

RESULTS SUMMARY

Bipartite cooperation to ensure a just transition to a low-carbon Colombia/ Increased proactive engagement of social partners in Colombia's just green transition agenda

Author: Labour Market Consortium (2024)

[Find project on OpenAid](#) 

PROJECT	<i>Title:</i>	Bipartite cooperation to a just transition to a low-carbon Colombia
	<i>Partner:</i>	Labour Market Consortium (LMC) and partners
	<i>Country:</i>	Colombia
	<i>Period:</i>	2022-2025

CHANGE	Nat. social partners are realizing that social dialogue (SD) and stakeholder engagement are necessary to ensure a just green transition (JT). They have taken initial steps toward more SD regarding the conditions needed to make the green transition inclusive and just. SD and collaboration at workplace and sector levels have advanced. Companies and trade unions (TU) able to implement initiatives for JT.
--------	--

CONTEXT	The Col. government plans to make production more sustainable, reduce emissions and transition from oil and coal to green energy. Both employers and TUs are engaged in this agenda, but historical mistrust hampers SD. Companies need tools and knowledge to meet ESG standards. Workers are feeling the impact of climate change and green transition and demand knowledge & inclusion in decision-making.
---------	---

CONTRIBUTION	LMC formed partnerships with key players in JT and facilitated research in various sectors and workplaces. LMC also provided training and transferred knowledge of JT and green technology to partners, motivating local leadership in JT processes within the Colombian labour market. With inspiration from DI, ANDI has been able to advance green transition considerably at company level through new green services.
--------------	--

IMAGES	 Photo by DI	 Photo by DTDA
--------	--	---

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

A nat. tripartite conference on JT, hosted by ANDI with participation from DTDA, 3F, and DI. A 3F regional seminar facilitated partners' experience-sharing. DTDA advisory to the national TU confederation CUT to help develop organisational strategy for JT. CUT Training of trainers to raise awareness among TU leaders on JT. ANDI side-event at COP16 with participation from the DK Minister of Environment and DK companies. A relationship guide developed to promote responsible investment in green energy while protecting the rights of indigenous communities. Capacity-building for TUs in agriculture, transport, industry and mining + studies examining the impacts of climate change and JT on relevant sectors. 2 Deep Dives conducted to support company-SD.

LESSONS

A barrier to a JT in Colombia is the high level of inequality and low access to justice. Increased proactive engagement from social partners in Colombia's JT agenda is essential for building trust in authorities and among social partners. Thus, establishing effective SD on JT at the nat. level requires a broader approach to social change. Social partners in workplaces and sectors can find common ground, leading to CBAs that promote sustainable production and decent jobs. With encouragement, steps towards SD at the nat. level is also possible. Through direct partnerships, there is strong interest in working on JT and a need to build capacity. DI study shows 97% of Colombian companies anticipate increasing sustainability efforts in coming years.

EVIDENCE

Minutes from conferences, seminars, DI's cross-border ESG study, and partner reports show increasing awareness of just transition among both employers and trade union partners and increased engagement in finding common ground through SD. This is also reflected in CUT's new strategy on JT and in the involvement of TU partners and local employers in tri-partite working groups to discuss just transition in relevant sectors. The growing engagement is also seen in CBA negotiation including provisions for up- and re-skilling and OHS. The raised awareness of the need to adapt production to climate change and skills to green transition has been facilitated by studies on the effect of climate change and JT on jobs, productivity and OHS in selected sectors and the capacity building provided via the LMC that has attracted great interest from TUs and companies.

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities:

Insert strategy priority

Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

-

Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

-

Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights

x

Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights

x

Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

-

GUIDANCE NOTE

This format consists of two overall sections: on page one, the results summary communicates results to an external audience using a brief summary of what has been achieved; while page two provides an opportunity to explain the background and evidence behind the claims made as part of the summary.

Page 1: Results summary

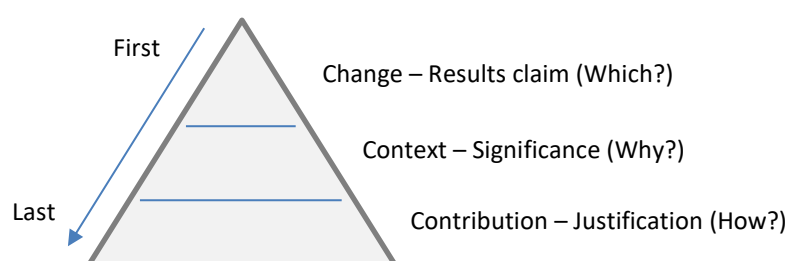
The results summary should outline of the overall change. This should be phrased in a clear and concise manner, focusing on the benefits for target groups or communities, and preferably start out by stating the overall key message as a one-line statement. It is thus important to prioritise what the key message should be and not attempt to describe every possible change that may have occurred.

Note that case studies should not describe all of the activities carried out during the implementation. Instead, it should focus on one or two key messages to be highlighted – which may also span several projects – and only outline activities to backup contributions to the highlighted change.

This can be illustrated as a “reverse funnel.” First, the “change” section introduces the overall results claim, which answers the “which.” Note that this is done before any details have been provided. Second, the “context” section outlines the problem being addressed by the project and the significance of the change. For example, by explaining “why” it benefits target groups or communities.

Finally, and lastly, the “contribution” section should provide examples to justify for “how” the intervention contributed to realising change. Note that this should focus on the plausible linkage between the change and intervention rather than describing details from activities. It is often useful to think of this as a reverse theory-of-change, i.e. “After we did X, then Y occurred, because of Z.”

Figure 1:
Reverse funnel for communication



Page 2: Additional information

The second page should provide background and evidence for project’s contribution to change. It can also address technical issues that do not fit in the results summary. The section consists of the following sections:

- **Activities:** Whereas the “contribution” section on page one provides a brief summary of the project contributions to change, the “activities” section allows for more detail on the project design, organisation and underlying activities in support of the contributions made.
- **Lessons:** Describes lessons learned through the implementation. These should relate to the results claim or alternatively the project(s) as a whole. Please consider (1) novelty – i.e. whether the change represents something new – and (2) the potential to scale and/or build on lessons going ahead.
- **Evidence:** A narrative comparison between results claims and the underlying evidence. It should answer “X led to Y, because of Z,” although it does not need to be phrased this way. It is useful to include references to a few selected documents for further details. Please see guidelines for more.
- **Domains and development strategy:** Describes contributions to defined domains and the Danish development strategy. Please consider limiting the number of domains to a few selected ones.

