The Development Effectiveness Agenda and Trade Union Engagement in the GPEDC

Arusha 30-31 January 2018

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

- A multi-stakeholder platform to promote the effectiveness of development cooperation, and contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Inscribed in the aid/development effectiveness debates from Paris to Busan and later in Mexico and Nairobi.

- Involves: donor governments, recipient governments, CSOs, trade unions, business and others (parliaments, foundations, local authorities) the UNDP, the OECD-DAC, multilateral Development Banks.

Global Partnership
for Effective Development Co-operation

The Effective Cooperation Principles

- ## Ownership of development priorities by developing countries

  Partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs.

- ## Focus on results

  Development efforts must have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty and reducing inequality, and on enhancing developing countries' capacities, aligned with their own priorities

- ## Inclusive Development partnerships

  Openness, trust, mutual respect and learning lie at the core of effective partnerships, recognising the different and complementary roles of all actors.

- ## Transparency and accountability to each other

  Mutual accountability and accountability to the intended beneficiaries of development co-operation, as well as to respective citizens, organisations, constituents and shareholders, is critical to delivering results. Transparent practices form the basis for enhanced accountability.

Why engage with the GPEDC?

- Channels all debates on effective development cooperation

- Brings together key stakeholders in development cooperation and can be a vehicle to engage governements and other stakeholders on development cooperation policies.

- Looks into other issues of importance for trade unions:
  - The enabling environment for Civil Society Organisations (and trade unions) – spaces for advocacy on FoA and social dialogue
  - The role of the private sector in development – spaces for advocacy on private sector accountability, social dialogue and labour rights

- The outcome document of the last HLM of the GPEDC in Nairobi has many references to trade unions and social dialogue and refers to business accountability, and the respect for FoA and CB

How can trade unions engage in the GPEDC?

The Monitoring of the implementation of the Effective Cooperation Principles

The GPEDC work streams

How can trade unions engage in the GPEDC?

The Monitoring of the implementation of the Effective Cooperation Principles

The GPEDC Monitoring Process

Monitoring framework

10 indicators to measure progress on effective development cooperation (Paris to Busan)

Evidence to inform political discussions at the global and country level.

Characteristics:

Country focus and global light

Based on existing national frameworks

Multi-stakeholder approach (developing country governments, donor governments (aid providers), CSOs, trade unions, private sector.)

Process oriented: focus on behavioural change

Voluntary

Added value

Promotes ownership: developing country led process.

Inclusive

Focus on quality (effectiveness)

The GPEDC Monitoring Process

1st Monitoring round (2013-2014)

42 countries

7 indicators (3 others reported on but not monitored)

1st GPEDC High Level Meeting in Mexico 2014

2nd monitoring round (2015-2016)

81 countries

10 indicators (two of specific interest to TUs: private sector and enabling environment for CSOs)

2nd GPEDC High Level Meeting in Nairobi 2016

Next round will highlight the importance of development cooperation in achieving the SDGs.

The GPEDC Monitoring Process

Who?

<u>Global & National level:</u>

- Developing country governments

- Providers of ODA government

- Civil Society Organisations

- Trade unions

What?

Collect and validate data on enabling environment and private-public dialogue through a multi-stakeholder approach

But also, contribute to establish multi-stakeholder dialogue for development

The GPEDC Monitoring Process

Indicator 2 on enabling environment: "Civil society operates within an environment that maximices its engagement in and contribution to development".

Main characteristics: qualitative and multi-stakeholder approach.

Space for multi-stakeholder dialogue on national development policies

Consultations with CSOs on development policies; access to information of CSOs; resources/training of CSOs to engage in dialogue.

CSO development effectiveness: accountability and transparency

Istanbul principles; transparency & accountability; CSO coordination for policy dialogue

Official development co-operation with CSOs

Consultations with CSOs in donor development policies; promotion of enabling environment in policies and dialogue with partner governments

Legal and regulatory environment

Recognition and respect for freedom of association, assembly and expression; CSO formation, registration and operation; access to resources; inclusion of marginalised groups.

The GPEDC Monitoring Process

How?

- **Voluntary agreement** by country governments to participate in monitoring.

- Based on **country-level generated evidence** (country systems, country stakeholders such as trade unions, CSOs, parliamentarians, provider representatives, country results frameworks).

- **Developing country governments lead the process** through a **National Coordinator**.

- **1 focal point** from each of the stakeholders appointed: **trade unions**, CSOs and providers of development cooperation

- National Coordinator should facilitate **an Inclusive dialogue for verification** of data for all indicators, and and **an inclusive data collection process** for Indicator Two (CSO enabling environment) and Three (private sector engagement).

- Data collection on the basis of the **questionnaire and validation** (multi-stakeholder)

- Supported by a Joint Support Team (UN and OECD)

Steps:

1. Launch meeting with focal points

2. Collection of the data (responses to the questionnaires). Each stakeholder collects their data to be validated in a meeting.

3. Validation of the data with all stakeholders (meeting)

4. Submission of validated data to JST

The GPEDC Monitoring Process

When?

- Revised monitoring framework for the 2018 Monitoring Round will be approved in April 2018 meeting.

- Third Round: May to October 2018

- Consolidation of evidence and the Third Global Progress Report (October – December 2018)

- Submission of preliminary data to the 2019 SDGs Report (February / March 2019)

- Country monitoring profiles and the Third Global Progress Report (March – June 2019, launched July 2019 at Global Partnerships event).

The GPEDC Monitoring Process

What are the opportunities for trade unions? Why participate in the monitoring process?

➢ Provides political opportunities to **profile major issues of closing space for trade unions** as development actors in a high visibility multi-stakeholder partnership.

➢ Provides a venue for bringing issues of trade union Freedom of Association and social dialogue **into country / regional and global political processes relating to Agenda 2030** (Voluntary Country SDG Reviews; High Level Political Forum, and related CSO processes).

➢ Creates opportunity / space in some countries to enhance **dialogue with government and other stakeholders**.

• The GPEDC work streams

The GPEDC work streams

Work Stream 1: Enhanced support to effective development co-operation at country level (Bangladesh & EC):

- Supporting countries in mainstreaming effectiveness principles into development co-operation practices via country-pilots. Multi stakeholder platforms/partnerships.

- TUDCN: contribute to the selection of pilot countries and put forward social dialogue examples COUNTRIES.

Work Stream 2: Unlocking the Potential of Effectiveness (CPDE & Bangladesh):

- Meant to be key in launching and supporting a refined monitoring framework and the 2018 Monitoring Report.

- TUDCN: focus on inputs to the refinement of indicators 2 (on Enabling Environment) and 3 (on private-public dialogue).

The GPEDC work streams

Work Stream 3: Knowledge Sharing for Increased Development Effectiveness through Peer Learning and Innovation (Joint Support Team):

- Create an online knowledge exchange platform where all the work of the GPEDC, particularly the workstreams, will feed into.

- TUDCN: share its evidence-based research (particularly on social dialogue and private sector).

Work Stream 4: Promoting effective private sector engagement through development co-operation (Germany & Ugandad (TBC)):

- Provide guidelines and evidence (including country research) for private sector engagement.

- TUDCN: provide evidence-based Research on blending and PPPs to counterbalance the narrative and engage at country level.