

Issues Paper – Social protection in EU
Development Cooperation

Glossary:

<p>1958 Treaty of Rome Source: EU</p>	<p>The international agreement signed on the 1st January 1958 that was the founding treaty of the European Economic Community (EEC), which later became the European Union. All the subsequent European treaties have built upon or amended the Treaty of Rome and its provisions still form the majority of EU treaty law.</p>
<p>Accra Agenda for Action Source: OECD</p>	<p>Designed to strengthen and deepen implementation of the Paris Declaration (see below), the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA, 2008) takes stock of progress and sets the agenda for accelerated advancement towards the Paris targets. It proposes the following three main areas for improvement:</p> <p>Ownership: Countries have more say over their development processes through wider participation in development policy formulation, stronger leadership on aid co-ordination and more use of country systems for aid delivery.</p> <p>Inclusive partnerships: All partners - including donors in the OECD Development Assistance Committee and developing countries, as well as other donors, foundations and civil society - participate fully.</p> <p>Delivering results: Aid is focused on real and measurable impact on development.</p> <p>Capacity development - to build the ability of countries to manage their own future - also lies at the heart of the AAA.</p>
<p>The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Source: EEAS EU</p>	<p>ASEM is an informal process of dialogue and cooperation bringing together the 27 European Union Member States with 19 Asian countries and the ASEAN Secretariat.</p> <p>It aims to forge stronger relations between Asia and Europe, based on equal partnership, mutual respect and mutual benefits. Its activities are grouped into three pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • political • economic and • socio-cultural <p>The inaugural meeting of ASEM leaders was in March 1996 in Bangkok (Thailand). Since then, ASEM Summits have been held every two years.</p>
<p>Budget Support Source: EU</p>	<p>The transfer of financial resources of an external financing agency to the national treasury of a partner country, usually following compliance with agreed conditions for payment. The financial resources thus received are part of the overall resources of the partner country, and consequently used in accordance with the public financial management system of the partner country.</p>

	<p>General Budget Support, representing a transfer to the national treasury in support of a national development or reform policy and strategy.</p> <p>Sector Budget Support, representing a transfer to the national treasury in support of a sector programme.</p>
<p>Decent Work Agenda</p> <p>Source: ILO</p>	<p>As defined by the ILO the Decent work Agenda is made up of 4 key objectives with gender equality as a crosscutting objective:</p> <p>Creating jobs– an economy that generates opportunities for investment, entrepreneurship, skills development, job creation and sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Rights at work – to obtain recognition and respect for the rights of workers. All workers, and in particular disadvantaged or poor workers, need representation, participation, and laws that work for their interests.</p> <p>Social protection – to promote both inclusion and productivity by ensuring that women and men enjoy working conditions that are safe, allow adequate free time and rest, take into account family and social values, provide for adequate compensation in case of lost or reduced income and permit access to adequate healthcare.</p> <p>Social dialogue – Involving strong and independent workers' and employers' organizations is central to increasing productivity, avoiding disputes at work, and building cohesive societies.</p>
<p>EU - Africa Strategy</p> <p>Source: EU</p>	<p>The Joint Strategy, adopted during the second Africa-EU Summit in Lisbon in December 2007, outlines a long term shared vision of the future of Africa-EU relations in a globalised world.</p> <p>The Joint Strategy strengthens the Africa-EU political dialogue and is going</p> <p>(1) beyond development cooperation by opening up the EU-Africa dialogue to issues of joint political concern and interest;</p> <p>(2) beyond Africa by moving away from a focus on Africa matters only and openly address European and issues of global concern and to act accordingly in the relevant fora to make globalisation work for all;</p> <p>(3) beyond fragmentation in supporting Africa's aspirations to find regional and continental responses to some of the most important challenges;</p> <p>(4) beyond institutions in ensuring a better participation of African and European citizens, as part of an overall strengthening of civil society in the two continents.</p>
<p>G8</p> <p>Source: OECD</p>	<p>The G8 is short for "Group of Eight," representing the world's major industrialized democracies, at the time of its formation. It emerged in 1974 following the 1973 oil crisis, initially with six members, subsequently joined by Canada and then Russia. The eight members of the G8 are, in order of their rotating hosting responsibilities:</p> <p>France United States United Kingdom Russia (as of 2006) Germany Japan Italy Canada</p> <p>The European Union is represented at the G8 by the president of the European Commission and the president of the European Council.</p>

<p>G20</p> <p>Source: OECD</p>	<p>The G20 was established in 1999, in the wake of the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, to bring together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy.</p> <p>The G-20 is made up of the finance ministers and central bank governors of 19 countries and the European Union:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argentina • Australia • Brazil • Canada • China • European Union • France • Germany • India • Indonesia • Italy • Japan • Mexico • Russia • Saudi Arabia • South Africa • Republic of Korea • Turkey • United Kingdom • United States of America
<p>Inclusive Growth</p> <p>Source: EU</p>	<p>Inclusive growth is about ensuring that every citizen – including the poorest - is able to contribute to, and benefit from, economic growth.</p> <p>It means empowering people through high levels of employment, investing in skills, fighting poverty and modernising labour markets, training and social protection systems, so as to help people anticipate and manage change, and build a cohesive society.</p>
<p>International Labour Organisation (ILO)</p> <p>Source: ILO</p>	<p>The ILO is the international organization responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards. It is the only 'tripartite' United Nations agency that brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programmes promoting Decent Work for all. This unique arrangement gives the ILO an edge in incorporating 'real world' knowledge about employment and work.</p>

<p>Lisbon Strategy</p> <p>Source: EU</p>	<p>The Lisbon Strategy was an action and development plan for the economy of the European Union between 2000 and 2010, when it was replaced by the Europe 2020 Strategy.</p>
<p>Low Income Countries (LICs) and Middle Income Country (MICs)</p> <p>Source: OECD/ World Bank</p>	<p>Economies are divided according to 2010 Gross National Income per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, \$1,005 or less; lower middle income, \$1,006 - \$3,975; upper middle income, \$3,976 - \$12,275; and high income, \$12,276 or more.</p>
<p>The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)</p> <p>Source: OECD</p>	<p>The OECD is an organization representing 34 countries. Its mission is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. Its headquarters are in Paris.</p>
<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</p> <p>Source: OECD</p>	<p>ODA aims to measure aid, to do this the aid assistance needs to contain the three elements;</p> <p>(a) it is undertaken by the official sector,</p> <p>(b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and</p> <p>(c) at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25%).</p>
<p>Open Method of Coordination (OMC)</p> <p>Source: EU</p>	<p>The open method of coordination is a voluntary process for political cooperation based on agreeing common objectives and common indicators, which show how progress towards these goals can be measured.</p>
<p>Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness</p> <p>Source: OECD</p>	<p>The Paris Declaration (2005) lays out a practical, action-oriented roadmap to improve the quality of aid and its impact on development. It puts in place a series of specific implementation measures and establishes a monitoring system to assess progress and ensure that donors and recipients hold each other accountable for their commitments. The Paris Declaration outlines the following five fundamental principles for making aid more effective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ownership: Developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction, improve their institutions and tackle corruption. 2. Alignment: Donor countries align behind these objectives and use local systems. 3. Harmonisation: Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication. 4. Results: Developing countries and donors shift focus to development results and results get measured. 5. Mutual accountability: Donors and partners are accountable for development results.
<p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>Source: EU</p>	<p>In the context of Budget Support (see above) policy dialogue between the donor and partner government focuses on the national development or reform policy and strategy.</p>

Political Dialogue Source: EU	The dialogue between EU and partner countries across the range of political issues, such as; human rights, governance, trade etc.
Social Exclusion Source: Amartya Sen	Social exclusion is a concept usually closely associate with poverty. It refers to the denial of access to basic services and rights. A well known definition by Amartya Sen refers to these as a set of 'capabilities'. These are: the ability to be healthy, well-fed, housed, integrated into the community, participate in community and public life, and enjoy social bases of self-respect (Sen, 1992).
Social Justice Source: un.org	The concept of social justice is based on the concepts of human rights and equality of opportunities for participation in society, securing employment and accessing services, such as health and education.
Social Inclusion Source: un.org / Cappelletti	A socially inclusive society is defined as one where all people feel valued, their differences are respected, and their basic needs are met so they can live in dignity. Social exclusion is the process of being shut out from the social, economic, political and cultural systems which contribute to the integration of a person into the community (Cappelletti, 2002).
Social Floors Protection (SPF) Source: ILO	<p>The SPF promotes a more coordinated design and implementation of social and labour policies in order to guarantee a basic set of social rights, services and facilities that every person should enjoy. This basic 'floor' is defined individually by each country. There is no one size fits all.</p> <p>It includes guarantees of basic income security, in the form of various social transfers, such as pensions for the elderly complemented by access to essential affordable services in the areas of health, water and sanitation, food security, housing, and others, as defined according to national priorities.</p> <p>The concept is part of a two-dimensional strategy for the extension of social security. The horizontal dimension refers to the gradual extension of social guarantees towards attaining total coverage of the population, while the vertical dimension refers to the gradual implementation of higher standards.</p>
Sustainable growth Source: World Bank	Growth that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Technical assistance Source: EU	<p>Refers to the personnel involved in the implementation and the management of technical cooperation from the EU to partner countries. This involves capacity development of organisations and individuals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing policy and/or expert advice; • strengthening implementation (of services, investments, regulatory activities); • preparation/ facilitation of EC cooperation (or broader donor cooperation).