



Development
Cooperation
Network

TRADE UNION FOCUS ON DEVELOPMENT

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With the contribution
of the Non State Actors
Programme of
the European Union



1. Editorial

A SUSTAINABLE AND JUST DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The second congress of the ITUC in Vancouver last month adopted a comprehensive resolution on development cooperation. (See pages 2-6).

In that resolution we assessed the state of “development” in today’s world and set out our vision of the sustainable and just development model we stand for and defined the mandate for the coming years.

Development is been assigned a place at the heart of the trade union policies, and with more strength than before, trade unions have confirmed their commitment to take up the development challenges as priorities on their national, regional and international agendas.

Decent work and democratic ownership are reaffirmed as the cornerstones for our action. But the resolution also denounces the profit- based greed culture that has steered for far too long the international neoliberal development model, and advocates essential policy reforms. It also underlines the fundamental role for the ILO in shaping a new development model based on social justice.

The resolution also reinforces the ITUC commitment to support trade unions as actors for development, and it stresses the role of the Trade Union Development Cooperation Network in achieving more and better trade union development cooperation.

As from September, we will pursue the evaluation of the networks outcomes, and by the end of the year, finalise the blueprint for the further work of the TUDCN. The resolution adopted in Vancouver will be our guidance and inspiration in renewing our action plan for the coming years.

But the very first challenge to meet over the next years will be to ensure a fairer and stronger representation for the trade union movement from the South in the global development debates: inside the Network, but also towards the international institutions and within the CSO platforms and networks. Our ability to raise the voice of the trade union movement from the South in the concert of the international development debate will be our major indicator for success over the coming years.

The TUDCN team

“Where unions are able to act freely, to promote collective bargaining, and to play a full role as social partners in dialogue about their nation’s policies and future, then we see democracy at work.”

Helen Clark at the 2nd ITUC Congress, Vancouver , June 2010

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION

2nd WORLD CONGRESS

Vancouver, 21 - 25 June 2010

RESOLUTION**ON****A SUSTAINABLE AND JUST DEVELOPMENT MODEL
FOR THE 21ST CENTURY**

1. Congress affirms that the global crisis constitutes the definitive failure of the unjust neo-liberal orthodoxies which have guided development policies in recent decades.
2. Congress notes that the current model of development based on market fundamentalism with its emphasis on export-led growth has failed to deliver sustainable growth and social progress in either the developing world, emerging countries or the industrialised world. Modest gains in poverty reduction - where they have occurred - cannot be accepted as a serious international response to the shared challenge of, and responsibility for, world development. Nor do they weigh heavily against the growth of inequality, the acceleration of environmental degradation or the brutal impact of the crisis on the lives of millions of working families. Congress affirms that unregulated capitalism is ecologically destructive and unsustainable, and calls for a fundamental alternative system of global production that is humane and socially responsible. It calls on affiliates to fight against growing inequalities, underdevelopment and economic injustice in the global system.
3. Congress deplores the fact that the current development paradigm has caused inequalities and poverty and contributed to an erosion of workers' rights and a weakening of workers' organisations in many developing countries through its advocacy of labour market flexibility, privatisation, deregulation and market liberalisation. This has created a downward trend in wages through increased competition between developing countries, increased informalisation or casualisation of work, and fiscal austerity and negative corporate tax competition between states with damaging consequences for access to, and the quality of, social protection.
4. Congress condemns the global trend toward the privatisation of public services due to which millions of people have been deprived of their fundamental human rights. It reaffirms that the provision of universally accessible quality public services contributes to the reduction of poverty and inequality and the expansion of decent work and enhances social integration and cohesion. Congress further reaffirms that free, universal and public education provides opportunities for all and is a crucial underpinning for democratic societies. It is a key factor enabling individuals and communities to break out of cycles of poverty and providing them with equal opportunities.
5. Congress reiterates that trade unions play a key role in the development process. Their democratic representation confers unique legitimacy to interact with governments and employers' organisations and to hold them accountable. By their involvement in social dialogue, trade unions can change unfair government policies and contribute to social progress. By promoting and undertaking

collective bargaining they ensure that wealth is more fairly distributed within society, hence contributing to the reduction of poverty and inequalities. By organising workers, including the poorest and the most vulnerable such as those working in informal employment relationships, trade unions can play a critical role in changing the dominant structures of power. The organisation of self-employed workers into union-linked cooperatives can be one way to change power relationships and formalise work. Through their struggle for social justice, trade unions are and must be recognised as full partners in the development process. Congress calls for investment in the strengthening of free trade unions and free collective bargaining in developing countries, as these are two essential pillars for fair and sustainable development.

6. Congress calls for a new development model that is rooted in domestic market growth and focussed on decent work and income distribution and investment in people through education and health, prioritises regional integration and is respectful of the protection of the environment and of workers' rights. Congress also calls for an enabling international environment that facilitates balanced economic and social progress, including for developing countries, and offers them an equitable stake in the globalised economy. It opposes the plunder of natural resources of developing countries by multinational companies and corrupt elites and supports developing countries' own efforts at increasing their value-added production capacity in full respect of workers' rights. The extraction of natural resources by multinational companies must benefit the communities and countries concerned and be consistent with sustainable development.
7. Congress recognises that trade and investment are necessary for successful development but rejects undue reliance on export-led growth at the expense of domestic markets and local needs, or respect for workers' rights. Economic growth must be high-quality and sustainable, and rooted in domestic demand built upon decent income levels, agricultural development and industrialisation through building of diversified and productive value-added capacities. International trade and investment rules, and investment in commercial food production by corporations, must not undermine the livelihood of small scale farmers and rural women and men.
8. Globalisation has given rise to the development of global production and distribution chains. In spite of its "global" nature, the crisis has at the same time led to a resurgence of protectionist trends. In this context Congress calls for a strengthening of the relationship between trade union organisations at the national and international levels in order to work together against the effects of social dumping, especially when this results in violations of fundamental workers' rights. Congress affirms that fundamental workers' rights are critical to achieving sustainable economic recovery and an effective response to the crisis.
9. Congress affirms that the new development model must prioritise decent work opportunities for all and achieving balanced economic and social progress and environmentally-compatible development. It rejects an exclusive focus on economic growth and the assumption that social progress is an automatic outcome of economic expansion. Current calculations of GDP do not reflect the whole picture of growth and prosperity and Congress therefore supports the development of new definitions with better indicators that could provide a clearer picture of progress in the social, economic and environmental fields. Congress calls upon governments to reverse the trend toward more jobs in the informal economy and the increasing precarity of work, through the strengthening and extension of labour legislation and its more rigorous enforcement and full recognition of the role of workers' organisations. It calls for the implementation of

the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation and of an ILO Decent Work Country Programme in every developing country, which require support from both multilateral and bilateral donors as part of their development cooperation and the involvement of trade unions at all stages and in all aspects of these measures. Strengthening public labour inspectorates should be a key component, and ILO Convention No. 81, Labour Inspection and ILO Convention No. 129, Labour Inspection (Agriculture) need to be ratified and fully implemented by all governments

10. Congress insists that fairer distribution of income is a precondition to any sustainable form of development. Reducing inequalities must be an explicit goal of national development policies including through powerful redistributive tools such as collective bargaining, progressive fiscal policies, living wages or improved minimum wages, guaranteed accessible and high-quality public services and improved social protection. Tax justice is central to this new development model. Increased mobilisation of domestic resources for development should focus on fiscal reform, strengthening tax administration and broadening the tax base and eradicating tax fraud and tax evasion. Governments should seek to establish or strengthen the income redistribution function of their tax systems by establishing progressive regimes that require the highest tax contributions from capital gains and from the wealthy and provide tax relief for low income families and the poor. On the investment side, the focus must be on enabling measures for public finance management as well as social infrastructures including health, education for all to provide people with skills and access to knowledge so that they can take action to protect their living and working conditions, and decent work strategies.
11. Gender equality must be another specific objective and Congress calls upon governments, donors and trade unions to sharpen the focus and the impact of development policies on gender issues. The provision of basic public services is an essential prerequisite for achieving gender equality and empowering women.
12. Many multilateral and bilateral trade and investment agreements between industrialised and developing economies affect developing countries' integration processes negatively by undermining regional integration and generating and exacerbating unemployment. Congress calls for a strengthening of regional integration processes, and recognises the potential of regional markets to boost sustainable growth and that building a social dimension into regional integration remains an important challenge for trade unions and their allies.
13. Congress insists that the protection of the environment and of those most vulnerable to environmental degradation must be an integral part of the new development paradigm. Governments must ensure that their policies are respectful of the environment and that "just transition" strategies are put in place in order to provide a socially fair and environmentally responsible pathway to sustainable development. Congress calls for a full-scale transformation of global production systems and consumption patterns in order to safeguard our societies and workplaces whilst protecting and promoting decent work for all. Trade unions must play a central role in that unprecedented transformation. Congress undertakes to promote an integrated sustainable development approach including a just transition that brings together social progress, environmental protection and economic needs within a democratic governance framework in which trade union and other human rights are respected and gender equality is secured. It is a responsibility of developed countries to provide finance and to transfer the technologies necessary for the success of such strategies in developing countries.

14. Congress stresses the need to meet all basic needs and calls for an ambitious strategy to provide access to water to millions more people through comprehensive water cycle policies, including water saving and treatment and investment in dams and hill reservoirs in those countries that need them; and for a further bold strategy to facilitate access to accommodation for the majority through the construction of social housing. It draws the attention of governments to the widespread and anarchic urbanisation policies in developing countries that are upsetting societal, economic and social balances, aggravating poverty and creating new needs not in line with people's income. Congress supports sustainable agriculture and rural development and denounces the current practices, which are tantamount to agrarian neo-colonialism, of purchasing huge areas of land in developing countries for commercial food export with a potentially negative impact on indigenous food and culture. Development policies must ensure food security and increase the capacity of local producers to contribute to realising the right to food for all.
15. Congress affirms that achieving sustainable development requires achieving social justice. This needs democracy, fairness, good governance, strong and accountable institutions and the elimination of corruption, and Congress underlines the clear responsibilities of both developed and developing countries in these areas. Rigorous measures should be in place to ensure that funds from donor agencies and IFIs do not contribute to corruption and poor governance. Congress recognises the role that trade unions in developing countries have played to strengthen democracy and the application of the rule of law, and pledges continuing support to them in that work.
16. Congress deplores that despite international commitments aimed at ensuring country ownership of development strategies, today's reality remains that development policies are often driven by donor countries' political or trade priorities or by international NGOs' own agenda rather than by democratic debates taking place at the national level. Congress declares that democratic ownership of development strategies by the people through representative institutions is the main instrument in achieving effective governance of development, and that there can be no democratic ownership in the absence of social dialogue. It urges international organisations, donor agencies and developing country governments to ensure they have the necessary democratic policy space. Congress calls for a true implementation of the principle of democratic ownership, increased policy space for developing countries and insists that national parliaments, the social partners and civil society must have a say in defining development strategies.
17. Congress underlines that an enabling international environment requires financial stability and space for counter-cyclical stabilisation policies to be implemented in developing countries. Congress calls on the International Financial Institutions to contribute to the establishment of that environment rather than advance the interests of rich elites or of a minority of countries. There is need to fundamentally review not just the internal governance of intergovernmental institutions but their overall orientation, policies, goals and mandate in order to address them adequately to the urgent task of attaining development, ending inequalities and creating jobs for sustainable development, particularly in the developing countries where their devastating impacts have never been felt more. Furthermore Congress urges donors to cancel the debt of LDCs without economic policy conditionality. The creation of a fair and transparent mechanism for sovereign debt restructuring and cancellation and to review the legitimacy of the debt is urgently needed. Congress condemns the actions of so-called 'vulture funds' and welcomes legislation to ban their use of the courts to steal developing countries' money.

18. Congress calls on governments to maintain and intensify commitment to achieving the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and underlines that the promotion of decent work is instrumental to achieving the objective of the first MDG, the eradication of poverty. Industrialised countries must honour the UN commitment to allocate 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). Additional finance for development must be provided through new forms of international taxation assessments and contributions and in particular taxes such as an international tax on financial transactions, which could also be used for initiatives against climate change. It is important that aid be predictable and untied, respectful of the democratic development choices of developing countries and supportive of the role of the state. Consideration should be given to the creation of a Development Fund for poor countries for sustainable industrialisation.
19. In the event of huge natural disasters such as large magnitude earthquakes, Congress calls for the international community to establish effective and rapid arrangements for limiting human loss and assisting in the urgent reconstruction of towns and cities and their essential basic infrastructure.

ITUC Action Programme

20. Congress instructs the ITUC and regional organisations, working together with Global Unions partners and affiliates, to:
 - a. Defend, promote and advocate this new model of development among national and international institutions;
 - b. Work for reform of the international financial and economic institutions, economic recovery programmes that focus on stimulating domestic demand on a counter-cyclical basis, new forms of international taxation, abolition of tax havens, a review of trade and investment treaties and agreements to ensure they promote development, and a fairer distribution of wealth within and among states;
 - c. Work together, subject to respect of trade unions' role and representativeness, with other civil society organisations and movements, including women's and youth groups, that share our values in supporting the promotion of a new development paradigm that includes a new development index instead of GDP, able to measure social and environmental well-being;
 - d. Support initiatives to shift international development assistance from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness, and endorse the work being done by the Trade Union Development Cooperation Network (TUDCN) to bring greater coherence and improved coordination to trade union development cooperation;
 - e. Support affiliates on issues related to the implementation of the new development model including in their fight to reverse the trend towards casualisation and informalisation of work, and to protect workers affected by it;
 - f. Strengthen the capacity of member organisations on the issues addressed in this resolution.

June 2010

2. News from the Network

REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS ON 'PRINCIPLES ON TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS' Lomé 27-28 May, 2010

The contents of the *Principles* refer to and articulate the values and vision on trade union development partnerships, as well as, on cooperation/coordination features. Therefore, they are focused on the INTERNAL DIMENSION of trade union development effectiveness.

The consultation process is primarily aimed at raising awareness within southern trade union organizations on the contents of the Principles, capturing their perception and points of view, to gather additional inputs for their formulation. Indeed, the Principles will eventually need to be accompanied by *Operational Guidelines*, which are meant to identify possible tools/mechanisms facilitating adequate practical compliance of the Principles' contents.

[Background note on regional consultations](#) (Pdf)

[Report of regional consultations](#) (Pdf)

[web site link to the Open Forum \(ITUC page consultations\)](#)

TUC PLAYS A ROLE IN ENABLING EFFECTIVE GLOBAL TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

30 participants that took part in an ITUC African consultation on a draft document on the Principles and Guidelines of Development Cooperation created by the newly formed ITUC hosted Development Cooperation Network (TUCDN). The day and a half workshop took place in the ITUC-Africa headquarters in Lomé, Togo that also saw the launch of the ITUC Africa chapter of the global ITUC Development Cooperation Network.



The documents define and address Principles of Democratic Ownership, Autonomy, Partnership, Transparency, Accountability, Coherence, Sustainability and Inclusiveness and Equality from a trade union development cooperation perspective. And by the time they are finalised at the end of 2010, they will also have benefited from consultations in Latin America and Asia. At that point, they will form the ITUC's contribution to the Open Forum on Development Effectiveness' recommendations to the fourth Governmental High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Seoul, South Korea in 2011, which will consider how civil society's accountability and effectiveness is measured.

[Read the whole document](#) (Pdf)

SPANISH TRADE UNIONS ASK FOR MAINTAINING SOLIDARITY

With its Adjustment Plan presented to the Spanish Parliament, the Spanish government is putting the weight of the crisis on the weakest shoulders of society: workers, pensioners, immigrants and inhabitants of poor countries. The measures in the plan aim at a reduction in civil servants' wages from July 2010, a wage freeze for civil servants for 2011, a freeze on pensions during 2011, limited access to partial retirement, reduction of public investment and a 600 million euro reduction in the funds for official development assistance in 2010 and 2011. The Spanish trade union movement considers these measures socially unjust and economically sterile, as they can only worsen the recession of the Spanish economy, lead to higher unemployment rates and generate less public income. Reducing by 600 million euro the official development assistance,

which should go to the most vulnerable and poor people in countries having fuelled with millions of immigrants the fabulous Spanish economic growth in the last two decades, shows an appalling lack of sense of solidarity on the part of this government. As the neoliberal approach has already shown its ineffectiveness in the past (the financial crisis in Asia in 1997), it is clear that more, not less, regulation is necessary to fight this crisis and that more, not less, solidarity can soften the consequences of the current disastrous economic situation.

[Read the reaction of the international secretariat of CC.OO. \(Pdf\)](#)

[Read the USO-SOTERMUN Press Release \(Spanish\) \(Pdf\)](#)

3. Development Cooperation Policies

EUROPEAN UNION

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION MONITORING REPORT « DE watch »

The European Development Education Monitoring Report – “DE Watch” – was initiated by the European Multi-Stakeholder Steering Group on Development Education. It is part of the ongoing process and efforts by the European community of stakeholders in Global/ Development Education to discuss and shape common perspectives, concepts, standards and co-ordinated policies in their area of engagement.

The report is based on the analysis of various sources of information on Development Education (DE) practices in Europe. These sources include reports, evaluations, surveys and other documents by the European Commission, the North-South-Centre of the Council of Europe, the Global Education Network Europe (GENE), DEEEP/CONCORD, as well as input and feedback from various state and non-state actors at national level.

Striving for more conceptual clarity in the DE discourse, this report suggests a typology that distinguishes between four different ways of understanding Development Education that occur in the concepts and practice of the diverse actors. These include one understanding of Development Education which is considered as inappropriate by most actors (DE as Public Relations for development aid) as well as three legitimate although different types of DE approaches:

- (a) DE as Awareness Raising, i.e., disseminating information about development issues;
- (b) DE as Global Education, i.e., aiming at changed behaviour and at enhancing action of the target group for global justice and sustainability; or
- (c) DE as the development of life skills, i.e., focusing on the learning process and the enhancement of competences needed for life in the complex and dynamic world society.

At its core, this report provides a detailed overview of DE policies, practices and funding in the 27 EU Member States and Norway. It takes into account the concepts and practices related to DE within the Formal Education Sector, the policies and approaches of national Ministries responsible for development and their subordinate agencies, as well as the activities of civil society actors, and local and regional authorities.

[Read more \(Pdf\)](#)

More info: paola.simonetti@ituc-csi.org

SAVE THE DATE!

The Open Forum on CSOs Development effectiveness will take place on September 28 to 30, 2010, in Istanbul, Turkey. This important event will also see the participation of the ITUC contributing on the subject of trade union development effectiveness principles and operational guidelines.

[Read the document \(Pdf\)](#)

More info: paola.simonetti@ituc-csi.org

PROGRAMME OF THE BELGIAN PRESIDENCY OF THE EU COUNCIL

The 1st of July, Belgium assumed the EU Presidency for the next six months. Here are some highlights of the programme that could be interesting for trade unionism and development cooperation.

Decent Work: Under the employment priorities the Belgian Presidency takes the commitment to ensure that the European Union implements the Decent Work Agenda, as well as the Global Jobs Pact in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO), and ensures the defence of social norms in its external relations. (The question here is to see how much of this will be apply to trade policy and the Global Europe revision.)

Humanitarian Aid: The Belgian Presidency the European Union will also work on a mid-term review of the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid. Finally, a start will be made on the creation of a European Volunteer Corps for humanitarian aid.

Migration: The Belgian Presidency will ensure a strong correlation between policy on migration and other policies, in particular the external policy of the Union. (The question is whether this means that development cooperation will be subordinated to the signature of readmission agreements!)

Financial sector reforms: Under the Belgian presidency, the council intends to consolidate financial integration, create a new architecture for supervision of the financial sector, improve stability of the financial system and increase consumer and investor protection. The Belgian Presidency will draft a multi-annual action plan , in cooperation with the Commission and the European Parliament, determining all financial service reforms to be introduced within the European Union, in particular taking account of projects and work-in-progress within the G20.

[Link to the whole programme](#)

INTERNATIONAL

UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING PARTY ON AID EFFECTIVENESS AND UN-DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FORUM

(Contribution by Matt Simonds, Liaison Officer BetterAid at the Trade Union Advisory Committee - TUAC)

The OECD Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF) is made up of five thematic Clusters each with their own work streams all moving in parallel on different but interlinked issues towards the HLF-4 in Seoul (2011). In recent months the activities of the WP-EFF have really been taking shape, and so it is becoming more important that we monitor them closely and seek areas for giving strong input. Going forward we can expect regular updates on the activity of the WP-EFF, as well as the UN-Development Cooperation Forum.

Cluster A: Ownership and Accountability.

The OECD secretariat recently produced an update on all activity related to the work streams of Cluster A (See [Update on Cluster A Activities \(Pdf\)](#)).

However, some other developments are:

The Task team on Mutual Accountability met "informally" in Helsinki during the UN- DCF symposium. Early reports from the BACG were that discussions focused positively on the DESA-lead report on Mutual Accountability (See: [Mutual Accountability Study \(Pdf\)](#)).

In the Task Team on Democratic Ownership a proposal has been floated by IDEA (Parliamentarians) to conduct a series of exercises including meetings and workshops in the lead up to HLF-4, the purpose being to strengthen the notion of democratic ownership in development processes (See: [IDEA Democratic Ownership may 2010 \(Pdf\)](#)). For the moment the idea remains just a proposal. Also, the 2nd draft of the Survey Indicator on Democratic Ownership has been prepared by HIVA/University of Leuven (See: [Survey Indicator 2 draft \(Pdf\)](#)).

Cluster B: Country Systems

A communication was circulated by the Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD) calling attention to a Country Focus Initiative taking place in Mali on 2-4 June. From the email "The main objectives of this mission will be to share information between the WP-EFF delegates; the authorities of Mali; donors on the ground and other development stakeholders. This will include discussions on the international aid effectiveness process and implementation progress in Mali, so we can have a common understanding on what can be achieved with regards to aid effectiveness, including the underlying incentives, dynamics and complexity of change." This is apparently the third of ten similar initiatives that will take place, with preliminary discussions having already taken place in Ecuador and Indonesia (See [Mali: Country Systems Initiative - Concept Note \(Pdf\)](#)).

Cluster C: Transparent and Responsible Aid

The Cluster C task teams have all submitted inputs to the Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey. These include inputs from the Task Team on Predictability and Transparency (see: [Input TT Predictability \(Pdf\)](#)), the Task Team on Conditionality (see: [Note to Cluster D- Proposed Questions on Conditionality \(Pdf\)](#)) and the Task Team on Division of Labour (see: [Inputs on monitoring division of labour \(Pdf\)](#)).

Also, a process of consultation is underway to determine the implementation framework of the International Aid Transparent Initiative (IATI). The outcomes of this consultation will be discussed at a meeting of IATI in the beginning of July.

Cluster D: Assessing Progress

Preparations for the implementation of the Monitoring Survey are ongoing in Cluster D. The secretariat is currently receiving responses from national governments on their willingness to participate in the survey and in turn are still in the process of developing the list of National Coordinator Contacts for the survey implementation. The Cluster D secretariat has indicated that it is not within their control to guarantee that National Coordinators consult CSOs when conducting the survey, so it will be important for national CSO platforms to have this information in order to reach out directly to the officials conducting the survey. The survey guidance material is being finalised, but the Cluster D secretariat suggested that BACG could include a "best practice" note about a successful National Consultation in the 2008 Survey. Another suggestion from the secretariat was, that at the point that meetings are being organised with National Coordinators to review the survey guidance, we might consider sending a BetterAid representative as an observer. However, the point was made that this should not be national representation at each meeting but rather something of a consistent representative from BetterAid (file: [Survey Guidance consolidated - Draft for TT comments \(Pdf\)](#)).

Development Effectiveness Workshop

The BetterAid Coordination group (BACG) proposal for the Development Effectiveness workshop during the October WP-EFF Plenary Meeting in Paris was well received by the DCD. The DCD is in the process of preparing the agenda for the July Executive Committee, where this is likely to be an item for discussion under a broader discussion on the agenda for the October Plenary. (See [whole agenda BACG 2010 \(Pdf\)](#))

Meetings

- 7-8 June - Cluster E Workshop on Results Reporting in Donor Agencies
- 22 June - Informal meeting of the DAC on the role of private sector in the context of aid effectiveness
- 23 June - Informal Meeting of the DAC on Aid Effectiveness and the Road to HLF-4
- 30 June - Task Team on South-South Cooperation Meeting, New York, USA
- 5-6 July - Meeting of the Task Team on Monitoring the Paris Declaration
- 7 July - Cluster E Meeting on Managing for Development Results
- 8-9 July - Meeting of the Executive Committee of the WP-EFF

UN-Development Cooperation Forum

The UN DCF Helsinki Symposium recently came to a close. Some disconcerting early reports coming from members of the BACG suggest that during the session on the role of Civil Society, CSOs came under attack by some governments and parliamentarians on the basis of CSOs lacking accountability. The chair, from the United Nations office on Partnerships, poorly handled the discussion and ultimately fueled the attack further.

Preparations for the June meeting of the DCF are underway. A few preliminary notes about the meeting are that it will take place during the Annual Ministerial Review of the ECOSOC substantive session on 29 and 30 June. Our understanding is that all CSOs with ECOSOC accreditation are entitled to attend the meeting. In addition to this there will be space for an additional 20 CSO representatives through the DCF secretariat. We plan to have further information in the coming days and weeks.

STATEMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FORUM June, 2010

The UN-Development Cooperation Forum (UN-DCF) met on 29-30 June in New York to discuss a set of five issues related to development and the current nature of partnerships: policy coherence; accountable and transparent development cooperation; South-South cooperation (SSC); competition for limited resources; and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

BetterAid recognises the potential and positive role that the UN-DCF could play as part of reenvisioning the current nature and governance of development cooperation. The UNDCF remains an inclusive and universal forum, bringing together the full membership of the United Nations (UN) with a diverse range of stakeholders. It is also the principal and legitimate forum for discussions and standard-setting on international development cooperation with the appropriate mandate and representation needed. The following statement outlines this vision, and lays out how member states convening at the UN-DCF can take action on the following points:

1. Promote and implement greater policy coherence in development cooperation
2. Lead wide-reaching reforms of international financial and development cooperation systems
3. Allocate resources among competing needs in a context of multiple crises
4. Address effectively the various forms of cooperation including South-South and triangular cooperation
5. Enact accountable and transparent development cooperation
6. Respect true mutual accountability
7. Ensure systematic and substantive civil society participation in the UN-DCF process

[Read the whole document](#)

[Link to Development Cooperation Forum](#)

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: WHO'S IN CHARGE?

Global development governance is the subject of intense debate. But there is no single place today where countries can both agree how to make their collective development efforts more effective, and make these decisions stick: rather, there are several places, with different strengths and weaknesses, creating overlaps and gaps. This eclectic set of arrangements, which scarcely merits the term “architecture”, can surely be improved. But how?

The emergence in 2009 of the G20 as the pre-eminent global co-ordinator, first of the response to the global financial and economic crisis, and now of global economic policy writ large, was a game-changer, to which the rest of the international system is adjusting at different speeds. However, the G20 has not fully decided what its own development agenda should specifically cover, nor has it decided what tasks to leave to which other bodies.

With residual functions remaining in the G8 for a while longer, the development architecture, or at least its super-structure, is in a state of flux. But new G20 actors are bringing their own priorities and development experiences to the mix, opening up opportunities for further reform.

[Read the whole document](#)

4. Project Opportunities

EU PROJECT FUNDING:

Open calls for proposals:

Human rights

- [Enhancing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in countries and regions where they are most at risk](#)
- [Support to Human Rights Defenders](#) (deadline 03/09/2010)

Please also consult the [page concerning the country-based calls for proposals](#) and the website on [Structured Dialogue - For an efficient partnership in development](#)

5. Resources

WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SURVEY 2010: RETOOLING GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT (UN-NGLS)

This year's [World Economic and Social Survey \(WESS 2010 - Pdf\)](#), launched on 29 June, focuses on “Retooling global development.” It takes stock of development challenges and identifies deficiencies and gaps in global economic governance mechanisms. It also puts forth new initiatives for economic development and provides ideas on how the international community can achieve more balanced and sustainable globalisation.

According to the report, the global economic crisis of 2008-09 exposed systemic failures in the workings of financial markets and major deficiencies at the core of economic policy making. The economic and financial crisis came on top of several other crises. “Skyrocketing but highly volatile world food and energy prices reflected a decades-long neglect of food agriculture and failure to reign in increasingly speculative energy markets. Climate change is already a clear and present danger whose consequences are being felt in many parts of the world in the form of more frequent and severe droughts and excessive rainfall; its effects are compounding the other crises.”

[Read the NGLS webpage on WESS](#)
[Read the press release \(Pdf\)](#)

ANNUAL REPORT 2010 ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S DEVELOPMENT AND EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN 2009

The year 2009 was a particularly challenging one for development, given the combined impacts of the global economic, financial, and food crises. It was also a pivotal year in the efforts to address the impact of climate change. As the biggest international donor providing almost more than half of global aid in 2009¹, the European Union and its members responded dynamically and flexibly to these challenges and opportunities. The 2009 mid-term review of Country Strategy Papers was particularly timely, providing an important opportunity for the European Commission to adapt and readjust it to evolving realities.

Although the global economic downturn of 2009 impacted developing countries in different ways and to varying degrees, the number of people living in absolute poverty in the developing world is expected to increase by 40-80 million compared to pre-crisis levels. In April 2009, the Commission issued a Communication on *Supporting developing countries in coping with the crisis*, which includes EU measures to cushion its human impact. It is accompanied by four working documents that focus on financing for development; aid for trade; aid effectiveness; and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In addition, the Commission is mobilising up to €500 million through an *ad hoc* vulnerability mechanism (so-called V-FLEX) to support the most vulnerable countries in the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) group. The EU also strove to promote international coordination of external assistance through the development agenda of the G8, and G20 in London (April 2009), l'Aquila (July 2009) and Pittsburgh (September 2009).

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6. Agenda 2010

<u>7-8 September</u>	EU Policy Working Group TUDCN
<u>12-14 September</u>	II Consultation Seminar on Trade Union Development Effectiveness (Asunción)
<u>15-17 September</u>	EU Seminar Structured Dialogue (Asunción)
<u>28-30 September</u>	Open Forum CSO Effectiveness Global Assembly (Istanbul)
<u>1 October</u>	Task Team CSO Effectiveness
<u>3 October</u>	AEPF-ASEM Open Space Event on Trade Union Development Effectiveness (Brussels) Development Effectiveness Workshop (Brussels)
<u>25-28 October</u>	WP-Eff Plenary Meeting (Paris)
<u>25-29 October</u>	TUDCN Capacity building seminar + III Consultation Seminar on Trade Union Development Effectiveness (Singapore)
<u>10-12 November</u>	EU Seminar on Structured Dialogue Asia (New Delhi)
<u>15 November</u>	TUDCN Experts Group on Trade Union Development Effectiveness (Brussels)
<u>16-18 November</u>	TUDCN Network Meeting (Brussels)
<u>9-10 December</u>	European Development Days (Brussels)



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