

# WSM

## An introduction



## **WSM** **An introduction**

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**Belgium**  
partner in development

# WSM

## An introduction



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## PROLOGUE

Today's economic globalisation makes it imperative, now more than ever, for social movements to work together across borders. Solidarity among present and future generations is key in this. Because social movements, wherever in the world, work towards the same goal: to change society towards more **social justice, towards a more sustainable and inclusive society**.

The **Decent Work Agenda** is the ideal tool for WSM and its networks of partner organisations to realise that society. The Decent Work Agenda, launched by the International Labour Organisation in 1999, consists of four pillars: job creation, respect for labour rights, social protection and social dialogue, with gender equality as a crosscutting theme. Within this agenda, WSM and its partners have developed specific expertise on the right to social protection, as a key strategy to combat and prevent poverty, to invest in people and their capacities, and to ensure social cohesion through a fair redistribution of wealth. The right to social protection is the basis for a decent life for everyone.

In the 21st century, (international) cooperation is needed more than ever. Today's challenges are pre-eminently global. We need to tackle them together: inequality and the global distribution of wealth, migration, climate change, job (in)security, etc. They demand an approach that transcends traditional development cooperation. An approach that starts from a universal agenda and a shared responsibility: everyone in society is involved, wherever in the world.

With the support of, among others, the organisations of the Christian labour movement and the Belgian Development Cooperation, WSM has been contributing to a socially just world for 45 years, together with more than 80 social organisations, which have also gradually organised themselves in 21 multi-actor networks around the right to social protection worldwide.

### SOME CONCRETE OBJECTIVES OF WSM BY THE END OF 2021:

- *More than 1.3 million people have a more decent job thanks to the partners' efforts to improve their working conditions, enforce their right to social protection or through vocational training. With special attention for women, young and elderly people.*
- *More than 1.4 million people have better social protection through systems organised by the government, the community or by collectively organised social security or health insurance.*
- *171 regulatory proposals are submitted at local or national level; these promote the right to social protection for an estimated 800 million vulnerable workers in the informal and formal economy. 91 of these proposals are adopted.*



# INTRODUCTION

## GLOBALISATION AND EXCLUSION

About 80% of the world's population remains today excluded from the positive effects of economic globalisation, from access to a stable and dignified income and to basic rights. That corresponds to the number of people who have to get by with ten dollars a day, the World Bank calculated. 71% has no or inadequate social protection coverage, according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO). In short, around three-quarters of the world's population is deprived of the necessary social and economic rights that enable them to fully participate in society. The majority of them are women, young and elderly people. This massive exclusion and inequality therefore raises major doubts about the legitimacy of current economic globalisation.

Yet that 80% does not just accept that unjust situation. People take control of their own development and organise themselves in social movements that organise people, strengthen them and give them a voice, to enforce their rights together and to ensure their access to essential services: in health insurance funds, trade unions, cooperatives, farmers', women's, or youth organisations, and citizens' movements in all sorts of forms.

## SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AS A MOTOR FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Social movements therefore have an important role to play in the transition to a sustainable society, where economic development is at the service of social development, and this within the ecological limits of our planet. They stand up for the needs and interests of excluded and vulnerable people, who are the main target groups of the activities of WSM and the partners and networks with which it cooperates: **young people and women who struggle on the labour market, people working in the informal economy or in precarious work situations such as domestic workers,**

## migrants, and workers working in the global production chains with little or no labour rights.

As a result of their anchoring and legitimacy, it is important to recognise social actors for their contribution to society, alongside the government and economic actors. They ensure participation in policy and socio-economic life. Government, social and economic actors can therefore not be viewed separately, but have to work together, in structural dialogue, for the development of a sustainable and inclusive society. With their actions, social movements want to influence political and economic actors to achieve social justice for working women and men, both in the formal and informal economy.

## A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

WSM and its partners are part of broad national and international networks that share this vision.

In **Belgium**, WSM is part of the broader labour movement *Beweging.net/MOC*<sup>1</sup> and has developed a far-reaching cooperation with the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (ACV-CSC) and the Christian Mutualities (CM-MC). In addition, WSM operates within the Belgian North-South movement as a member of the umbrella organisations 11.11.11. and CNCD-11.11.11.

Together with the three Belgian trade unions, two mutualities and three NGOs<sup>2</sup>, WSM plays an active role in the Coordination Platform Decent Work. The goal of the platform is to exchange, coordinate and create synergies regarding decent work strategies worldwide. Through this collaboration, social movements have more impact in realizing the Decent Work Agenda.

**At international level**, WSM and its partners have been building a thematic network on the right to social protection for a num-

1 *Beweging.net* is a network of 11 partner organisations: ACV, CM, Okra, Femma, KWB, Samana, Internationaal Comité, Pasar, Familiehulp, KAJ and WSM. In French-speaking Belgium, its sister organisation MOC brings together CSC, MC, Vie Féminine, Equipes populaires and JOC.

2 The following organisations are involved: ACV-CSC, ABVV-FGTB, ACLVB-CGSLB, the Christian and Socialist Mutualities and the NGOs FOS, Solidarité Socialiste and OXFAM.

ber of years. Together with some 80 organisations and 21 multi-actor networks on social protection worldwide, the network is designed as a place for sharing knowledge and strategies, and as a tool to influence the policy agenda on social protection at national, continental and international level. The multi-actor approach is essential because different social movements join forces around that shared vision on the right to social protection.

Starting from these national and international multi-actor networks, WSM enters into strategic alliances with international organisations and networks working on this theme (ILO, UN SPIAC-B, GCSPF, ITUC and TUDCN, AIM, CCC, etc.)



## THE PARTNERS OF WSM ADVOCATE EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

*The people working in the informal economy were at the center of the International Labour Conference of the ILO in 2014 and 2015. They are an important target group for many partners of WSM, both trade unions, health insurance funds and initiatives in the social economy. The partners work daily on access to social protection for people working in the informal economy. In order to have an impact on this discussion, the issue was discussed at length in the regional networks on the right to social protection in Africa, Latin America and Asia, with support from WSM, ACV-CSC and CM-MC. The key issues that emerged from this were presented to policy makers during the International Labour Conference. With success: several of these issues, such as the importance of cooperation with other social movements active in the informal economy, the role of social protection and initiatives in the social economy as a strategy for the formalisation of the informal economy, made it to the ILO Recommendation 204 on the transition from the informal to the formal economy.*

# A VISION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

WSM and its partners and networks work consciously together on a **process of «inclusive and sustainable development»** and build a society inspired by four fundamental principles and values: respect for human and labour rights, social justice and solidarity, structural cooperation between political, economic and social actors, and finally an integrated approach to social, economic and environmental development.

Strengthening social movements is a prerequisite for inclusive and sustainable development for WSM and its networks. They are leverage for transformation, for social change. The fight against poverty and inequality, wherever in the world, becomes a **shared responsibility**: the government, economic and social actors together are to develop a policy aimed at the redistribution of wealth, social justice and respect for human and labour rights and the provision of public, collective and individual services.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LABOUR RIGHTS

**Social protection and labour rights**, two pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda, are central to sustainable development for WSM and its networks. With these two themes, a **human rights approach** takes centre stage and WSM together with the partners and networks with which it cooperates, choose an approach that transcends development cooperation, and which is above all international and universal.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015 as an innovative and universal agenda, emphasise the importance of the right to social protection and labour rights in various places. In this way, WSM actively contributes to the realisation of various SDGs: ending poverty (SDG 1), good health and well-being for all (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), reduce inequality (SDG 10), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16). WSM and the partners make this contribution in close cooperation with other actors, based on the conviction that a real partnership between different actors yields more impact than the sum of the parts (SDG 17).





## MISSION

In order to realise this vision, WSM works closely together with its partner organisations as well as their national and international networks towards:

### ■ *A strong, legitimate and recognised civil society*

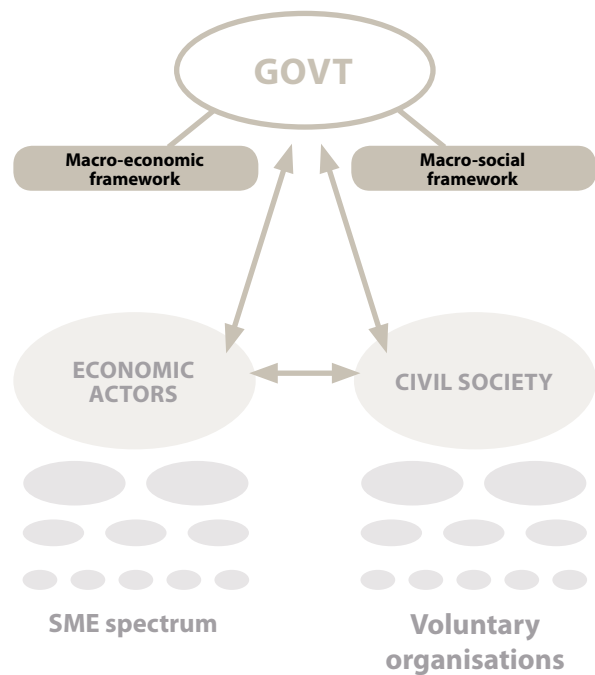
To make social change a success, a strong civil society that can play its role in society is crucial. To this end, **WSM strengthens social movements and their networks** in their capacities to organise people, provide services, empower them and represent them in policy-making.

### ■ *The realisation of social change through structural dialogue*

Social change is a complex process. It is subject to various forces, factors and actors in society as a whole. WSM and the partners and networks with which it cooperates are convinced that structural changes come about when all actors in society work together, maintaining a structural dialogue among them. The creation and reinforcement of a context in which such a dialogue can take place, with the involvement of social actors, is central to this.

### ■ *Building global commitment*

Everyone can contribute to a more sustainable and inclusive global society. Every citizen, worker, employer or consumer can play a role in this. Together with the organisations of the Christian labour movement, WSM invests in **awareness raising, education and training as well as policy work**. WSM is committed to the internationalisation of the struggle for social protection by connecting social movements in Belgium, Africa, Asia and Latin America and strengthening each other. To this end WSM organises and supports national and international campaigns, appeals for solidarity, undertakes joint policy work and organises joint training and exchange moments between social movements in Belgium, Africa, Asia and Latin America.





## NETWORKING AS KEY STRATEGY

Since 2008, the right to social protection has been the key theme of the networking strategy of WSM and its partners. In West Africa, six networks were created (in Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo), bringing together various social organisations at national level: trade unions, health insurance funds, social economy, women and youth movements. Initially these were only organisations with which WSM, ACV-CSC and CM-MC had been cooperating with for a long time. Gradually, these multi-actor networks have opened up to other civil society organisations. The actions of these networks have led to good results: in Mali and Senegal the health insurance funds have become recognised actors with a clear role in implementing the policy on universal coverage. In Guinea and Burkina Faso, the national social protection networks are actively involved in developing laws and policies on social protection and universal health insurance.

These achievements explain, among other things, why these national networks also wanted to join forces at a regional level. The 'Réseau ouest-africain multi-acteurs du droit à la protection sociale' was created in 2014, with a representation of the national networks, a number of strategic organisations such as ITUC Africa and RAESS and with active support from WSM. Since its inception in 2014, the network has strengthened the voice of civil society when it comes to the challenges of social protection in Africa. As a result, the regional network is gradually becoming a recognised interlocutor of the UEMOA, the CEDEAO, the African Union and the International Labour Office (ILO) at the regional level.

# THEMATIC PRIORITIES FOR WSM, ITS PARTNERS AND ITS NETWORKS

## 1. THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION: LEVERAGE FOR A DECENT LIFE

The right to social protection is a human right and is embedded in various international treaties. The right to social protection must be understood in a broad sense and includes a solidarity-based set of structural initiatives and measures. These aim to ensure income security and access to basic services for all people, throughout their entire life.

### **WSM and its networks work on:**

■ The development of services in the field of social protection for excluded groups such as working women and men in the informal economy, the rural population, elderly, domestic workers etc. by strengthening organisations that offer essen-

tial and high-quality services to excluded groups:

- the development of solidarity-based health insurances by health insurance funds and trade unions, in particular for workers in the informal economy;
  - Ensure affiliation to the formal social security systems;
  - The development of initiatives in the social economy and microcredits that enable people to develop activities to provide an income for themselves.
- The development and / or strengthening of a national, comprehensive and broadly supported social protection policy by setting up political actions in the framework of multi-actor networks on social protection.

## ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKERS

*In the Dominican Republic, CASC, which is a trade union and partner of WSM (World Solidarity), launched in 2005 the Mutual Association of Solidarity Services (AMUSSOL). While the Dominican government does not guarantee access to social protection to those active in the informal economy (about 50% of the population), AMUSSOL offers an innovative solution: the mutual association operates as a "virtual employer" to give these people access to social security. The affiliated members pay their monthly contribution to AMUSSOL, which transfers them to the national treasury. They then become members of the SDSS (The Dominican Social Security System) and enjoy access to health care, a pension and an employment injury insurance.*

*In 2017, AMUSSOL already allowed about 60,000 people to gain access to social protection, almost 40% of them are women. For AMUSSOL, promoting gender equality between working men and women is essential. That is why it regularly organises awareness campaigns aimed at women in precarious jobs, such as domestic workers, to join this innovative system.*



## 2. RESPECT FOR LABOUR RIGHTS: THE RULES OF THE GAME IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Labour rights are the rules of the game in the world of work. These are the rights that workers can claim in their relation to their employer; these rights have to guarantee they enjoy humane working conditions and a living wage. Above all, they should enjoy the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining to improve their working conditions.

The global economy is increasingly putting these labour rights under pressure. **Global supply chains** do not stick to national borders and the larger part of the chain is often located where wages, labour rights and conditions are the worst. Trade unions and social movements work consciously together in alliances and across borders, in solidarity with present and future generations, to respond to this issue and to strengthen the application of labour rights in the global supply chains.

### WSM and its networks work on:

- Organising working women and men, with special attention to those in the informal economy and in precarious work situations, and the development of high quality services regarding labour rights;
- Strengthening the national, regional and international normative framework for labour rights and improving their application, in particular for the working women and men in the informal economy and in precarious work situations;
- Denouncing violations of labour rights worldwide.

### #CLEANEKLEREN #VÊTEMENTS CLEAN (#CLEANCLOTHES)

For over twenty years now, the Clean Clothes Campaign (Schone Kleren Campagne) and AchACT keep the pressure on governments and companies to improve working conditions in the clothing industry through awareness raising, mobilising and dialogue. As active and committed members of both platforms, WSM and ACV-CSC have mobilised the Christian labour movement in 2017 and 2018 to campaign for clean sports clothing. Everyone likes nice and good sports equipment. But do we really know where that sportswear is made? The #cleanekleren campaign focuses on sensitising the general public, to make them aware of the clothing in which they exercise and of the impact they can have on clothing brands to make more sustainable choices. On the other hand, the campaign also wants to create a dialogue with policy makers and companies. After all, they have important leverage to ensure that production is done in a humane manner in global production chains, with respect for labour rights and living wages.



### 3. GENDER, YOUTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT: THREE CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Gender, youth and the environment are three cross-cutting themes important to WSM and its networks. More specifically, this means that these themes are integrated within the strategies and activities of WSM and that specific actions are also developed focusing on these three themes.

For WSM and its network, **gender equality** means equal rights as well as equal opportunities for men and women. Both are fundamental for achieving gender equality, but remain distant dreams due to different forms of discrimination: on a global scale the majority of precarious jobs are occupied by women; women earn less than men for the same work, and still have a lot less opportunities when it comes to access to training, credits, etc.

**Young people** in the labor market also face specific challenges: the need for appropriate vocational training, often insufficient knowledge about labour legislation and protection, they have either no or short-term contracts with none or insufficient social protection, etc. According to the ILO, 77% of young people are working in informal or precarious jobs, which makes it a real challenge to organize them in trade unions and social movements.

In order to give women and young people the place and the attention they deserve, WSM and its partners systematically keep track of how many women and young people are reached by the interventions. Specific tools help the organisations to better integrate the gender and youth dimension into their policies and their functioning. Good practices are capitalised and used in the context of exchanges and training.



For WSM and its networks, **ecological development** is one of the foundations of inclusive and sustainable development, alongside the social and economic pillars. The boundaries of the earth define the framework within which people, the economy and society operate, within which the world of work is organised. WSM undertakes various actions to contribute to sustainable ecological development:

- By promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns, respecting the limits of the planet;
- By focusing on systems of social protection which also target those groups affected by the effects of climate change;
- By strengthening ecological sustainability as a key issue throughout all activities of WSM and its networks.

Confronted with a rapidly ageing population globally, ageing has become an important challenge. There is no better way to respond to it than by mobilising and involving elderly people in social movements. In the network, we observe that an increasing number of organisations really wants to address this challenge: they act to break the isolation of older people, they organise social and cultural activities and advocate living pensions and affordable care.





## **SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DECENT WORK FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS IN INDIA**

*The National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM) organises over two million domestic workers across 17 states in India. The movement is developing more and more initiatives to realise decent work and social protection for domestic workers. The adoption of ILO Convention 189 was certainly an important success as it recognises domestic work as proper work - a milestone for millions of women worldwide. Since 2011, NDWM has been setting up trade unions for domestic workers in various Indian states in order to improve the working conditions of domestic workers even better.*

*Since 2016, the NDWM has also set up a cooperative in the eastern state of Jharkhand. Thanks to this cooperative, domestic workers can save money and take out small loans. The cooperative also develops social security for members, such as health insurance, unemployment benefits, pension and paid maternity leave. The contributions come from the worker (5% of the wage) and from the employer (also 5%).*

*The cooperative is a good example of how the partners of WSM put a gender strategy into practice. They facilitate the transition to a "formal" statute for this group of informal workers. They train women to strengthen their position in the labour market. They empower women financially by strengthening them in their economic independence.*

## WSM KEY STRATEGIES

WSM cooperates **with social movements in Belgium, Africa, Latin America and Asia** that improve the living and working conditions of people worldwide and contribute to a sustainable and inclusive development of society.

Together with the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (ACV-CSC) and the Christian Mutualities (CM-MC), WSM manages various programmes that make this objective tangible in the field. These programmes rely on a **coherent thematic approach** and translate into actions at the Belgian level as well as at national, regional and international level. WSM, together with ACV-CSC and CM-MC, is active in 20 countries.

### CAPACITY BUILDING

In order to be able to fully assume their role in society and to realise their goals, social movements must have several strong capacities: to organise themselves, to guarantee high quality services, to mobilise and to create support, to adapt to changing contexts, to interact with others (their members, workers, other civil society organisations, government and employers), etc.



WSM uses an innovative methodology to **strengthen the capacities of its partners and networks**, in which the ownership lies

with the partners themselves. They can indicate for themselves in which area (networking, gender, environment, thematic expertise, political action or organisational reinforcement / project management) they could use capacity building. Together with the partner, WSM looks for the most suitable formula. It can be customised support by an expert, an exchange between multiple organisations from different countries and even continents, training, participation in an international conference, etc.

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### INTERNATIONALISATION

Based on the conviction that the shared challenges of today require a joint answer, the **"internationalisation"** of social movements is an important strategy of WSM. Internationalisation enables social



movements from Belgium, Africa, Latin America and Asia to seek answers to these challenges together. It is a process that not only wants to increase the support for international solidarity, but also wants to create a mutual reinforcement of like-minded organisations. WSM focuses primarily on the internationalisation of the organisations of the Christian labour movement in Belgium with its partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America. With over four million members<sup>3</sup>, the organisations of the Christian labour movement are important allies in building a basis for international solidarity in Belgium and strengthening social movements worldwide. By means of sensitising, trainings and mobilising, they also succeed in involving their target groups in an international narrative, in which they are supported by WSM.

### ADVOCACY

With **result-oriented advocacy**, WSM, ACV-CSC and CM-MC seek to put the right to social protection and respect for labour rights, and the role of social movements in relation to both topics, as a policy priority on the agenda: by strengthening the policy work of the national multi-actors networks where necessary and actively support the advocacy of regional networks. Finally, they link the policy priorities of national and regional networks to policy processes at international level. To this end, WSM, ACV-CSC and CM-MC work together with strategic partners at continental and international level<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> ACV-CSC (1,7 million members) and CM-MC (4.5 million members) are the most representative social movements of Belgium.

<sup>4</sup> These are regional or continental social organisations that WSM and its networks consider to be of strategic and political importance in strengthening the policy agenda on social protection. For example, the regional structures of the International Trade Union Confederation, the World March of Women, etc.

### SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR ALL!

To defend and support the right to social protection for everyone, a large coalition of NGOs, trade unions and mutualities carried out a campaign in 2015-2016 that collected as much as 90,000 signatures. More than 3,000 actions were organised, both in Belgium and in the rest of the world. WSM played an important role in this campaign, which, with its national and international scope, managed to enter into a dialogue with policymakers. The dialogue was rewarded by, among other things, the adoption of a resolution by the federal parliament that calls on the government to give social protection a central place in its international policy. Due to the sustained advocacy of the campaign, the Belgian government also took a leading role during the launch of the 'Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection' (USP2030) of the World Bank and the International Labour Organization, and eventually a cooperation agreement was reached between the public services for social security and the Belgian Development Agency ENABEL around this theme.



### THEMATIC NETWORK ON SOCIAL PROTECTION

To reinforce the actions of social movements worldwide, the **development of and support to multi-actor networks** on the right to social protection is an important strategy of WSM. By joining their forces in networks, the organisations not only strengthen themselves individually, but also succeed in developing political actions regarding social protection, based on a shared agenda, and positioning themselves in relation to the government.

- At national level, WSM supports 18 national networks on social protection;
- At regional level, WSM cooperates with three regional networks on social protection: in Asia, West Africa and Latin America;
- At international level, WSM facilitates the interaction between these national and regional multi-actor networks. In this way, WSM and the partners are building a **Thematic Network on the Right to Social Protection**, aimed at exchanging knowledge and developing joint political actions.

### OKRA AND GK: JOINTLY SUPPORTING THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR THE ELDERLY

In 2050, there will be over 2 billion people older than 60 worldwide, 80% of them living in Africa, Asia and Latin America. To allow everyone to age in dignity, there is still a lot of work to be done. Adequate social protection is crucial, as is an appropriate place for older people in the family, society and politics. This global challenge brought together GK<sup>5</sup>, a health organisation from Bangladesh, and OKRA, the movement of elderly people within the Beweging.net network in Belgium. GK, which provides health services to over 1 million people, including many elderly people, has the ambition to set up a Bengali elderly organisation and is looking for expertise and good practices for this. OKRA, on the other hand, also recognises the challenge of reaching new groups of elderly people with its organisation. WSM facilitates this process whereby mutual capacity strengthening can take shape. With political actions, for example within the Flemish Council of Elderly People, or joint actions on the International Day for the Elderly (October 1), OKRA and GK have placed the right to social protection for the elderly worldwide on the political agenda several times ... to be continued.

5 GK stands for Gonoshasthaya Kendra or People's Health Centre <http://www.gonoshasthayakendra.com/>



## VALUES AND COOPERATION PRINCIPLES

Strong and autonomous social movements working on structural changes in society are the basis of every WSM partnership. WSM opts for sustainable partnerships, in which equality and long-term relationships take centre stage. When designing these partnerships, various principles serve as guidelines:

■ **Sustainability** as a base:

- Social movements are embedded in society, they represent and build on a social basis, which gives legitimacy to their actions and guarantees their *social sustainability*.
- WSM and its network pursue *sustainable political changes*. To this end, WSM and the partners build networks of organisations that want to realise the same social change and therefore want to have more impact on policy.
- By setting up services and strengthening the financial and economic capacity of their members, social movements strive for *economic sustainability*. Supported by WSM, they thus strengthen their own financial autonomy.

■ The **autonomy and democratic ownership** of the organisations within the network is paramount. Organisations are responsible for their policies and decisions, and respect the autonomy of everyone within the network. The WSM interventions respect the priorities of each organisation and contribute to the strengthening of autonomous organizations.

■ **Transparency and good governance** are at the basis of the legitimacy of social movements. Both internally, within organizations and externally, the principles of openness and good governance guarantee the democratic participation and accountability that social movements represent.

■ **Inclusion and equality**: we contribute to a favorable political and social climate in which every citizen of the world, without distinction in race, gender and context, gets the chance to live a dignified life. Equal rights for men and women is a special point of attention in the actions of WSM and its networks.

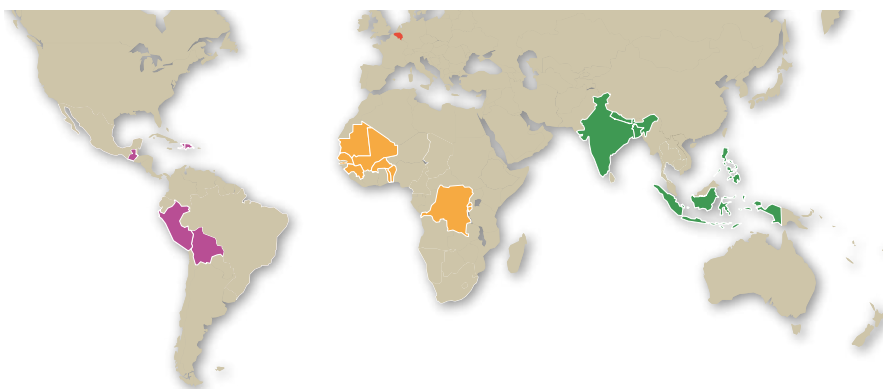


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# WSM FACTS & FIGURES

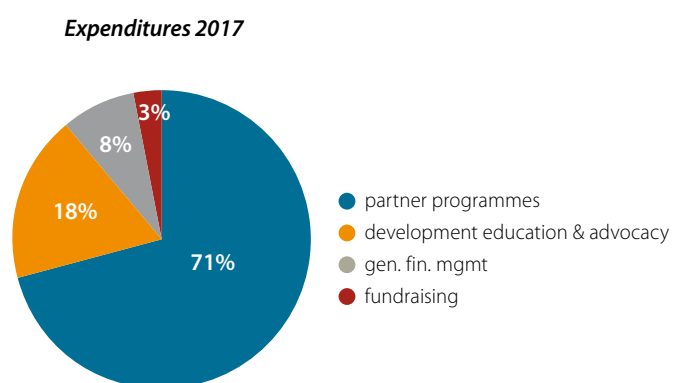
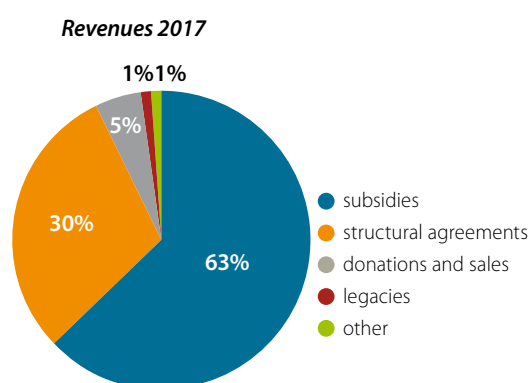
## WHERE DO WE OPERATE?

WSM is active in 20 countries and works with **more than 80 partner organisations, 18 national and 3 regional multi-actors networks** on social protection.



AFRICA (43 PARTNERS)	ASIA (16 PARTNERS)	LATIN AMERICA (22 PARTNERS)
Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, D.R. Congo, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo	Bangladesh, The Philippines, India, Indonesia, Nepal	Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Peru

## WSM REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES



Recettes 2017		Dépenses 2017	
Subsidies	€ 5.774.449	Partner programmes	€ 6.315.333
Structural agreements	€ 2.722.557	Development education & advocacy	€ 1.647.296
Donation and sales	€ 447.278	Gen. fin. mgmt	€ 721.271
Legacies	€ 90.264	Fundraising	€ 290.758
Other	€ 102.581		
<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 9.137.129</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 8.974.658</b>

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

11.11.11.	Coalition of the Flemish North-South Movement
AIM	<i>International association of mutual benefit societies</i>
ACV-CSC	Confederation of Christian Trade Unions
ILO	<i>International Labour Office</i>
CCC	Clean Clothes Campaign
CEDEAO	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
CM-MC	<i>Christian Mutualities</i>
CNCD-11.11.11.	National Center for Development Cooperation
GCSPF	<i>Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors</i>
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITUC	<i>International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC-CSI)</i>
MOC	Mouvement Ouvrier Chrétien
SKC	<i>Clean Clothes Campaign in Flanders</i>
TUDCN	Trade Union Development Cooperation Network
UEMOA	<i>West African Economic and Monetary Union</i>
UN SPIAC-B	United Nations Social Protection Inter-Agency Board

