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Introduction

The multiple economic, environmental and political crises, accompanied by significant shifts in the geopolitical structures, profoundly changed the environment in which development cooperation operates, calling for equally profound changes in the development paradigm and practice.

For the first time in 15 years the value of ODA coming from the OECD countries dropped, drawing even more attention to the issues of aid effectiveness, aid allocation and non-aid development finance.

Also, the increasingly interdependent economic, social and environmental reality – illustrated by the global effects of the multiple crises - calls for an increased focus on the coherence of policies in areas like trade, investment, agriculture and food security, migration, security etc. and their joint contribution to the promotion and respect of human rights and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals.

Transparency, accountability and democratic ownership are indispensable conditions of development policies and programmes, demanded by civil society at national, regional and global levels.

The increased attention paid to the role of private sector in development threatens to shift the focus of development cooperation on economic growth and private sector profit rather than on human development results.

The UNCSD 'Rio+20' brings sustainable development back into attention and provides an opportunity to reconnect the sustainable development and rights based development approaches for more coherence and effectiveness.

The process of developing the new global development framework that will replace the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 provides a much needed opportunity to rethink the global development paradigm and refocus it on an inclusive, equitable and sustainable human development, anchored in the human rights framework and human well-being.

Human Rights-Based Approach

1. The Human Rights Based Approach, as defined in the UN Statement of Common Understanding on Human Rights-Based Approaches to Development Cooperation and Programming¹, should be further supported, mainstreamed and applied in the UN system, multilateral institutions, Member States and civil society – both in development policy and practice.

Decent Work and social protection

2. Decent Work should become an explicit objective of aid and development policies. As a global policy framework, the Decent Work Agenda will help to achieve the MDG 1 and to improve the living and working conditions for all.
3. The Social Protection Floor initiative should be embraced by partner countries, and should be supported by adequate multilateral and bilateral donor funding as well as country resource mobilisation. It should be gender sensitive, and should aim to provide citizens with key social services and income support to combat poverty and mitigate inequality.
4. Given its unique mandate to promote social justice across all areas of economic and social policy, including trade and finance, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has the competence to offer development solutions which are coherent, sustainable and effective and therefore an increased cooperation with ILO should be encouraged among the donor and partner country governments as well as with the other multilateral development agencies.

Policy Coherence for Development

5. Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) should be understood as the coherence of a wide range of policies, at national and international level, on development, trade, finance, investment, agriculture and food security, migration, security etc., that jointly contribute to the maximisation of development results and achievement of the

¹ <http://hrbaportal.org/the-human-rights-based-approach-to-development-cooperation-towards-a-common-understanding-among-un-agencies>

internationally agreed development goals, anchored in the universal human rights framework.

6. DCF should further work on the issue of PCD and encourage Member States to fully implement the approach.
7. DCF should reaffirm and support the implementation of the conclusions of the IV UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

Development cooperation for sustainable development

8. Aid and climate finance should be allocated to the creation of vibrant new industries of environmental goods and services, prioritising the use of local and indigenous expertise, technology transfer, human resource development, and to the opening up of trade for green products and services from developing countries, under conditions of fair trade, and respect for core labour standards.
9. Public-private investments should serve the purpose of transforming industrial sectors and greening existing economic activities, while creating an enabling environment for green and decent jobs, and incorporating just transition measures towards a new low-carbon economy.
10. All development policies and programmes should be guided by the principle of environmental responsibility and sustainability.

ODA and non-aid financial flows

11. Donor Member States should maintain and strengthen their commitments regarding the levels Official Development Assistance (ODA) so as to achieve the internationally agreed development goals;
12. A global Financial Transactions Tax (FTT) should be introduced. The FTT could be a substantial contribution to the development and climate finance.

Aid allocation

13. Despite their overall better economic results, Middle Income Countries are still home to the majority of the world's poor and should not be omitted in development cooperation programmes. Support to MICs should be focused on building social and economic equity through e.g. improved social protection schemes, effective social dialogue structures and strengthening a vibrant civil society.

Mutual accountability and democratic ownership

14. Democratic ownership of development strategies by the people, through representative institutions, is a fundamental dimension of effective development governance and accountability mechanisms. This means the full involvement of national parliaments, local authorities, trade unions and social partners, as well as the wide civil society in defining development strategies should be ensured.
15. An enabling environment for effective civil society organisations' and trade unions' participation in development policy and practice, based on the autonomy of these organisations, as guaranteed by internationally agreed standards on freedom of association, should be created. To that effect governments should respect and apply the freedom of association, the freedom of expression, the right to operate free from unwarranted state interference, the right to communicate and cooperate, the right to seek and secure funding, and the state's duty to protect.
16. The capacity of the social partners and civil society to engage in development policy dialogues and holding their governments responsible, esp. in countries where democratic structures and processes are not on a satisfactory level yet, should be supported.
17. Social dialogue is essential to ensure broad-based democratic ownership of the economic and social development objectives, including the respect of core labour standards and the promotion of social equity. Through social dialogue employers and workers representatives contribute to shape effective social and economic development strategies and enhance conflict management and social peace.

Private sector and private foundations

18. We recognize the diversity of private sector actors and their potential for contribution to sustainable development, in terms of job creation, improved living wages and transfer of technologies. To maximize these positive contributions, priority should be given to the support for local private sector and social economy entities.
19. Private sector actors as important contributors to economic development should respect and apply the relevant ILO, UN and OECD resolutions and standards as elaborated and monitored by the ILO supervisory system. The private sector,

including transnational companies, should observe the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework, the ILO Tripartite Declaration on Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

20. Transparency and accountability should be at the heart of private sector engagement in development.
21. An integrated approach for an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises should be developed at country level. As defined in the 2007 ILO resolution on the Promotion of Sustainable Enterprises, supporting the enabling environment for sustainable enterprises requires contributions from various stakeholders, including the engagement of social partners themselves, donor support and multilateral technical assistance where appropriate.
22. Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) should be based on a thorough analysis of real needs, appropriateness on the longer term, fair risk sharing for the community as well as the accessibility and affordability of the services and goods produced.
23. The private foundations engaged in development cooperation are an important and complementary source of development finance. The foundations should, as the rest of private actors, adhere to the international principles for development effectiveness.
24. The private sector's engagement in development should by no account decrease the role and responsibility of governments to ensure social protection, the rule of law and sustainable, inclusive social and economic development for all citizens. Social protection, core public services and public goods should under no condition become subject to privatisation. Where such services have been privatised, governments should ensure access to them for all citizens.

South-South and triangular cooperation

25. South-South and triangular cooperation, esp. in the area of capacity building and technology transfer and as a new path to social development, especially in advancing the Decent Work Agenda should be encouraged and supported.
26. All forms of development cooperation, including South-South and triangular, should be guided by

the principles of development effectiveness, anchored in the human rights framework.

Development Effectiveness and the Post-Busan process

27. All development actors, including the emerging donors, South-South partnerships and private sector actors must respect the internationally agreed commitments and global standards in human rights (incl. labour rights), gender equality, and environmental sustainability as well as adhere the internationally agreed principles of development effectiveness, reaffirming and deepening the commitments made in the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for an Effective Development Cooperation.
28. DCF and the Member States should commit to the full implementation of the conclusions of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan, November 2011).
29. DCF should support and complement the post-Busan process and ensure its transparency, inclusiveness, accountability and political relevance.
30. Aid should be untied and a clear preference given to job-creating local procurement. Criteria for awarding contracts should include commitment to decent work objectives, respect for core labour standards, and prioritisation of environmental sustainability and gender equality.
31. A greater coordination and coherence between the current and emerging global development frameworks should be encouraged based on legitimate, democratic and inclusive global institutions. This applies in particular to the continuation of international work on development effectiveness (related to the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership), G20 Development Agenda as well as the shaping of the UN post-2015 development framework.

Post-2015 global development framework

32. The process leading to the elaboration of the post-2015 development framework should be based on the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and ownership and should ensure a meaningful participation of all the civil society Major Groups, including workers and trade unions.

33. The process should lead to the elaboration of a new global agreement on development that would include strong, actionable commitments and an effective democratic accountability framework.
34. The post-2015 framework should address the issues of income inequality, unemployment and Decent Work, social protection and environmental sustainability and recognize the dynamically changing geopolitical situation.
35. The post-2015 should promote a wide Policy Coherence for Development approach.
36. The issue of gender equality must be addressed adequately in the post-2015 framework, confronting the shortcomings of the MDG framework in this area.

The shape and role of the DCF

37. As the only fully legitimate global policy forum to discuss the issues of development cooperation, DCF should assume a stronger role and position in development cooperation policy and practice debates.
38. A stronger accountability framework for the work of DCF should be introduced to ensure the effectiveness of the forum's work.
39. A clear, inclusive, representative and functional framework for the participation of social partners and civil society in the work and decision making of the DCF should be designed, in consultation with the all parties concerned and introduced.

Trade Union Development Cooperation Network

TUDCN is an initiative of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) that brings together affiliated trade union organisations, the solidarity support organisations (SSO), the representatives of the ITUC regional organisations, the Global Union Federations (GUFs) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC). The network's objective is to bring the trade union perspective into the international development policy debates and improve the coordination and effectiveness of trade union development cooperation activities.

The ITUC represents 175 million workers in 153 countries and territories and has 308 national affiliates.

Contact us!

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