



Development
Cooperation
Network

TRADE UNION FOCUS ON DEVELOPMENT

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Editorial	1-2
News from the Network	2-5
Development Cooperation Policies	5-10
Project Opportunities	10
Agenda 2011	11-14

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



1. Editorial

BETWEEN OLD AND NEW “CONTINUING THE CHALLENGE”

TUDCN: The End of the First Journey

Following the resolutions of the 1st ITUC Congress in Vienna, trade union development cooperation was put high on the agenda of the new international organisation.

Through an exploratory phase in 2007 and 2008, the idea of a Trade Union Development Cooperation Network took shape, bringing together the different actors in the trade union world to both discuss practices in cooperation and partnerships and ensure representation of the trade union views on development.

A grant from the EU Non State Actors programme allowed the TUDCN to consolidate and to broaden its capacity to deepen a number of questions related to trade union cooperation practices and to take up responsibilities within the development world and more explicitly within the major CSO platforms.

During this first journey that terminates with the EU project support 2009-2010 coming to an end, we did manage to bring the trade union actors around the table, in its diversity and richness. The inclusiveness allowed us to gather not only with ITUC affiliates active in cooperation, but also bring the ITUC regions in the picture and invite the Global Union Federation to participate actively in the Network. The outline of the second phase of our Network is clearly focussed from this inclusive and participatory angle.

The first journey also allowed us to project the trade unions as actors in development. Not that this was not so before, but it seemed to be a well kept secret inside the trade union world itself. The conference in Stockholm (Rüno) in 2009 put the spotlights in full on the trade union role and contribution to development at the national, regional and international levels. At the same time, the trade union movement had taken up important commitments within the CSO platforms on development effectiveness, entering therefore in the centre of policy setting and debates. Both in the BetterAid platform, as the instrument to ensure CSO access to the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP EFF/Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action), as well as in the Open Forum on CSO effectiveness, the trade union movement has been a recognised partner and takes up major responsibilities in representation and policy setting. Also, the EU has included the trade union Network as one of the 10 platforms to take part in the Structured Dialogue and in other consultation processes.

“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

The Madrid conference in March 2010 addressed the original and specific contribution of the trade union movement as an economic and social development actor, facing the multiple crises that affect the current global development model.

Towards TUDCN “2.0.”

Over the last six months, intensive discussions have taken place on the future of the TUDCN. Not only did the 2nd ITUC Congress adopt a resolution calling for a sustainable and just development model for the 21st century, the Network also discussed extensively on how to take forward its agenda of trade union development cooperation effectiveness and how to intensify trade union contributions on decent work and democratic ownership with regard to the upcoming debates on a new development architecture.

The TUDCN “2.0.” will for the major part of its agenda build upon the results and achievements of the first steps we accomplished. However, we want to give more voice and input to the regions from the South and upgrade our inclusiveness in the direction of other SSOs and a broader commitment with the GUF.

Besides the Network General Meetings, a light governance structure (Facilitation and Coordination Group) should allow for better and more ownership of the TUDCN by the organisations themselves and ensure more intensive interaction between the national and in-country operations and the multilateral framework for trade union development cooperation.

The TUDCN team wishes you all the best for 2011 and will be happy to work with you in the new year on the TUDCN 2.0.

2. News from the Network

NEWS FROM TUAC

Four of Five regional workshops to review the implementation of the **Paris Declaration Survey** have concluded. For documents relating to these workshops please visit the [survey website](#) where quite a bit of information is available.

At this point or very soon efforts for completing the survey will begin at the national level. There is no “master” schedule tracking national level activities so engagement will largely depend on national platforms identifying country events and contacting national coordinators to ensure proper consultation. The list of participating countries and national coordinators appointed to complete the survey is available on the [survey website](#).

Additionally there are some virtual tools that might be useful:

For example, there are existing regional tools / platforms like the CDDE in Asia-Pacific (www.aideffectiveness.org).

Another possible tool is a UNDP-run multistakeholder Community of Practice email group: which has been used in previous surveys for discussions and exchanges on various aspects of the survey, with national coordinators and donor focal points using in some instances to provide updates on the process in their respective countries.

The Multi Stakeholder Community of Practice on Aid Effectiveness (MS COP-AE) is a network of various stakeholders, actors and UN staff, development partners, experts and parliamentarians, government officials, CSOs, think-tanks, consultants and others who come together with the objective of sharing knowledge and practices regarding Aid Effectiveness. To join, please send a blank message to join-aideffect-ms@groups.dev-nets.org

The **Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) Mutual Accountability survey** is meant to coincide with the Paris Declaration (PD) Survey and should therefore be completed during the same national level processes. For those instances where a country is participating in the DCF survey but not the PD survey the DCF team has ensured us that we will receive contact details for the national coordinator tasked with completing the survey

The partner country on-line consultation survey will be open until the end of December 2010:

English / French: www.surveymonkey.com/s/hlf4topics

English / Spanish: www.surveymonkey.com/s/hlf4topicsES

Draft summaries from the **WP-Plenary** and subsequent **ExCom** meeting are available on the WP-EFF portal and the BetterAid server in the member downloads section *Documents Related to Events->Oct 2010 WP-EFF Meetings*.

CGSLB REPORT ON THE LDC WORKSHOP ORGANISED BY CONCORD (3/11/2010).

Introduction

The 4th United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries will take place in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2011. This conference wishes to assess the results of the 10-year action plan for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), adopted during the 3rd UN Conference on LDCs in Brussels in 2001. It further aims to work out new measures and strategies for the sustainable development of LDCs over the coming decade. The European Union intends to work together with LDCs and has undertaken to become involved in the worldwide development agenda and enter into a partnership with the poorest countries in the world.

It is therefore the ideal time for a discussion on the origin of the LDC concept and to examine what progress has been made, the implications it has had for policy and which strategy is necessary to move matters forward. Aidwatch has already made it clear in its annual report that the LDCs receive too little attention and priority. By means of this meeting, we wish to provide more information to NGOs keen on becoming involved in this area and help them on the way towards playing an active role in the 4th UN Conference on LDCs.

What exactly does the concept 'Least Developed Countries' entail and where does it come from?, by Dr Arjun K. Karki, LDC-Watch

The United Nations defines 49 countries as LDCs, representing 850 million people who survive for the most part on less than one dollar a day. Of these 49 countries, 33 are in Africa, ten in Asia, five in the Pacific and one in the Caribbean.

The list of countries is reviewed every three years by the CDP (Committee for Development Policy), which forms part of ECOSOC. The main focus in the past was on the three criteria of GDP < \$100, percentage share of manufacturing and education level of adults. There is a greater focus today on low gross national income (GNI), human asset weakness and economic stability.

The first conferences on LDCs took place in 1981, 1990 and 2001 in Brussels. The next conference is scheduled for May 2011.

What is the approach of donor countries towards Least Developed Countries?, by Ms Lakshmi Puri, director UN-OHRLS, Office of the High Representative for the LDCs (Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.)

In view of the lack of funds and need to mobilise resources, few results will be achieved if a strategy is not found to solve the stated problems. The role of local

resources is very important. These must be taken into account by both LDCs and donors through their trade and aid policies. South-south cooperation is becoming increasingly important, but must be seen as a component of and not a substitute for north-south cooperation.

Joint areas for LDCs:

- infrastructure
- agriculture
- access to services
- green economy
- good authorities at national and international level

Which commitments has Europe made with regard to Least Developed Countries and does aid help those countries develop further?, by *Nicolas Gérard, DEV.A EU Development Policy: Horizontal Issues, DG Development and Relations with ACP States, European Commission*

The role of the next conference in May 2011 will be important in view of the outcome of the MDG Summit, which was held in New York during September 2010.

Important aspects of the EU priorities:

- to maintain Official Development Assistance (ODA) and aim for 0.7%
- to improve the effectiveness of aid and coordination
- policy coherence – development cooperation must always be viewed in line with climate, trade and migration
- absorption of economic and food shocks

Five focus areas for the EU: trade, food security, climate change, migration and security.

Which efforts are being made to provide aid to the Least Developed Countries?, by *Marcus Leroy, special representative for the Belgian government on Least Developed Countries*

Southern countries will increasingly judge the north on their general policy and less so solely on the basis of their aid policy. A proper action programme is necessary because:

- there are currently too many different agendas;
- the current action plan has been less effective than was hoped;
- LDCs have nevertheless witnessed some growth; and
- there is resistance from some LDCs to graduate from the list.

A local and international section must be placed on the agenda for the May 2011 conference:

- tackling corruption
- diversification of the economy
- increased use of local resources

At the international level:

- giving the opportunity to the LDC itself to help determine policy
- aiming towards reducing dependence on aid
 - aid must improve the local situation
 - there must be a better country-by-country assessment
 - the concept of vulnerability must also be included in the UN definition
 - the promise of aid must focus more on each individual sector
 - aid must strengthen government accountability to citizens

How is the Hungarian presidency of the EU preparing for the summit on Least Developed Countries?, by *Sator Balazs*, chairman of the Hungarian NGO umbrella organisation *HAND* – no great priority/know-how to really place a strong agenda on the table, more focus on organising the conference. Belgium/CONCORD has been requested to help determine the agenda.

Conclusions

- aid in itself is not enough
- failure of the action plan that was proposed at the LDC conference in 2001
- question about global commitment
- new action plan is needed to push LDCs forward as a priority again

3. Development Cooperation Policies

INTERNATIONAL

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION EXPO 2010

On 22-26 November, the ILO hosted the 2010 Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo. For over 30 years, South-South cooperation (SSC) has been part of the United Nations' strategy for advancing regional development agendas in the South.

The GSSD Expo is designed as a concrete response to the strong commitment made by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the UNDP Administrator to help the Global South realize its shared aspirations for achieving sustainable and equitable development through the sharing and transfer of Southern-grown development solutions. "The growing trend among Southern countries to look not only to reducing poverty within their own borders but also to raise the development prospects of other developing countries is exhibited across a range of countries, including strong emerging economies and other South-South pivotal countries," says UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

The GSSD Expo enables developing countries and their development partners - including donor agencies, organizations of the United Nations system, and private-sector and civil society organizations – to collaborate and showcase their evidence-based South-South development solutions. It provides a powerful platform for Southern development actors to celebrate successes, share knowledge and lessons learned, explore new avenues for collaboration and initiate new collaborative efforts towards achieving the objectives set forth in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals. In addition, the GSSD Expo facilitates the forging of innovative and inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships. Since its inception in 2008, the GSSD Expo has featured contributions from hundreds of partner countries, United Nations agencies, private sector enterprises and civil society organizations - and over 100 Southern development solutions relevant to achieving the MDGs have been showcased.

[Read the ILO newsletter](#)

MAKING DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION JUST: GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES AND PILLARS

A discussion note from civil society platform BetterAid calls for a radical change in the international development cooperation and global governance system, based on a new approach focused on development effectiveness rather than aid effectiveness.

The paper was launched during three days of [multi-stakeholder meetings in Seoul, South Korea](#), on the development architecture. Outcomes from the event will feed into the process towards the Fourth High Level Forum on aid effectiveness in South Korea in December next year.

The paper gives a useful digest of the history of development architecture, detailing **'The evolution of a failed model'**, and goes on to give a 12 point checklist for a just development cooperation system.

In the paper, the BetterAid Coordinating Group envision the following **key pillars of a just development cooperation 'architecture'**:

- A new international legal framework will enforce a harmonization of respective policies, efforts and approaches in promoting international development cooperation.
- The UN's relevant charter bodies (including subsidiary organs), treaty bodies and various specialized agencies will be the legitimate key actors in the system. This will ensure the enforcement of a rights-based approach to development, highlighting women's rights, gender equality, labor standards and the decent work agenda.
- The DAC will refine its mandate to focus on its original functions — mainly monitoring aid flows.
- The IMF and World Bank will review their mandates and objectives to be based on a genuine commitment to social justice and increased international cooperation. Their programs and policies will be monitored and reviewed by an inclusive and democratic body under UN auspices.

Read the whole paper: [Making development cooperation just](#)

EVALUATION RESULTS FROM THE OPEN FORUM GLOBAL ASSEMBLY NOW AVAILABLE

Want to know how useful the Open Forum Global Assembly was for participants and stakeholders at the event?

Click on the following link to download the evaluation results from [the first Global Assembly in Istanbul, Turkey: September 2010!](#)

You can also find more information on the [Monitoring and Evaluation system in the Open Forum](#), including an explanatory note, templates and questionnaires, and other evaluation results, such as those from [National Consultation coordinators](#).

Please contact info@csso-effectiveness.org with questions, comments or for more information.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FOR THE MDGs - MAXIMIZING IMPACT

In June 2010, development cooperation actors met at the second biennial Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), part of the High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Government ministers, UN development agency heads, NGOs and other development practitioners exchanged ideas and best practices on how the international community can improve the impact of aid on development goals, especially the Millennium Development Goals.

This independent report brings together ideas that emerged during the debates at the DCF, along with research by United Nations organizations and studies conducted by independent consultants and think tanks in preparation for the Forum. As such, the report provides a wide range of views and trends on development cooperation and should be considered a comprehensive resource in this field.

Among the ideas debated at the DCF was the effectiveness of accountability mechanisms – measures to ensure that aid is provided, managed and delivered to recipients in a timely, efficient and transparent manner at global, regional and national levels. The need for improved policy coherence in donor and recipient countries was also a focus. Aid and non-aid policies also need to be rectified; in many cases non-aid policies on trade, investment and migration have hindered aid policies. This report presents information on these misalignments.

[Read the report](#)

ITUC: PROGRESS ON CLIMATE AND JUST TRANSITION IN CANCUN, BUT UNIONS DEMAND GREATER GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WAY TO DURBAN

Trade unions have welcomed the final agreement reached at the UN climate conference in Cancun, one that includes trade union demands for a just transition, while calling on all governments – particularly the most developed – to raise their sights by the time of the next meeting in Durban, South Africa in one year's time.

"In particular, we want developed countries to commit to ambitious emission reductions under a legally binding framework. Climate finance needs to respond to the needs of the poorest of the world," said ITUC General Secretary Sharan Burrow. "Millions of workers and their families face destruction of their lands and livelihoods from extreme weather events, and some 220 million are unemployed and desperate for a secure, decent and green job."

Trade unions particularly welcome the references in the text to Just Transition, which creates decent work and good quality jobs, a crucial concept for building workers' support for climate action.

"At the same time, governments must raise the level of ambition," concluded Sharan Burrow. "They must return to the negotiating table as soon as possible, and rectify the imbalances and omissions following Cancun. Durban must be the destination for serious climate action with a fair ambitious and binding agreement, and a commitment to just transition must sit at the heart of this."

[Read the Trade Union recommendations for Cancun's deliberations of the AWG-LCA](#)

EUROPEAN UNION

INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION THROUGH THE EU STRUCTURED DIALOGUE

Over one hundred activists in development cooperation field converged on the Indian capital city of New Delhi to discuss improving the effectiveness of development cooperation through structured dialogue. The occasion was the **Asian Regional Seminar on Structured dialogue on Development Cooperation on 10-11 November 2010 convened by the European Commission**. The event was aimed at promoting a more effective partnership for development, in the frame of aid effectiveness agenda.

The trade union participants included Shalini Trivedi (SEWA, India); Zulkhuu Puntsagdorj (CMTU, Mongolia); Gautum Dhurba (NTUC-I, Nepal); R. Yogarajan (NTUF, Sri Lanka); Chen Sovann (CCTU, Cambodia); besides Paola Simonetti from ITUC Brussels and P. Haridasan from ITUC Asia-Pacific. The other participants were from Development NGOs, cooperatives, political foundations, Red Cross in Asia and delegations from the European Parliament and the European Commission.

The ITUC-AP at its conference recognized that development cooperation provides one of the most practical forms of international solidarity to trade union members of developing countries. The international solidarity assistance helps trade unions in developing countries to strengthen their capacity to meet the challenges and solve the problems through shared experiences, knowledge, resources, values and principles. Indeed, the founding Congress of the ITUC four years ago had set development cooperation and capacity building among the political priorities, promoting a coherent global framework and shared ownership of development cooperation both at the bilateral and multilateral level within the trade union players.



The trade union delegation in Delhi has underlined key messages on the role and value of trade unions in development. Development cooperation assistance is



meaningful when it makes a complementary support to the regular activities of beneficiary trade unions at their initiatives. The agenda should be set by the beneficiary organizations in accordance with their priorities and needs. Effectiveness of development cooperation is closely linked with strengthening organizational capacities of trade unions towards higher degree of self-reliance.

Trade union representatives fervently asserted that distinct characteristics of different civil society organizations need to be recognized and respected, highlighting the peculiarities of the

trade union principles in development cooperation: democratic ownership, partnership, autonomy, transparency, accountability, coherence, inclusiveness and equality and sustainability.

ITUC Asia-Pacific will keep following the EU Structured Dialogue process also in the following working sessions in Brussels, representing the trade unions and workers voice in development cooperation from the Asian region.

For more information please contact:

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EU TO CONTINUE TO AID AFRICA'S GROWTH

Eighty European and African Heads of State and Government have convened in Tripoli for a two-day meeting under the overarching theme "Investment, Economic Growth and Job Creation" with the aim to bring the cooperation between the two continents to a new, more ambitious level. The Summit essentially delivered a

political declaration and a 2nd plan of action for the years 2011-2013. It discussed extensively questions of economic growth and job creation.



Between the Summit in Cairo 2000 and Lisbon 2007, seven years were spent without any agreement to meet at this level. With the Joint Africa-EU Strategy agreed in Lisbon in 2007, leaders also agreed to meet every three years. Under circumstances sometimes complicated, the holding of the Summit in Tripoli was a challenge in view of the number of obstacles of political nature.

Three years after Lisbon, this 3rd Summit took place as planned without any major problems. This is a success.

Firstly, African and European leaders adopted the Tripoli Declaration, which delivered important political messages for the future of Africa-EU relations, and secondly, leaders endorsed a 2nd Action Plan for 2011-2013 covering eight areas of cooperation. This also reflects the maturity of relations between the two continents and the ability to address sensitive issues whenever it is needed.

Questions of a more sensitive nature like the Economic Partnership Agreements were also discussed in an honest and frank manner with a clear view of a better common understanding between the two sides beyond Tripoli.

[Read more](#)

AFRICAN TRADE MINISTERS CALL FOR RETHINK OF ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS (EPAS)



At a conference held in Kigali, Rwanda, on 29 October-2 November 2010, Ministers of Trade of African Union countries—most of which are Least Developed Countries (LDCs)—have called on the European Union (EU) to rethink its approach to negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) because of the negative impact these agreements in their current form could cause on their economies and development prospects.

In a joint Declaration, African Ministers have called on the EU “to display more sense of understanding and flexibility in the EPA negotiations so that EPAs can achieve the development objectives, including the maintenance of adequate policy space, the need to sustain and deepen regional integration and non-acceptance of WTO-plus commitments [on issues such as investment and government procurement that developing countries did not want included in WTO negotiations].”

EU RESPONSIBILITIES FOR A JUST AND SUSTAINABLE WORLD

In this narrative report, CONCORD calls for European development policies that do not harm the countries at the receiving end.

Achievement of an objective as vast as the eradication of poverty requires an unerring commitment to policy coherence and the coordinated and consistent use of all tools, policies and resources toward the objective at hand. Development policies alone will not bring success in this area.

- 1) EU and Member States' policies in related areas, such as trade, environment, agriculture and foreign policy, must support – or, at minimum, not harm – national, local and regional efforts to eradicate poverty in Southern partner countries.

- 2) A strong EU development policy must address the causes of poverty as a means to achieving the objective of eradicating it, and thereby alleviating the symptoms. Inequality and discrimination are core amongst these causes, contributed to by poor governance and corruption.
- 3) A sustainable European Union international development framework should support people, by addressing these causes and building an environment that is conducive to the realization of human rights.
- 4) European leaders and institutions must ensure that Policy Coherence for Development is fully implemented and promoted.
- 5) In a growing interdependent world, EU Development commitments and policies must respond to the sustainable development interests of developing countries and their population, not just to unilateral European interests.

[Read the report](#)

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](#)

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. Agenda 2011

	Semester 1				Semester 2							
Activity	Jan	Feb	Ma	Apr	May	Ju	J	A	S	Oct	Nov	Dec
EU WG Brussels	11-12											
FSG Brussels	25											
SD WG3 Brussels	26-27											
ITUC General Council Brussels		2-4										
WSF Senegal		6-11										
SD ENP Azerbaijan		8-11										
TU Dev Ef WG Brussels		21-22										
SD WG1-2-3 Brussels			3-4									
PWG+ TU/BA consultation Paris			9-11									
GFG/OF+BA Sweden			14-16									
FSG+ TUDCN-GM Brussels(tbc)				12-14								
EU WG Budapest					3-4							
SD Final conf Budapest					5-7							
UN/LDC Conf+ TU delegation Istanbul					30-3 J							
OF Global Assembly II Manila						tbc						
TU Dev Ef WG Brussels						tbc						
CB WG Brussels						tbc						

FSG+ TUDCN-GM+ EU WG Brussels										tbc		
PWG+ TU delegation+ IV HLF Busan Korea											26/28- 1 D	

Acronyms:

EU WG: working group on EU development policies of TUDCN; **PWG:** Policy and Advocacy working group of TUDCN

TU Dev Ef WG: working group on trade union development cooperation Effectiveness of the TUDCN; **CB WG:** working group on Capacity Building with regional organisations of the TUDCN; **FSG:** Facilitation and Steering Group of TUDCN; **TUDCN-GM:** TUDCN General Meeting;

BA: BetterAid CSO platform for development cooperation; **OF/GFG:** Open forum/Global facilitation group; **SD:** Structured dialogue of the EU

ENP: European Neighbourhood Partnership (Eastern Europe + Mediterranean)

WSF: World social forum

Explanation note on the work plan:

The work plan described above includes both meetings and seminars relating to the actual work of the TUDCN, as well as, relevant events concerning development cooperation policies. The following notes are aimed at highlighting the context and perspective pertaining to each TUDCN activity. The 'ad hoc' seminars (see document on Mission, mandate, and work plan of TUDCN) are not yet included in the work plan. This will happen after consultation with the FSG in February 2011.

January: the meeting of the WG on EU policies is foreseen. This meeting is directly linked to the consultations launched by the EU on development policies (Green Paper) and external financial instruments, as well as, to the finalisation of the conclusions document of WG1 &2 of the EU structured dialogue. The WG will focus on elaborating policy positions on those documents.

The first meeting of the Facilitation and Steering Group (FSG) of TUDCN will be focused on the presentation and discussion of the current work plan and its finalisation, as well as, relative strategies. The SFG will also address the issue of the organisation and TORs of the specific working groups of the TUDCN. Some of the SFG members will also participate in the following days to the EU SD WG3 meeting.

February: the first meeting of the ITUC General Council (GC) will take place; in this session the document on the Principles & Guidelines on TU Development Effectiveness will be presented for approval. This will finalise the first cycle of work around TU development effectiveness, leading to a second phase focused on indicators. Indeed, the first meeting of the WG on TU Development effectiveness will be organised following the GC. The objectives, strategies and working methods will be discussed with the WG members. The work plan will also take into account the strategy of the Open Forum, to which the unions will keep contributing, in particular during the 2nd Global Assembly (June).

The meeting on the EU SD in Azerbaijan (European Neighbourhood area) will be followed by the ITUC regional coordinators (PERC and Arab States), who will be reporting to the TUDCN-GM.

March: the meeting of the EU SD will be aimed at reaching final consensus on the findings/conclusions of the WG1-2-3. These results (together with the consultations mentioned above) will directly influence the decision making process around the new EU Development Cooperation Instrument 2014: objectives, political priorities, operational modalities. Also, these results will be also used by the EU to finalise their position towards Busan.

Policy making process towards the next HLF Busan: the first meeting of the TUDCN policy WG will take place in parallel with the BetterAid consultation for trade unions on Development Effectiveness (including other representatives from trade union organisations). This consultation is aimed at contributing as trade unions to the work of BetterAid platform and its policy positions; at providing latest updates on the OEDC DAC Working Party, and getting feedbacks from the trade union movement on the “Road to Busan”-agenda. These feedbacks will be used for the proposed joint meeting BetterAid/ Open Forum in which the CSO policy strategy towards Busan should be elaborated and agreed.

April: First General meeting of the TUDCN (including SFG), reporting and feedbacks for orientation and implementation of workplan 2011.

May: the TUDCN EU WG will gather to prepare the last event of the EU SD in Budapest (Final conference).

Also a trade union delegation will be organised to attend the Least Developed Countries conference in Istanbul.

June: the 2nd Global Assembly of the Open Forum will be aimed at finalising the ‘CSOs development effectiveness framework’ (defining guidelines, indicators etc.) and also at reiterating the political approach and strategies (especially on the CSO Enabling Environment) towards Busan. Therefore, the TUDCN WG on TU Dev Ef will gather around the OF/GA (to be decided).

The first WG on Capacity Building (international meeting) will tentatively take place in conjunction with the ILO Conference.

October: Following the II TUDCN GM and FSG the EU WG meeting will take place. This is linked to the fact that the EU is planning to release important communications on the role of CSOs in development cooperation, aiming at revisiting also the EU Development consensus in 2005. Further information and preparatory documents will be circulated in due time.

November: the final meeting of the PWG will take place in Busan, together with a trade union delegation to the IV HLF in Korea.

ITUC/DCE/PS-JD



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