



Brazil's Contribution to the ILO's South-South and Triangular Cooperation Strategy: An Overview

June 2015

**IX Brazil-ILO Annual South-South and
Triangular Cooperation Meeting**

Geneva, 10 June 2015 – 8 am- 10 am: Room VII, ILO HQ



I. Brazilian cooperation with the ILO: a quick glance

The success of Brazil in various areas of public policy, including programmes and activities addressing various areas of the Decent Work Agenda, such as combating child labour and forced labour, has received increasing attention in the international community and generated interest from other developing countries, which received with enthusiasm the new possibilities for cooperation with the Government. The ILO has in recent years pursued South-South cooperation as a new opportunity to spread its experience in these areas, focusing initially on the theme of child labour, the ILO's most consolidated technical cooperation programme in Brazil, and moving to other areas such as forced labour, social protection, social security, green jobs, sectoral matters, and migration.

Brazilian horizontal cooperation with the ILO started in the 1987 when an agreement was reached for cooperation between Africa and the Americas. Subsequently two South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) MOU's were signed, in December 2007 and March 2008: the first on the prevention and elimination of child labour, and the second on promoting social protection in several regions, with special focus on the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (PALOP). The most comprehensive framework agreement was signed in March 2009 by the Director-General of the ILO and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil - the "Complementary Agreement to the Technical Cooperation Agreement with Latin America and Africa Countries for the Implementation of the ILO - Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation" .¹

Launch of the Publication on the Brazil - ILO Partnership Programme for SSC Promotion (2005 - 2014), April 2015

The Brazil-ILO South-South Cooperation Initiative was first undertaken in the light of UN General Assembly resolution 58/220 on technical and economic cooperation between developing countries. The first contacts and activities between the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC) and the ILO took place in 2005 during the inception phase of the Brazil-ILO Partnerships Programme for SSC promotion, which was put into action in 2009, a few months before the Nairobi Conference. A recent publication analyses the partnership between the ILO and Brazil for the promotion of South-South Cooperation.

http://www.ilo.org/brasilia/publicações/WCMS_360779/lang--en/index.htm

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In March 2012 the Governing Body of the ILO approved a strategy for "South-South and triangular cooperation" (SSTC). The strategy mentions the role of Brazil as a key player in providing leadership for future SSTC mechanisms and lines of action for the ILO and its tripartite partners. It also established the following results: 1) the ILO has a greater awareness and institutional capacity to identify and implement South-South and triangular cooperation, with a view to creating a global initiative on this type of cooperation; and 2) The Decent Work Agenda is strengthened through South-South and triangular cooperation with a growing number of governments, social partners, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations involved therein.

Geographical distribution

In geographical terms, Brazil-ILO SSTC cooperation is concentrated mainly in Latin America, Africa and Asia:

- **Africa:** South Africa (through IBSA), the PALOPs (Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, São Tome and Principe), United Republic of Tanzania, and Nigeria
- **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador and Haiti. Through the “ Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour” , 25 countries are involved in joint policy making and resource mobilization
- **Asia:** India (through IBSA), Timor Leste
- **Arab States:** occupied Palestinian territory (through humanitarian inter-regional programme with Turin).

Regional and subregional, inter-regional support: G20, MERCOSUR, CPLP, BRICS, IBSA, PALOPS.

In the period 2005–2015 nearly USD \$ 20 million was approved for contribution to the four strategic objectives of the ILO, both for South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as for the implementation of projects in Brazil and in other developing countries.

II. A strategic alliance for SSTC: Thematic areas

Progress in the prevention and elimination of child labour

The ILO–Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour includes several joint activities in a broad range of developing countries. Ten subregional and national projects were implemented in eleven countries. The programmes were first developed in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, and later extended to the MERCOSUR region (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay), the PALOP countries, and then to Tanzania, Timor Leste, and Haiti. The projects related to Haiti and PALOPs were co-financed with US funds through a partnership with the Department of State (USDOS) and the Department of Labor (USDOL), respectively, and were implemented under an innovative triangular cooperation agreement.

A project funded by the Ministry of Social Development entitled “ Strategies for Accelerating the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour “ supported the preparation and implementation of the Third Global Conference on Child Labour (Brasilia, October, 2013).² It was thus possible to extend the benefits of South-South cooperation to other countries and start promoting the idea of a joint initiative by the

² Thus, during the year 2014 the following projects were active: PALOPs, Ecuador, Haiti and Tanzania, as well as the project to support the CGTI III through SSTC and. Between January and December 2014, ILO Brasilia focused on finalizing their work plans and actions for the dissemination and promotion of the arrangements needed for participation in the Regional Initiative America Latina and the Caribbean free of Child Labour.

countries of the region in combating child labour. The support project of the Programme was revised to include funds from the Ministry of Labour of Brazil to support the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Initiative, “ Free of Child Labour” .

PALOPs

The activities carried out in 2013 were essential to accelerate the pace of action aimed at eradicating child labour in Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe. These activities contributed to participation by the countries involved in the III Global Conference on Child Labour. Conferences held in Praia and São Tomé and Príncipe and other activities in the project registered positive feedback from countries on the relevance of the project and its key role. Child labour remains an important issue on the agendas of governments.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation in CPLP: Good practice in social protection and the fight against child labour, 2014

On 25 March 2014 an informal meeting was held to review the publication entitled: “ South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP): good practices in social protection and in combating child labour” .

The ILO and the CPLP have built a solid cooperation relationship, and to pursue this objective the CPLP and its Member States have organized several meetings in Geneva, including at ministerial level during the International Labour Conference. This publication aims at portraying the successes of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the CPLP sphere and to increase the visibility of the efforts and commitment of these countries in these key social areas.

The official launch of the joint publication: “ South-South and triangular cooperation in the CPLP: best practices in social protection and in the fight against child labour “ was held in Lisbon in December 2014. The Brazilian Government provided substantive inputs to this publication, along with Social Partners

http://www.ilo.org/public/portugue/region/eurpro/lisbon/pdf/news1_32_digital.pdf

Tanzania

The cooperation project between Brazil and Tanzania called” Supporting the implementing of Action Plans for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Tanzania” was implemented from January 2011 to June 2013. In June 2013 representatives of Tanzania participated in an international seminar to share best practices on decent work, with special focus on child labour, held in Brazil. The programme included technical discussions and round tables with experts from MDS, MTE, MPT, and TST, the Secretary of Human Rights and the National School of Public Administration. During the seminar experiences related to income transfer programmes, child labour, social protection systems and national action plans were exchanged.

Haiti

The first experience of South-South cooperation of IPEC in Haiti was with a project that began in 2006. Upon completion of this project, a new project for Haiti was negotiated, in the context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation with completion scheduled for 2014, under the ILO’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

in collaboration with the ILO's Sectoral Activities Programme (SECTOR), which focuses on rebuilding after the 2010 earthquake. In June 2013 a Haitian delegation participated in the International Seminar on Best Practices on Decent Work, held in Brasilia. Taking advantage of the presence of the delegations of Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, Paraguay and Peru and experts from Argentina, Colombia and Panama in the country, two complementary activities were performed. This involved a joint exchange visit to familiarize interested countries with the programme" Me Encontrei" , a workshop on results and prospects, and an evaluation of exchange visits that the ILO has implemented among the countries that are part of initiatives of South-South Cooperation.

A training course for teenagers under construction in Haiti supported by the Brazilian NGO " Viva Rio " was developed. Strategic alliances were established with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour , the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Mission for Stabilization in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The National Tripartite Committee against Child Labour was established to initiate the consultation process necessary to define the list of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the formulation of a National Plan against Child Labour.

The project has organized three important exchanges with Brazil: a) in June 2013, with the participation of Haiti in the International Seminar on Decent Work, held in Brasilia, where it was possible to learn various experiences in this subject and a visit to the programme" Me encontrei" in Mato Grosso; b) in February 2014 the training of inspectors working for the elaboration of the National Plan to Combat Child Labour and development of a list of its worst forms; c) an exchange workshop on 22 and 23 April 2014, with the participation of SENAI, to present and share the" Me Encontrei" Brazil's experience with representatives from three key sectors (government, unions and employers) involved in the fight against child labour in Haiti. At the end of this workshop, participants agreed to implement a pilot project in the areas of construction and coffee in order to facilitate better adaptation of the Brazilian programme" Me Encontrei" in Haiti.

IBSA project to promote the socio-economic integration of vulnerable children and youth through a multi-faceted approach and mutually reinforcing interventions as professional training, job placement, entrepreneurship and citizenship development (forthcoming)

Conceived during the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh in 2009, this project has strengthened South-South cooperation between Haiti and Brazil by systematizing in Haiti the lessons learned and good practices developed in Brazil. Thus, several exchanges and study tours between Brazilian and Haitian experts have been undertaken. This project fosters the synergies between Southern governments, civil society and other stakeholders, enhancing the multiplier effect of technical cooperation. The project aims to promote the socio economic development of vulnerable youth through the elimination of child labour and promotion of youth decent employment in the Bel Air and Cité Soleil areas of Port-au-Prince. The project supports the improvement of vulnerable youth employability and entrepreneurship, and facilitates their access to decent jobs. Democracy and citizenship values are also disseminated and promoted within the targeted communities. The forthcoming IBSA initiative builds on the ILO/IBSA relationship formalized in 2010 by a signed agreement with the goal to further develop and promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and on the 2012 ILO/IBSA signed Declaration of Intent" intensify and further enhance policy dialogue and exchanges between India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA countries) in areas included in the Decent Work Agenda" .

Strategies to accelerate the elimination of the worst forms of child labour – III Global Conference on Child Labour (October 2013) and its follow-up

Brazil hosted the Third Global Conference on Child Labour (GCCL) in October 2013. The revision of the South-South Cooperation project made possible to respond to the request by the Brazilian Government to support the logistics of GCCL III and to ensure the participation of over 40 less developed countries in the Conference. One of the most important political results, besides the significant participation of countries in the Conference was the “ Brasilia Declaration” . This political statement demonstrated a consensus among 155 countries represented by governments, employers and workers; it established a process of continuity, with a new global conference in 2017 in Argentina; reaffirmed governmental responsibility for combating child labour, with the collaboration of other actors; reaffirmed the importance of South- South and triangular cooperation to promote the theme, and recognized that public policies should reflect an integrated approach, focused policies on education and jobs for adults. The Brazilian Government presented the Declaration to the Governing Body of the ILO in March 2014. On this occasion the Governing Body requested the ILO to ensure the integration of the Brasilia Declaration in the Global Action Plan ILO Child Labour and the work of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), reaffirming thereby its commitment to the elimination of child labour as one of the fundamental principles and rights at work, and therefore one of the highest priorities of the Organization in achieving the Decent Work Agenda.

At the end of 2014, the support project of the Third Global Conference on Child Labour (III GCCL (<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/BrasiliaConference/lang-en/index.htm>) was expanded, with new funds, for the inclusion of a new component aimed at productive inclusion through decent work for beneficiaries of anti-poverty programmes.

Regional Initiative:” Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour”

In the context of the III GCCL in 2013, the Ministry of Labour and Employment approved a revision of the project of support to the South-South Cooperation Programme to include the objective of contributing to the development and implementation of a” Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour. This stemmed largely from the Brasilia Declaration that was achieved during the Conference. The Declaration calls for renewed support for the eradication of child labour, including its worst forms, through enhanced international and south-south and triangular cooperation. During GCCL III the Minister of Labour and Employment of Brazil summoned several ministers and deputy ministers of labour of various countries in the region for a meeting on a yearly basis to reinforce the commitment to promote a “ Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean” in order to accelerate the reduction of child labour and requested technical assistance from the ILO in this process.

During 2014, after a process of consultation with countries in the region, 25 countries were included in the Initiative. In September 2014, the First Meeting of Focal Points of the Regional Initiative resulted in the IR 2014-2015 work plan and the commitment of the

network of focal points to their implementation, the approval of the organization and initiative management mechanism and network consolidation focal points as a team responsible for implementing and monitoring the IR.

During the ILO's 18th American Regional Meeting, (October 2014) a Declaration was adopted on the Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour. ILO Director-General Guy Ryder referred to the Regional Initiative as an example of what can be achieved when political is combined with a commitment to tripartite dialogue.

The Regional Initiative aims at the adoption of policies to combat child labour, especially in the context of the Regional Initiative. As a result the project it was possible to achieve:

- the participation of 25 countries committed to the need to strengthen measures to urgently reduce the indicators of child labour in the region
- confirmation of the ILO as the technical secretariat of the Initiative at the request of Member States
- the approval of a document as a result of joint work between the countries through a process of identification and consultation, defining what are the obstacles to further progress and better, what are the objectives, the expected results, and the main lines of action.
- four priority projects in areas such as a) agriculture, rural development and the fight against child labour; b) decentralization, with municipalities active in combating child labour; c) training to combat child labour in migrant populations; d) training and skills development for adolescents exposed to the worst forms of child labour
- a strategy to mobilize public and private resources.

First Focal Point Meeting of the Regional Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean to eliminate child labour by 2020, Brasilia, September 2014

Held in September 2014, this meeting served to reach an agreement between countries on the operating structure of the Initiative, the priority areas to be addressed in each country, and the mechanisms to reach this goal. Since this Initiative emerged from the South, mechanisms such as South-South and triangular cooperation were highlighted as the main strategic ways to address child labour in the region. Other mechanisms addressed during the meeting were Public-private partnerships, partnerships with traditional development partners, and inter-institutional coordination at the local national and local levels.

Future action:

- Include South-South Cooperation in national budgets
- Having a portfolio of good practices that each country can offer, and their areas of interest to learn from others
- The Regional Initiative should be the channel of communication with development agencies and Ministries of Foreign Affairs and should support inter-institutional coordination with Ministries of Labour.
- Promoting South-South Cooperation at the local level to strengthen local agendas
- Define clear mechanisms to start a South-South cooperation strategy in the framework of

Training programme in the field of humanitarian assistance, disaster prevention and recovery after environmental disasters: Brazil – CIF/ILO (January 2011-January 2014)

This training programme and institutional development was a result of a technical and financial partnership between the General Coordination of International Action Against Hunger (CGFOME) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, the ILO, and the International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin (ITC/ILO).

The support of Brazil to the developmental cooperation with other countries is provided also through direct financing of participants from Africa and South America to attend skills development and capacity building at ITC/ILO through regular and tailor-made activities and for the development of training packages such as the distance learning course in Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Local Development in Portuguese. For example, the course on sustainable tourism in rural areas conducted in Botucatu (November 2014) accommodated 14 participants from 8 different countries who all were financed from Brazil.

The results of a 2010–2014 initiative were described in the CPLP South-South Good practices book (2014, ILO, CPLP). The impact assessment carried out at the end of the programme showed clearly the positive assessment given by participants in the training sessions held, indicating a significant impact on the individual, institutional and the external environment. During the three years of the programme some 15 training activities were held in Cape Verde, Haiti, Mozambique, occupied Palestinian territory (Gaza Strip), Niger and Timor Leste in full compliance with the goals established. The great interest and commitment raised by training programme courses with the target institutions led to the participation of 383 students, or 85 more participants than was originally planned. The programme also allowed the preparation in Portuguese of high-level training packages on reducing the risk of local disasters and development that are accessible to the countries of CPLP.

Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy, ILO, FACAMP, Campinas, July 2014

The fourth edition of the Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy was held in Campinas, from July 28 to August 1, 2014, with the support of ILO, FACAMP University, CUT and the Secretariat for Social Economy of the Ministry of Labour.

At the end of the Academy, participants achieved results including:

- a better understanding of the areas where the Social and Solidarity Economy can be applied and implemented successfully, such as the creation and preservation of jobs, social protection, social dialogue, green jobs, legal and policy frameworks, the informal economy, and local economic development. Participants also had the opportunity to receive materials

on City-to-City Cooperation (C2C)³ which is a growing South-South Cooperation modality in the ILO

- strategies and tools of social and solidarity economy worldwide, with particular emphasis on South-South and triangular cooperation.

http://www.ilo.org/empent/Eventsandmeetings/WCMS_237666/lang--en/index.htm

Combating forced labour through triangular cooperation (US-Brazil-Peru)

In December 2012, the ILO established a partnership with the US Department of Labor (USDOL) for the implementation of a technical cooperation project aimed at strengthening existing efforts to combat forced labour in Brazil and Peru, as well as disseminating and sharing good practices of cooperation between Brazil and Peru through triangular cooperation mechanisms. This project is the result of discussions and consultations held with different stakeholders in both Brazil and Peru which led to a consensus about the main strategic goals to be pursued.

In 2013 the ILO held a seminar in Brazil entitled “ Comprehensive Plan for Monitoring and Evaluation” in order to discuss the structure of the project, as well as its mechanism of monitoring and evaluation, with the participation of various stakeholders. The official launch of this project took place on 20 May 2014.

As agreed, Brazil would support Peru in increasing and disseminating the knowledge base on forced labour and improving its institutional capacity to carry out actions to combat the problem. In addition, Brazil would share and Peru would try to adapt good practices to combat forced labour through horizontal cooperation mechanisms.

Since the official beginning of the project, the ILO office for the Andean Countries, with ILO Brazil’s support, has been carrying out activities to achieve the abovementioned outcomes. Furthermore, in August 2014, Brazil organized a prospective mission to Peru, in which main stakeholders from both countries met and shared knowledge aiming to identify practices to be adapted in the context of a broader cooperation agenda. As a result, a document was elaborated, containing key cooperation exchange activities identified as a demand from Peruvian partners.

In April 2015, the project supported a first cooperation mission, bringing a Peruvian delegation (composed of 6 representatives) to Brazil. The agenda was focused on sharing the experience of the Brazilian labour inspectorate, especially with regard to the operations of Mobile Inspection Groups. These mobile units rely on the participation of several institutions such as the Labour Tribunal Office, the Federal Police, the Federal Prosecutor’s Office, and the Labour Inspection Secretariat, and its mission is to inspect forced labour complaints *in situ*. Therefore, visits were made to each of these institutions and to the Supreme Labour Tribunal, and involved the participation of the Human Rights Secretariat. The Peruvian delegation had a chance to understand how the Brazilian inspectorate operated in theory and in practice – from the analysis of complaints to the

³ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---xrel/documents/publication/wcms_222208.pdf

rescue of the victims. The project negotiated a field mission visit to accompany labour inspections in the State of Tocantins, which has a high incidence of forced labour. Peruvian delegates participated in these operations, experiencing real situations faced by the Brazilian Labour Inspectorate's Mobile Groups. After these visits, a final meeting was organized to collect impressions and results, and a final report was prepared.

Global Exhibition on South-South Development Expo (GSSD) 2014

The Global Exhibition South-South Development Expo (GSSD) is a high-level event of the United Nations with emphasis on South-South Cooperation. The GSSD 2013, the first held in the South (Nairobi) was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The overall objective of GSSD 2013 was to provide a solid platform for sharing replicable and innovative solutions in the South that have significant impact in developing countries.

The positive effects of sharing experience between countries of the Global South inspired the UN system – under the leadership of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) – to organize the Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD) on an annual basis, including a series of solution forums to focus on good practices and lessons learned in South-South cooperation. The ILO has been involved in GSSD since 2009, and organized GSSD 2010 at its headquarters in Geneva.

In the framework of the GSSD 2014, the ILO organized a solution forum aimed at presenting and disseminating South-South and triangular development solutions that have been identified as good practices. The overarching themes were social protection, social and solidarity economy, combating child labour, including efforts by the Brazilian Government to promote the Regional Initiative, social dialogue and fragile-to-fragile cooperation. Ms Paula Montagner, the Secretary of the III GCCL has presented the Regional Initiative solution together with Ms Velazco, from the Ministry of Labour of Ecuador⁴.

III. Future and on-going activities in the context of Brazilian South-South and Triangular Cooperation with the ILO

Decent work during the World Cup and Beyond: Brazil 2014

In June and July 2014 Brazil hosted the 20th World Cup. The tournament was held in twelve cities. As one of the world's biggest sporting events, the World Cup represented a great opportunity for investment, job creation and other forms of employment and income generation, as well as improving infrastructure in the country. According to the Ministries of Sport and Planning, investment related to the World Cup totalled R \$ 25.6 billion and, according to USP, the number of jobs generated by the World Cup was around 710,000. About 50,000 jobs had been created in the construction of stadiums between April and June 2014, and in the tourism sector 48,000 jobs were created. In addition

⁴ http://www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/WCMS_319497/lang--en/index.htm

some 165,000 people were trained by PRONATEC Tourism. A Red Card Campaign to Child Labour involving civil society, youth activists, students, singers, actors and mass media was also undertaken throughout the World Cup aiming at increasing visibility for the decent work perspectives⁵.

In order to reduce the risk of accidents at work, child labour and commercial sexual exploitation of children, the ILO (the Brasilia Office and SECTOR, with support from the Regional Office and leaders of the team working on unacceptable forms of work) worked in partnership with the federal government, state governments and municipal governments, employers' and workers' organizations, other state bodies (such as the Ministry of Labour and the Labour Courts) and civil society organizations to develop and implement a preventive agenda to eliminate most of these risks and to maximize decent employment opportunities.⁶

The World Cup initiative has been scaled up to other types of major events, related and not related to sports. ILO Brasilia, SECTOR and the ILO have already supported preparation for the Carnival in Salvador-Bahia in 2015 and the Rio 2016 Olympics. Further support to the Olympic Games is envisaged.

Many other major events are planned in many countries throughout the world, and they also present opportunities to promote decent work. SECTOR is currently also preparing a manual to provide guidance to the actors in such countries who wish to promote decent work through major events. This will include examples from the 2014 World Cup, and as such the manual disseminates knowledge from the Brazilian experience.

Bolsa Verde, Sustainable Development and Social Protection

In November 2014 the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and ILO Brazil signed the project entitled "South-South cooperation to promote sustainable development through decent work and social protection". The project is under the Brazil/ILO Partnership Programme Document for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation on Forced Labour and Green Jobs, signed in 2010 in Geneva between the Directors of ABC and ILO-Brazil, and will be implemented throughout 2015. The development objective of this project is to promote sustainable development through the dissemination of good practices that integrate its three dimensions (social, economic and environmental) through South-South cooperation. The project will map and systematize innovative practices developed in the Amazon region that combine environmental preservation and overcoming poverty through the promotion of decent work and social

⁵ https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=Ljum-sE9Sp0

⁶ To this end, a Subcommittee on Decent Work and Major Events was established within the Interministerial Executive Committee of the decent work agenda, coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Sports, with the participation of several other ministries. Besides, the National Commitment for Decent Work in the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the specific nature of that commitment to the sector of tourism and hospitality at a ceremony was launched on May 15, 2014 at the Presidential Palace, attended by the Ministers of Labour and Employment, Foreign Affairs, Civil Office, Sports, Tourism, General Secretariat of the Presidency, Human Rights Policies for Women, among others, representatives of central trade union confederations and the most representative workers of the country.

protection. It will promote an exchange of experiences between countries of the South to produce inputs for both the improvement of policies as to the international debate around the definition and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) after 2015. The project will produce policy papers with recommendations to leverage the creation of decent work and jobs that promote sustainable development in the practices identified, as well as a joint ILO/Brazil publication to demonstrate the necessity and feasibility of putting decent work and social protection at the centre of strategies for promoting sustainable development. In addition, the project will develop and validate a capacity building strategy among the beneficiaries of the Bolsa Verde Programme.

The Bolsa Verde Programme has been implemented since 2011 as part of a major government strategic plan – The Brazil Without Poverty Plan (Plano Brasil sem Miséria). Bolsa Verde benefits key players in the environmental preservation in the country, such as traditional communities residing on riverbanks, mining communities, families in rural settlements and family farmers. Its objectives are to encourage the preservation of ecosystems through maintenance and sustainable use; promote citizenship and improve living conditions; raise the income of populations living in extreme poverty in rural areas and areas of environmental protection; and to encourage participation of beneficiaries in social, environmental and professional training activities. It involves, on a quarterly basis, a financial allowance of R\$ 300 (~USD 100) to families living in extreme poverty in priority areas for conservation. The benefit is granted for a period of up to two years and may be renewed.

As affirmed in the document “ The Future We Want” , the outcome of the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development is a global challenge and South-South cooperation is an important means to promote the development agenda.

Labour Migration and South–South Cooperation (2014- 2016)

The Brazilian government and the ILO began implementing the project “South–South Cooperation for the protection of the rights of women and men migrant workers in the Latin American and Caribbean region”. The project has as its main objectives the effective recognition of the rights of women and men migrant workers in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the contribution to labour integration in the region through the exchange of best practices on policies and actions that can protect migrant workers.

In 2014 a study was conducted entitled 'Law and Migration Policies in Brazil (2010-2013)'. The study aims at systematizing the advances of Brazil on migration issues inspired by the principles and guidelines of the National Immigration Policy drafted in 2010 by the Brazilian National Immigration Council (CNIg) with the technical support of ILO. The study is being currently reviewed by ILO Brazil and MIGRANT Branch before its publication, which is expected to take place in the second semester of 2015.

The project is supporting the National Immigration Council (CNIg) in the conceptualization and organization of the Social Participation Forum which will be a consultative body of social dialogue where the ILO's partners and other relevant

representations (civil society association migrants, academics) will have the opportunity to forward their suggestions and proposals on topics to be later addressed by the CNIg in the construction of public policies on labor migration either through virtual channels or via meetings that are expected to take place once a year. The first meeting of the Social Participation Forum is being planned by the end of 2015 or the beginning of 2016.

In the collection of best practices, the project is supporting the initiatives of the Policy Coordination for Migrants (CPMIg) of the Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights and Citizenship of São Paulo. Indeed, in February 2015 work started to systematize the experiences on the access of immigrants to public policies on employment and training services in the city of Sao Paulo with a view to promoting labour migration initiatives. The project will also technically assist the meetings of the Municipal Committee for Immigration and Refugees that will lead the debate and the drafting of a Participatory Bill for the Municipal Migration Law.

The coordinator of the general secretariat of the National Immigration Council (CNIg), who coordinates the workflow of the administrative decisions of the Council concerning labour authorizations, accepted ILO's invitation to attend the 2015 edition of Labour Migration Academy organized by the ILO International Training Center in Torino. Such training may result in: the improvement of the services provided by the coordination; the increase of the coordination's networks through the interaction with representatives of other countries; and the strengthening of the relationship of this secretariat with ILO's principles and labour migration's line of work.

The participation of ILO's experts in relevant fields of the project will assure a permanent and qualified technical assistance. In the framework of the project, the ILO wants to promote South – South and Triangular Cooperation as a model to strengthen decent work and achieve the sustainable development goals of the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda. It is expected that the lessons learned during the project will positively influence future international, national and regional forums related to migration.

South-South Cooperation for the promotion of decent work in Cotton Producing Countries in Africa and Latin America ⁷

Project GLO/14/45/BRA – South-South cooperation for the promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America – is an umbrella programme which will be implemented by means of work plans by country or group of beneficiary countries. Such actions must be aligned with national priorities and country development strategies, and integrated with other South-South cooperation initiatives held between the Brazilian Government and these nations.

Activities under this project have been designed to allow for the use of the existing structures and capacity of the Brazilian Government for the promotion of South-South technical cooperation, coordinated by ABC/MRE. Cooperation under the project will draw on the extensive and recognized Brazilian experience in the theme of Decent Work.

The project's actions were organized into three strategic phases, described below.

⁷ Brazil/ILO Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation for the promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America Brasilia, March, 2015.

First phase: Identification of cotton-producing countries interested in joining the initiative and preparation of work plans by country or groups of partner countries. A consultation process will identify cotton-producing developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa (at least 2 in each continent), or other developing countries that may be agreed between the Brazilian Government and ILO. Aiming to coordinate with actions already underway by the Brazilian Government, countries may be selected from among participants in the South-South Cooperation Programme of the Brazilian Government aimed at strengthening the cotton industry in Latin America and Africa. Thus, in addition to other cotton-producing countries, the following countries, which already participate in the South-South Programme with Brazil, may be eligible to participate in the Project: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Paraguay and Peru, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania and Togo.

The ILO and the Brazilian Government will be jointly responsible for contacting the above countries to secure their interest in joining the project. The Project Steering Committee will select two countries in Latin America and two in Africa from among the countries that express an interest.

Second phase: Implementation of work plans and South-South technical cooperation activities in one or more pre-defined areas. The work plans produced in the first phase will be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Complementary Adjustment to the Cooperation Agreement between the ILO and Brazil. It will cover technical assistance, training and exchange of experience activities related to the prevention and elimination of child and forced labour and the productive inclusion of youth and women

Third phase: Systematization of experiences gained by the project in order to strengthen capacity for the promotion of technical cooperation between developing countries. The third strategic component aims to enable the identification, systematization and dissemination of experiences and technologies generated in the context of this project and other related measures in order to enable knowledge sharing on outcomes, impact, good practices and lessons learned under this initiative of South-South technical cooperation.

Brasilia/ Geneva, May 2015.

Annex I) Financial Resources for SSTC 2005-2015

Financial Resources per approved SSTC projects (US dollars) 2005-2015		
Area	Project	Costs
Child Labour	Combatting WFCL in PALOP Countries (Angola and Mocambique)	200,000.00
	Elimination and Prevention of the worst forms of Child Labour in Haiti	289,823.00
	Support project to South – South programme for the eradication of CL (LAC)	4,048,788.00
	Social Protection and Promotion for adolescents and their families in situation of Child Labour in Paraguay	283,894.74
	Contribution to the development of national policies and programmes for the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of Child Labour in Bolivia	219,362.11
	Project for the reduction of Child Labour through SSC in Ecuador	742,064.00
	Programme for eliminating the worst forms of Child Labour in Timor Leste	261,891.37
	Regional level support project for the prevention and eradication of Child Labour in the Mercosur region.	308,298.52
	Supporting the implementation of a social action plan for the elimination of the worst forms of Child Labour in Tanzania	276,318.00
	Supporting actions combatting WFCL worst forms of Child Labour in PALOPs through knowledge, awareness and South – South Cooperation	450,000.00
	Strategies to accelarte the downward trend of the WFCL- IIIGCCL	3,733,439.00
	Child Protection against CL in Haiti.	300,000.00
	Subtotal Child Labour	11,113,879.32
Social Security	Support to the Brazil/ILO Partnership Programme for the promotion of SSC in the area of Social Security	563,886.96
	Promotion of SSC in the area of Social Security in Timor Leste	385,825.00
	Promotion of South – South Cooperation in the area of Social Security in Paraguay	184,001.00
	Subtotal Social Security	1,133,712.96
Humanitarian Cooperation	Initiative with Turin's International Training Center (ITC) for the promotion of courses in the field of prevention of crises and natural disasters	997,000.00
Migration	SSC for the protection of the rights of migrants workers in LAC	625,730.00
Sustainable development	South – South Cooperation for the promotion of sustainable development through decent work and social protection	600,000.00
Cotton CL-FL	SSC for the promotion of Decent Work in Cotton producing countries (LAC, Africa)	6,864,706.24
	Total approved (US dollars)	21,335,028.52