impact of macroeconomic policies on job creation. Investment policies, trade policies, monetary policies, fiscal policies, regulatory policies

## Labour Market policies and their impact

- Active labor market policies, e.g. public works programs, SME support, employment services etc.
- Institutional policies of the labor market. (Labour Market Regulations, minimum wages)

# Step 2 : Defining the country context

## Who does what and how well

- Other organizations
- Donors
- NGOs
- Role of media
- Success stories
- Lessons learned
- What is planned
- Etc.



# Step 2 : Defining the country context

Based on the analysis challenges can be identified

## Examples:

- Mismatch between supply and demand
- Quality of jobs
- Identification of disadvantaged groups such as women and young people
- Identification of niches
- Etc.

# Step 3: Identify country priorities through social dialogue

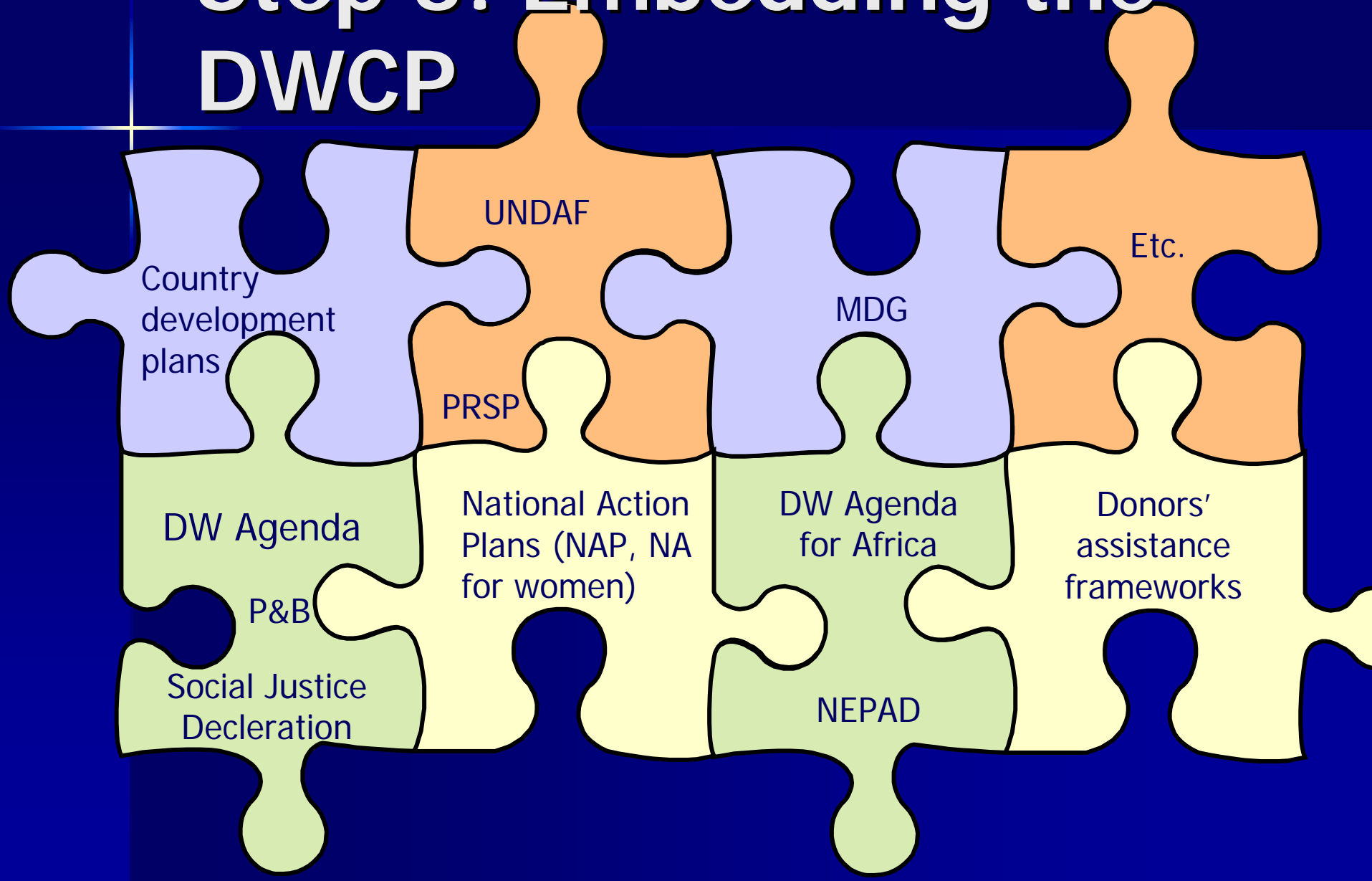
Based on the challenges, priorities can be identified

Examples:

- Youth unemployment
- Education and vocational training system
- Lack of female participation in LM

**Step 4: Defining intended  
outcomes, indicators,  
targets and strategies**

# Step 5: Embedding the DWCP



**Step 6: Implementation,  
monitoring and reporting**

**Step 7: Review and  
evaluation**

# Why is this all important for you

- We need partners
- You need to understand what we do
- We need to identify what you can do
- You can profit through getting a clear picture of what we do, what we plan, how we want to go about it, what we have in place.

# The role of the EC in the DWCP

- It is not: Helping with the development of the DWCP
- It is : More than only helping with the implementation
- But you can only help if you understand and agree
- After that there is room for creative thinking=advantage

# Some creative thinking

**Step 1 : Capacity building**

**Identify who needs training**

**Step 2 : Situation analysis**

**What type of analysis have you done**

**Step 3 : Country priorities**

**Direct priorities according to what is working well,  
match with programmes of EC**

**Step 4 : Outcomes, indicators, targets and strategies**

**Matching, experience sharing**

**Step 5 : Embedding**

**Get to know about each others framework of action**

**Step 6 : Implementation, monitoring and reporting**

**Joined programmes, activities**

**Step 7 : Review and evaluation**

**Profit from experience**

Thank you!