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To meet the ambitious objectives of the sustainable development agenda it is imperative that the follow up and review process demonstrates the same level of ambition. Therefore it must be informed and set against internationally agreed norms and standards, which ultimately underpin the post 2015 framework, such as international human rights commitments and ILO labour standards.

It should reaffirm the spirit of the 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development and in particular that “the right to development is an inalienable human right” where “all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized”.

This should be reflected in the indicators; they must be rights-based and consider implementation from the perspective of both duty-bearers and rights-holders. Member states should report on the implementation of all targets, including the so-called means of implementation targets.

Global accountability is crucial to ensure fairer and more equitable governance in development, which ensures better policy coherence for development. The HLPF as the main body for review at global level should seek to integrate existing accountability mechanisms. We highlight the ILO framework as a ‘living’ example on how accountability mechanisms can work at global level through to the national level. The ILO supervisory mechanism should be replicated, or at the very least inform the global accountability mechanism and national review systems of the international development agenda.

At the national level the review processes must be fully and genuinely participatory. In this light, social dialogue, bringing together the social partners, employers’ and workers’ organizations, is an excellent example of how to ensure ownership of policy processes at the national level.

Finally, we insist on effective mechanisms to hold business accountable. We are concerned that the biggest interest of involving business in development to date relates to investment in infrastructure, the delivery of aid through private partners and a wholesale promotion of PPPs. In this respect a follow up and review mechanism must also include provisions which seek to assess private sectors contribution to sustainable development objectives, including through respect and adherence to international standards in areas of labour and environment.