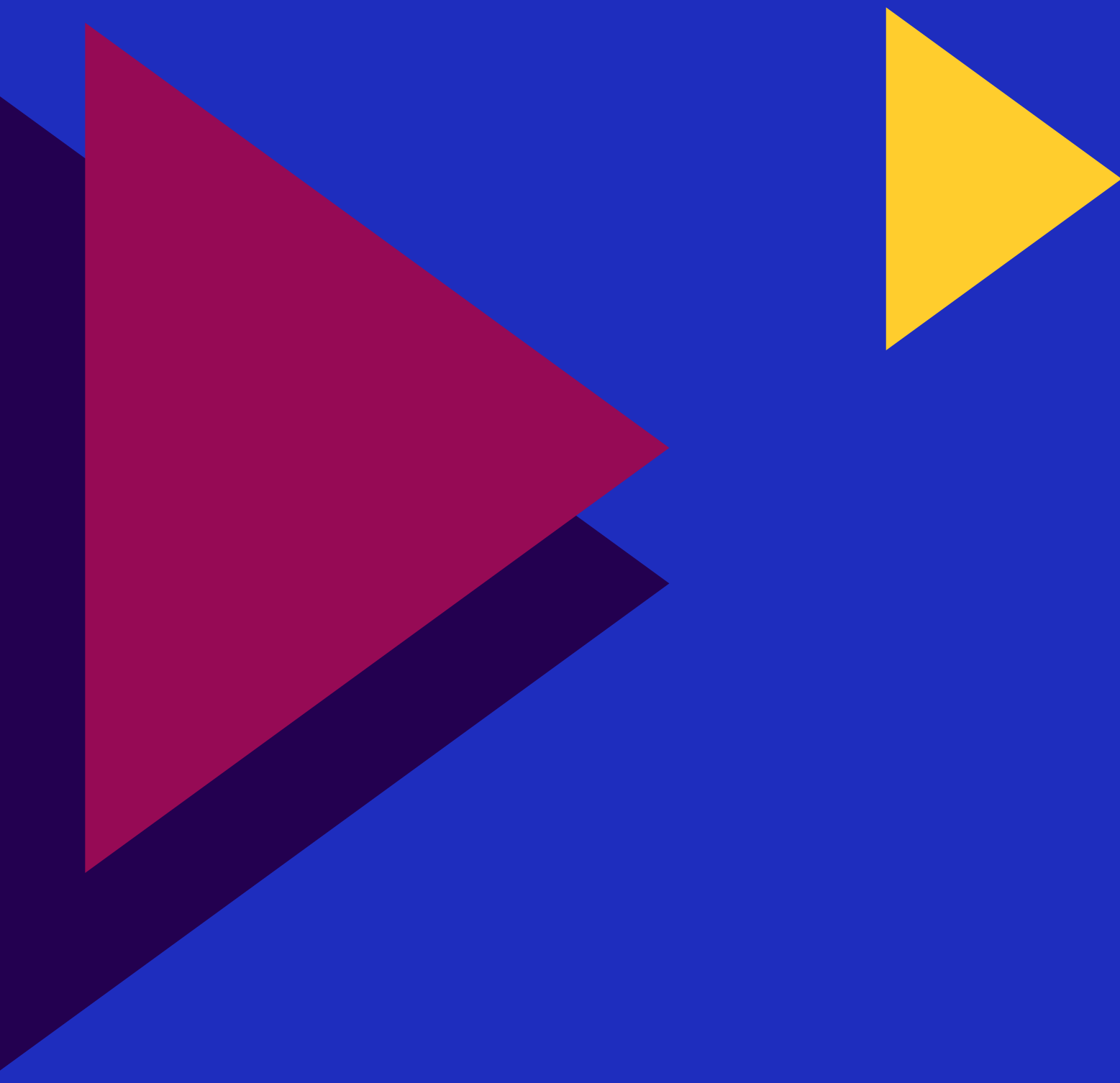


EMERGING PARTNERS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE ENGAGEMENT:
A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE



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Background - ILO and Social Justice

During the 19th century, the term "social question" emerged to describe the pressing political challenge of addressing the adverse social consequences of industrialization. While the Industrial Revolution ushered in significant economic and societal transformations, it also led to exploiting workers, hazardous working conditions, and inadequate social welfare systems. Consequently, reform and social progress became imperative, giving rise to numerous social movements and political organizations dedicated to advocating for workers' rights, social welfare, and various aspects of social justice.

Since its establishment in 1919, with the objective of promoting social progress and overcoming

social and economic conflicts of interest through dialogue and cooperation, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has been pivotal in advancing social justice and promoting decent working conditions worldwide. Guided by the principles outlined in the [Declaration of Philadelphia](#), which was adopted to promote social justice and improve global working conditions, the ILO has continuously worked to uphold the right to fair wages, decent working conditions, and social security. In 1998, the ILO further emphasised the significance of core labour standards through the [Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work](#)¹, highlighting the importance of freedom of association, collective bargaining, and eradicating forced and child labour. In 1999, the ILO launched the [Decent Work Agenda](#), which emphasised employment creation, social protection, workers' rights, and social dialogue as essential components of social justice.

"Global solidarity is essential if we are to achieve the Global Goals by 2030. South-South cooperation is an example of how knowledge exchange and mutual support helps countries meet development challenges, increase resilience, and set a path to greater Social Justice", affirmed Gilbert F. Hounbo, Director-General of the ILO.

In 2008, recognizing the challenges posed by ongoing globalisation and driven by the vision of promoting "decent work," the ILO adopted the Declaration on Social Justice for

¹ The Organization's first explicit and comprehensive statement of a commitment to human rights since the Declaration of Philadelphia



a Fair Globalisation². This pivotal declaration introduced the concept of decent work and outlined four strategic objectives: employment promotion, social protection, social dialogue and tripartism, and fundamental principles and rights at work. Gender equality and non-discrimination were also emphasised as critical aspects of social justice. Both the ILO and its member states are committed to an integrated approach, with the ILO supporting member states in their endeavours to achieve decent work and social justice.

Furthermore, in 2019, on its centenary, the ILO issued the landmark Centenary Declaration, which underscored the importance of achieving gender equality in the workplace through a transformative agenda. This agenda encompassed various elements, including sharing family responsibilities, fostering a better work-life balance, and increasing investments in the care economy. It emphasised the need for equal opportunities, participation, and fair treatment of all individuals in the world of work, irrespective of gender.

Within the framework of social justice at the International Labour Organization (ILO), South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) can be described as a collaborative effort involving two or more developing countries, often with the support of traditional partners. These collaborations are guided by the principles of solidarity and non-conditionality, primarily aiming to implement development models that prioritise inclusivity and equitable distribution, driven by the demands of the affected populations. SSTC serves as a complementary approach alongside North-South cooperation, working collectively to advance opportunities for social justice. As evidenced by its integration into the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, SSTC has emerged as a pivotal modality for international development cooperation. It has become an indispensable tool within the United Nations Development System, particularly in promoting social justice at the ILO.

These initiatives highlight the ILO's commitment to social justice, acknowledging the evolving challenges in the global labour landscape and striving for fair and inclusive outcomes. By addressing gender equality and promoting transformative policies, the ILO seeks to create a more equitable and just world of work for everyone.

²[Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization](#)



The need for social justice

As it is at the core of its mission, the International Labour Organization (ILO) is devoted to furthering social justice. The organisation works relentlessly to improve working conditions worldwide, frequently under challenging situations where social and economic inequalities are prevalent. Social justice has a crucial role in international law, particularly in international labour law, as highlighted in the [ILO Constitution's](#) preamble. Per the preamble, social justice is essential to establishing a lasting global peace.

Additionally, it outlines some critical practical steps that must be followed to achieve social justice on a global basis. These actions include setting realistic daily and weekly work hour caps, assuring just salaries, and addressing unemployment. By taking these steps, the ILO demonstrates its steadfast dedication to social justice and acknowledges its importance in realising its larger mandate.

In an ever-changing world, Globalization provides the organization with the vision and tools needed to achieve its goals. In addition to outlining four strategic goals—employment promotion, social protection, social dialogue and tripartism, and fundamental values and rights at work—it defines decent work. To achieve social justice, the declaration strongly emphasises gender equality and anti-discrimination. It urges the ILO and its member nations to collaborate to advance social justice and decent work. The declaration acts as a framework for ILO programmes and policies, guaranteeing worker rights protection, promoting social safety nets, and prioritising vulnerable populations. It acknowledges the close connection between social justice and sustainable development, with the ILO actively engaged in sustainable and socially responsive practices in the workplace.³

The [ILO Centenary Declaration](#) for the Future of Work sets forth a comprehensive framework for advancing social justice and decent work in the evolving world of work. By focusing on investment in human capabilities, strengthening work institutions, promoting sustainable and decent work, and extending social protection, the declaration guides how to navigate the challenges and harness future opportunities. It emphasises the need for collaboration and dialogue among stakeholders to ensure inclusive and sustainable development, gender equality, and the eradication of poverty and inequality, reflecting the ILO's commitment to shaping a future of work that benefits

³A suggested follow-up strategy calls for several actions, such as researching how the strategic goals are linked together and delivering regular updates on the aims of decent work. Due to this declaration, the Decent Work Agenda is strengthened and better incorporated into ILO structures and programmed.



all individuals and societies. This goal requires sustained and coordinated efforts from governments, employers, and workers' representatives.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is committed to advancing social justice as a fundamental element for inclusive, sustainable, and resilient societies. Its declarations, including the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the ILO Centenary Declaration, and the Global Call to Action, serve as guiding principles for achieving universal peace. The ILO emphasises the importance of integrating social justice into recovery efforts, ensuring human-centred approaches drive inclusive, sustainable, and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.

The Global Social Justice Coalition

The Global Coalition for Social Justice is an ambitious initiative led by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to address the pressing challenges to social justice and decent work in the face of economic shocks and transformative forces. The Coalition focuses on four main areas: enabling rights and social dialogue, employment and sustainable enterprises, labour, and social protection, and transitions within economies. These areas are crucial for achieving social justice and are aligned with the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization.

With economic shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic and cost-of-living pressures, combined with environmental, technological, and demographic transformations, the social dimensions of sustainable development have been increasingly strained. Poverty, insecurity, inequality, and dislocation have worsened in many countries. Recognizing the urgency of these challenges, the international community needs to bolster support for countries' efforts to address these issues. The Global Coalition for Social Justice is a platform to strengthen international cooperation, engage the multilateral system, and amplify the ILO's social justice mission. It aims to foster greater solidarity and coordination among stakeholders, ensuring policy coherence and addressing the multifaceted challenges impacting the world of work.

The Coalition's objectives encompass assembling a wide range of stakeholders to advance social justice globally, advocating for the importance of social justice in policy making, leveraging the impact of the ILO's work through multilateral and multi stakeholder action, and building political momentum on social justice. The goal is to enhance social justice and decent jobs, leaving no one behind and accelerating the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. By mobilising tripartism and social dialogue, the



Coalition aims to generate collective effort and action at various levels while promoting policy coherence and supporting the UN's vision for a common agenda and the outcomes of the planned UN Social Summit in 2025.

The Coalition for Social Justice, established based on the Decent Work Agenda from the 2008 and Centenary Declarations, will focus on global and national advocacy, knowledge generation, policy dialogues, and action-oriented partnerships. It aims to foster multilateral cooperation on social justice, aligning with the Philadelphia Declaration and "Our Common Agenda." The UN Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions will provide programmatic support. The Coalition will collaborate with international institutions on trade, supply chains, macroeconomic policies, climate change, development finance, technology, occupational safety, health, human rights, and sustainable enterprises.

The Global Social Justice Coalition stands as a critical imperative for the Global South due to its unwavering commitment to addressing the multifaceted challenges of social justice and decent work within the context of economic turbulence and transformative global dynamics. In an era marked by economic shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic and the relentless pressures of cost of living, coupled with profound environmental, technological, and demographic shifts, the social dimensions of sustainable development in the Global South face ever-mounting strains. Poverty, insecurity, inequality, and dislocation have deepened across numerous countries, underscoring the urgency for international support in addressing these pressing issues. The Coalition is vital for bolstering global collaboration, engaging with the multilateral system, and amplifying the ILO's mission to advance social justice. It strives to foster greater solidarity and coordination among stakeholders, ensuring policy coherence and confronting the multifaceted challenges affecting the world of work. By prioritising global and national advocacy, knowledge generation, policy dialogues, and action-oriented partnerships, the Coalition seeks to accelerate the attainment of social justice and decent work in the Global South, leaving no one behind and expediting progress toward the 2030 Agenda.



Thematic areas:

Promotion of decent work and social protection

Elimination of child labour and forced labour

Strengthening of labour rights and social dialogue

Promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination

Advancement of sustainable enterprises and entrepreneurship

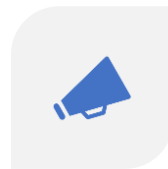
Functional areas:



Capacity building
and technical
assistance



Research,
knowledge sharing
and data analysis

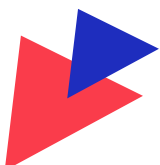


Advocacy,
communication and
awareness-raising



Partnership
development and
networking

Note: While the Coalition will have various work streams beyond ILO's mandate, the areas mentioned above of ILO's mandate will be essential components of the Coalition's work.



Functional areas:

Foster	Foster knowledge generation and the dissemination of facts, data, and tools:
Conduct	Conduct political advocacy, awareness-raising, and communications campaigns
Enhance	Enhance dialogue and mobilization at the country, regional and global levels
Facilitate	Facilitate action and partnerships

1. *Foster knowledge generation and the dissemination of facts, data, and tools:* The Coalition will leverage the expertise of international stakeholders and innovative research methods, such as big data, artificial intelligence, and geographic information systems, to identify key trends that hinder social progress and drive inequalities. Through expert debates, enhancement of global statistical databases, and encouragement of joint research and data generation by governments, the Coalition will publish a recurrent report on the state of social justice in the world, building on the data and analysis of ILO flagship reports.
2. *Conduct political advocacy, awareness-raising, and communications campaigns:* The aim is to improve comprehension of the pressing need for social justice and the economic justification for investing in social and environmental initiatives that prioritise the well-being of people and the planet. The Coalition will develop customised messages for each crucial audience, prioritising policymakers and regional and international policy forums, through joint global campaigns and an advocacy and communication strategy to promote social justice.
3. *Enhance dialogue and mobilisation at the country, regional and global levels:* engaging ILO constituents and other partners in dialogues at the national or regional level to discuss the challenges the world is encountering, the transformations it is experiencing, and their implications for achieving social



justice. Social dialogue will be utilised to create opportunities for mobilisation and cooperation. These national dialogues will lay the groundwork for meaningful engagement by constituents and partners on suitable policy solutions and financing priorities, including within the context of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. The outcomes of the national or regional dialogues will provide valuable inputs for the Coalition's activities.

4. *Facilitate action and partnerships:* foster collaboration between providers of pertinent knowledge and resources, on one hand, and Member States and other stakeholders seeking to address particular social justice gaps, on the other. To achieve this, the Coalition will facilitate communication among partners and involve them in events that showcase the nature and results of related activities undertaken by Coalition partners. The Global Forum on Social Justice will serve as a platform to showcase the Coalition's work. The Coalition will particularly strive to augment the level and consistency of support by partner international organizations for the implementation of country strategies, including those created via national social justice dialogues.

Social Justice and ILO Programme and Budget (2024-2025)

The P&B 2024-25 indicates social justice is a fundamental aspect of sustainable development that ensures fairness, equity, and social inclusion. It aims to provide every individual with access to basic human rights, including education, healthcare, and decent work, and creates a peaceful, stable, and inclusive society. While economic globalisation provides opportunities for economic growth and development, it has also led to increasing inequality and social exclusion. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared fairly across society.

Achieving social justice requires a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach, including policy interventions at the national and international levels, as well as the participation and empowerment of marginalised communities. Key challenges to achieving social justice include persistent poverty and inequality, discrimination based on race, gender, and other factors, inadequate social protection, and the erosion of labour rights. Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated effort from governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to develop comprehensive policies and strategies that target the root causes of these issues.



To promote social justice, policymakers should prioritise social justice in national development plans, invest in education and training, strengthen social protection systems, and promote gender equality and the empowerment of marginalised communities. For example, investing in education and training can equip individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to secure decent work and escape poverty. Strengthening social protection systems can ensure that individuals have access to essential services such as healthcare and social assistance. Promoting gender equality can ensure that women have the same opportunities as men in education, employment, and decision-making. These policy interventions can help address the challenges of poverty, inequality, and social exclusion and promote social justice.

Emerging Partnerships and Collaboration for Development

In today's world, effective partnerships and collaborations are crucial in advancing globally agreed-upon development goals. Recognizing this, the International Labour Organization (ILO) actively endeavours to establish and maintain partnerships with diverse development actors. These actors include the donor community, parliamentarians, local governments, civil society organizations, faith-based organizations, and multilateral institutions such as UN agencies and international financial institutions.

The ILO supports and actively engages in ongoing United Nations reform processes, including the "One UN" pilot countries initiative. As decent work is a global aspiration, its achievement relies on a reformed and more efficient United Nations and a more robust and coherent multilateral system. Consequently, the ILO supports its constituents and staff actively participating in the United Nations reform process.

Furthermore, the ILO has cultivated agreements and collaborations with parliamentarians and local governments, forging a special relationship with the Inter-Parliamentary Union. This enables essential exchanges that foster greater ownership of the Decent Work Agenda.

Additionally, the ILO has established enduring partnerships with various civil society organizations dedicated to advocacy, development, expertise, and human rights. It actively facilitates the participation of internationally recognized non-governmental organizations in the annual International Labour Conference, thereby fostering their involvement and contributions.



Partnership and Social Justice⁴

[The ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future](#) recognizes the world of work is undergoing a transformative change, fuelled by technological advancements, demographic shifts, environmental and climate change, globalisation, and persistent inequalities. This context is profoundly impacting the nature and future of work and the dignity of individuals within it. Therefore, the Declaration emphasises the need for a human-centred approach to the future of work, prioritising social justice, decent work, and the well-being of individuals and communities.

The pursuit of social justice is a collective responsibility that extends beyond the ILO and requires the involvement of the multilateral system. The Declaration recognizes that failing to address social justice issues in one area undermines progress in others, impeding the ILO's ability to promote decent work. This has become increasingly evident during recent crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and its subsequent impact on energy and food supplies.

In the report "[Our Common Agenda](#)" on the future of global cooperation and the multilateral system, the UN Secretary-General presented his vision for a more interconnected multilateralism, which requires greater solidarity and a renewed social contract to restore trust in governance and the UN common system. The report emphasises the importance of basic principles of equity and social justice, as stated in UN General Assembly resolution 57/213. To respond to this call, the Coalition will mobilise political, technical, and financial support and pave the way for a significant contribution to the World Social Summit in 2025, as proposed by the UN Secretary-General. The Coalition will support and highlight both individual and collective initiatives aimed at addressing social justice deficits. The UN Secretary-General's Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions will play a crucial role in this effort. This collaborative initiative across the UN system, which involves multilateral development banks and other development partners, has the potential to accelerate action on some of the most pressing social justice challenges faced by certain countries.

Emerging Partnership and collaboration are crucial for achieving social justice in the context of decent work at the International Labour Organization (ILO) for several reasons:

⁴Explain the importance of partnership and collaboration for achieving social justice in the context of decent work.



1. **Synergies:** Partnership and collaboration bring together diverse actors with different expertise, experiences, and perspectives. This diversity can create synergies, where the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. For example, the ILO may partner with trade unions, employers' organizations, and civil society groups to address social justice issues related to decent work. By working together, the partners can bring their different skills and perspectives to the table, resulting in more comprehensive and impactful solutions. The partners can also leverage their networks and resources to reach a wider audience, raise awareness, and mobilise support for their cause.
2. **Collective action:** Social justice issues are complex and multifaceted. No single actor can address them alone. Partnership and collaboration enable collective action, where different actors work together to address common goals. For example, the ILO may partner with governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders to promote decent work and social justice. By coordinating their efforts, the partners can achieve greater impact and influence than they would if they worked alone. Collective action can also help build momentum and create a sense of solidarity among different actors, leading to more sustained and impactful efforts over time.
3. **Shared resources:** Partnerships and collaborations allow for the sharing of resources, including knowledge, skills, and funding. This can be particularly important for addressing social justice issues, where resources may be limited. For example, the ILO may partner with philanthropic organizations to fund research and advocacy on decent work and social justice issues. By pooling their resources, partners can achieve more significant impacts and reach more people. Shared resources can also help build capacity among partners and create a more sustainable ecosystem of actors working on social justice issues.
4. **Inclusivity:** Partnerships and collaborations enable a more inclusive approach to addressing social justice issues. By bringing together diverse actors and stakeholders, partnerships can ensure that the voices of marginalised and vulnerable groups are heard, and their needs are considered. For example, the ILO may partner with grassroots organizations representing workers in the informal economy to advocate for their rights and improve their working conditions. By involving these groups in the partnership, the ILO can ensure that their perspectives and experiences are reflected in the solutions developed.



Inclusivity can also help build trust and legitimacy among different actors, leading to more sustained and impactful efforts over time.

5. **Sustainability:** Partnerships and collaborations can help ensure the sustainability of efforts to achieve social justice and decent work. By bringing together different actors with different skills and expertise, partnerships can create more comprehensive and long-lasting solutions that can continue to have an impact even after the partnership has ended. For example, the ILO may partner with universities and research institutions to conduct long-term research on social justice and decent work issues. By involving these partners, the ILO can ensure that the research is rigorous and evidence-based, and that the findings are widely disseminated and used to inform policy and practice. Sustainability can also help build a culture of collaboration and partnership among different actors, leading to more sustained and impactful efforts over time.

Key statements from ILC on Social justice

- The capacity of the ILO to promote social justice relies on collaborative efforts involving governments, employers' organizations, and workers' organizations to shape policy and establish national and global priorities.
- The Centenary Declaration emphasizes the ILO's enduring mandate for social justice and calls for a human-centred approach to the future of work that prioritizes workers' rights and the well-being of all individuals in economic, social, and environmental policies.
- Decent work is crucial for sustainable development, but numerous competing priorities and trade-offs hinder progress.
- The Global Coalition for Social Justice offers an opportunity to strengthen tripartism and social dialogue within a networked multilateral system.
- The Global Coalition can advance social justice and sustainable development by fostering international multilateral and multistakeholder cooperation.
- The Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions aligns with the objectives of the Global Coalition, promoting social justice in developing countries through policy integration and international policy coherence.
- The Coalition aims to be a leading political platform for accelerating progress on social justice in preparation for the World Social Summit proposed for 2025, ensuring the imperative of social justice is firmly embedded in future action plans.



Key statements on Social Justice in the 2023 GB

- The IFC is committed to the poorest and most fragile countries, and has a commitment to these countries, which brings it closer to the ILO - ILO Director General
- Trade unions can enhance representation through the accelerator's capacity to mobilize resources and support initiatives, promoting global social justice and inclusive development through voluntary contributions and South-South cooperation - Ms Amal EL AMRI - Worker spokesperson (Morocco)
- Development cooperation follows the ILO's tripartite approach, involving constituent priorities, social dialogue, and integration. Stakeholder involvement and consultation are essential for successful strategies and for promoting social justice - Mr KaizerMoyane – Employers Representative (South Africa)
- Positive outcomes have been achieved across all four pillars, but significant strides are needed to realize the strategy's objectives. Progress indicators, social dialogue, and sustainable support are crucial. Emphasizing child labour and forced labour, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and South-South cooperation are essential - Ms. Maria Westman-Clement – EU Representative (Sweden)
- Progress in Durban action on child labour and the South-South cooperation framework is appreciated. However, more details on America's programs' parameters are needed for effective monitoring and evaluation - Ms. Maria Fernanda Forero - GRULAC Representative (Colombia)
- South-South cooperation improves decent work through training and experience sharing. However, prioritizing employment, social protection, skills development, and occupational health and safety is crucial for developing countries' socio-economic development. -Mr. Si Gao – ASPAG Representative (China)
- Development cooperation is crucial for the International Labour Organization (ILO) to achieve decent work outcomes and promote social justice, social protection, and enterprise development, ensuring workers' well-being and rights worldwide. Mr. Utoni Nujoma -Representing Africa (Namibia)
- ILO must strengthen the Turin training centre and emphasize South-South cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region for capacity building and technical strategies. Mr. Muhammad Arif Hidayat (Indonesia)
- Brazil is committed to enhancing South-South cooperation within the ILO and establish partnerships with external parties like G-20, BRICS, and IBSA. Over the years, Brazil has contributed over US\$30

Emerging Partners and Social Justice

The International Labour Organization (ILO) recognizes the significance of "Emerging Partners" in the global economy. These partners are countries that have experienced remarkable economic growth and development, establishing themselves as significant players. They typically include middle-income countries such as Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and South Africa.

Understanding the pivotal role of emerging partners in the world of work, the ILO actively engages with them to promote decent work, social justice, and inclusive economic growth. It supports these countries in addressing critical issues like inequality, informality, youth employment, and social protection. Collaboration with emerging partners is vital for implementing international labour standards and ensuring decent work opportunities for all.



As the global economy evolves, new economic powers emerge, often in the form of middle-income countries. These nations encounter fresh labour rights, working conditions, and social protection challenges. The ILO recognizes the importance of engaging with emerging partners to address these issues and foster decent work for everyone. These countries are key stakeholders in promoting sustainable economic growth and social progress.

The ILO employs various strategies to collaborate with emerging partners, including providing technical assistance, facilitating knowledge and expertise sharing, and engaging in joint projects and initiatives. An essential focus is promoting social dialogue, where employers, workers, and government representatives engage in constructive discussions to address labour issues and promote decent work.

Furthermore, the ILO promotes international labour standards in collaboration with emerging partners. This involves advocating for the ratification and implementation of these standards, encompassing freedom of association, child labour, forced labour, and non-discrimination.

The ILO seeks to promote decent work, social justice, and inclusive economic growth by recognizing the significance of engaging with emerging partners. By working together, the ILO and its partners can address the challenges faced in the world of work and contribute to a more equitable and sustainable global economy.

South-South cooperation plays a crucial role in collaboration with emerging partners. It provides a platform for these countries to exchange knowledge, expertise, and best practices. Through South-South cooperation, emerging partners can collectively tackle common labour issues, tailoring contextually relevant and practical solutions based on their development experiences.

In addition, the ILO recognizes the potential of triangular cooperation, which involves partnerships between countries in the Global South, countries in the Global North, and international organizations. Triangular cooperation enables emerging partners to leverage technical expertise, financial resources, and capacity-building support from developed countries and international organizations. This collaboration strengthens their ability to address complex labour challenges and fosters sustainable development.

As a facilitator and enabler of South-South and triangular cooperation, the ILO fosters dialogue, knowledge sharing, and collaboration among emerging partners, developed countries, and international organizations. It promotes the exchange of expertise,



facilitates policy dialogue, and supports partnerships to drive meaningful change in the world of work.

By engaging with emerging partners and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation, the ILO aims to maximise the impact of its interventions, foster inclusive growth, and ensure that decent work and social justice remain at the forefront of global development efforts. This collaborative approach allows for a comprehensive and holistic response to labour market challenges, ultimately contributing to sustainable and equitable outcomes for all.

Importance of Emerging Partners

Emerging partners are important to the International Labour Organization (ILO) because they bring new perspectives, expertise, and resources that can enhance the ILO's work and expand its reach. Emerging partners are often innovative and nimble organizations that can adapt quickly to changing contexts and are therefore well-suited to collaborating with the ILO on new and emerging issues.

Emerging partners can bring various skills, knowledge, and resources to the table, including:

1. **New Perspectives:** Emerging partners often bring new and innovative perspectives to the table, as they may have a different approach to problem-solving or different experiences that can inform the ILO's work. For instance, social enterprises often have a unique approach to business that places a priority on social and environmental impact. By partnering with these countries, the ILO can learn from their approach and apply their insights to promote decent work and social justice. Emerging partners can also bring new and diverse perspectives on social issues that can help the ILO to better understand the challenges and opportunities that exist in different contexts.
2. **South - South Cooperation** - A process whereby two or more developing countries pursue their individual and/or shared national capacity development objectives through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how, and through regional and interregional collective actions, including partnerships involving governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, for their individual and/or mutual benefit within

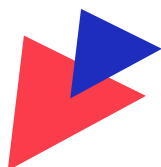


and across regions.⁵ South–South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North–South cooperation. **Triangular cooperation** - A South–South cooperation supported by a “Northern” partner. Triangular cooperation can frequently consist of both a financial contribution from a Northern partner and technical skills provided by a Southern partner, in support of another developing country⁶.

3. **Technical Expertise:** Emerging partners can bring specialised technical knowledge and skills that complement the ILO’s expertise in specific areas. For example, emerging technology companies can provide technical expertise on the use of technology in promoting decent work and social protection, such as the use of digital platforms to connect workers with job opportunities or to provide access to training and education. Similarly, academic institutions can offer research and analysis on emerging issues related to social justice and decent work, such as the impact of emerging technologies on labour markets.
4. **Access to New Networks and Stakeholders:** Emerging partners can provide access to new networks and stakeholders that the ILO may not have reached before. For example, social enterprises often have close ties to local communities and grassroots organizations, providing the ILO with access to new communities and stakeholders. Similarly, emerging technology companies can offer access to new digital platforms and audiences, such as mobile apps that can reach remote or underserved communities.
5. **Resources:** Emerging partners can provide resources such as funding, staff, and equipment to support the ILO’s work. For example, social enterprises and impact investors can provide funding to support innovative approaches to social protection and decent work, such as funding for worker cooperatives or microfinance initiatives. Similarly, technology companies can provide equipment and infrastructure to support the development of new digital platforms that can promote decent work and social protection.
6. **Advocacy:** Emerging partners can leverage their influence to help the ILO achieve its goals. For example, social enterprises can help the ILO promote new solutions

⁵ ILO South–South and triangular cooperation and decent work: Recent developments and future steps. Available at: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_617990.pdf

⁶ Certain cooperation agencies define triangular cooperation as cooperation between three or more developing countries, and/ or multilateral institution (using the concept inter-changeably with “trilateral cooperation”).



and approaches to social protection and decent work, while also mobilising public support for these issues. Similarly, technology companies can help the ILO leverage the power of digital platforms to reach new audiences and influence policy debates. By collaborating with emerging partners, the ILO can amplify its impact and achieve greater outcomes in promoting social justice and decent work globally.

Step-by-step guide for engaging Emerging Partners on social justice and decent work for all.

Step #1: Identify Potential Emerging Partners

- **Geographic Considerations:** Evaluate potential partners' geographic locations to ensure they are present in areas where social justice initiatives are needed.
- **Expertise Assessment:** Examine the expertise of potential partners in fields relevant to social justice, such as labour rights, inequality, or discrimination, to gauge their capacity to contribute effectively.

Step #2: Assess Partners Convergence

- **Alignment with Values:** Assess the alignment between the ILO's mission, and objectives with those of potential partners. Ensure that there is a shared commitment to social justice and labour rights principles to avoid conflicts in the future.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** Involve relevant stakeholders within the ILO, including staff and beneficiaries of social justice initiatives, to gather input on aligning potential partners with the organization's mission.

Step #3: Develop a Partnership Strategy

- **Scope Definition:** Clearly define the scope of potential partnerships, specifying whether they are for short-term projects or long-term alliances. This helps manage expectations and resources effectively.
- **Resource Mobilisation:** Detail strategies for mobilising resources, including funding sources, fundraising campaigns, and potential in-kind contributions.
- **Communication Plan:** Create a comprehensive communication plan outlining how you will engage with partners and stakeholders, share progress, and address any challenges.



- **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:** Develop a robust framework for monitoring and evaluating the Partnership's progress and impact. Define key performance indicators, benchmarks, and reporting mechanisms.

Step #4: Engage in Communication and Outreach

- **Multi-Channel Approach:** Utilise a multi-channel approach to reach potential partners, including face-to-face interactions at conferences and seminars, virtual engagement through webinars, and leveraging the power of social media and email campaigns.
- **Targeted Messaging:** Tailor messages to resonate with the interests and values of potential emerging partners, making it clear how collaboration on social justice initiatives aligns with their areas of development cooperation interest.
- **Feedback Mechanisms:** Implement feedback mechanisms that allow partners to provide input and insights into the Partnership's progress and direction.
- **Online Presence:** Maintain an up-to-date and informative presence on the ILO's website, sharing relevant information about social justice initiatives and partnership opportunities.

Step #5: Formalise Partnerships

- **Agreement Development:** Draft comprehensive partnership agreements outlining roles, responsibilities, objectives, timelines, funding arrangements, and reporting mechanisms.
- **Financial Clarity:** Specify the financial aspects of the Partnership, including budget allocation, funding sources, and financial reporting requirements (if any).

Step #6: Collaborative Projects and Initiatives

- **Project Alignment:** Ensure that collaborative projects/initiatives align with the social justice thematic areas.
- **Progress Tracking:** Implement mechanisms to track and report on project progress, milestones, and achievements. Regularly review and assess project outcomes.
- **Flexibility:** Be open to adjusting the project plans and strategies based on the evolving needs and circumstances of the Partnership and the communities you serve.



Step #7: Capacity Development and Training

- **Needs Assessment:** Conduct a thorough needs assessment to identify the specific capacity-building needs of your emerging partners. This could involve surveys, interviews, or skill assessments.
- **Tailored Training:** Develop and provide training Programs tailored to address the identified capacity gaps. This might include workshops, seminars, online courses, or one-on-one coaching.
- **Technical Assistance:** Offer technical assistance and guidance to enhance partners' ability to contribute effectively to social justice initiatives. This may involve sharing good practices, providing access to resources, or offering mentorship.
- **Feedback Loop:** Create a feedback loop where partners can express their training needs and provide input on the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts. Adjust training programs based on feedback.
- **Continuous Learning:** Promote a culture of constant learning and improvement among partners, encouraging them to build on their skills and expertise over time.

Step #8: Sustainability and Long-Term Engagement

- **Strategic Planning:** Develop a strategic plan for sustaining long-term partnerships. This plan should outline the goals, activities, and resources needed to maintain and grow the Partnership.
- **Mutual Commitment:** Ensure that all partners remain committed to the social justice initiatives over the long term. This may involve periodic reviews of goals and objectives.
- **Impact Assessment:** Regularly assess the impact of the Partnership on social justice initiatives and make necessary adjustments to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness.

Step #9: Monitor and Evaluate

- **Data Collection:** Continuously collect data on the progress and outcomes of partnerships and collaborative efforts (both qualitative and quantitative data).
- **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):** Define KPIs to measure the Partnership's success, such as reaching specific milestones, achieving targets, or improving social justice indicators.



- **Impact Assessment:** Evaluate the impact of collaborative projects on the intended beneficiaries and communities. Assess whether the Partnership is making a positive difference.
- **Reporting and Transparency:** Share monitoring and evaluation results with partners and stakeholders, demonstrating accountability and fostering a culture of learning and improvement

Step #10: Document and Share SSTC (South-South and Triangular Cooperation) Good Practices

- **Documentation:** Systematically document your partnerships' successful strategies, lessons learned, and good practices. This documentation can include written reports, case studies, success stories, and even video testimonials.
- **Knowledge Sharing with Partners:** Share the documented good practices and lessons learned with current and potential partners.
- **Peer Learning:** Facilitate peer learning among different partners and stakeholders. Encourage them to exchange experiences and strategies for addressing social justice challenges.

Step #11: Adapt and Evolve

- **Environmental Scanning:** Monitor the social justice landscape continuously and stay informed about emerging challenges, trends, and opportunities (includes keeping up with legislative changes, societal shifts, and economic developments).
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Engage with key stakeholders, including partners, beneficiaries, and experts, to gather diverse perspectives on evolving issues in the field of social justice.
- **Innovation and Experimentation:** Encourage innovation and experimentation within your partnerships. Pilot new approaches and technologies to achieve social justice goals more effectively.



Summary: Step-by-step guide for engaging Emerging Partners on social justice and decent work for all.



Engagement Metrics

Table 1: Groups

Group	Areas of Interest in P&B	Coalitions focus areas
Asia and Pacific group (ASPAG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transition to the formal economy and development cooperation activities. ● Skills and lifelong learning ● Gender equality, and just transition ● Social and employment protection. ● Effective social dialogue ● Innovation practices in research, knowledge-sharing, and training 	Addressing issues of inequality, discrimination, and exclusion, along with focus on fostering just transitions and strengthening the social dimension of trade and investment.
Africa Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knowledge-sharing and capacity-building ● skills and lifelong learning ● Social protection ● strengthening labour administrations and labour inspections ● Creation of decent work in the rural economy. ● protection of rights at work for all workers ● Universal social protection systems 	Expansion of opportunities for meaningful, voluntary employment, addressing issues of inequality, discrimination, and exclusion by ensuring labour rights is intrinsically linked with human rights while dismantling systemic inequalities and barriers for a more equitable future.



Asia Pacific Group (ASPAG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective social dialogue ● skills and lifelong learning systems ● decent work and productivity growth ● sustainable social protection systems ● transition to the formal economy and gender equality ● innovative practices in research, knowledge-sharing ● geographical and gender diversity ● employment and decent work ● diversity and gender equality ● knowledge management and innovation 	<p>Providing protection and cultivating resilience, while simultaneously expanding opportunities for meaningful, self-determined employment by tackling issues of inequality, discrimination, and exclusion.</p>
Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● initiative against child labour ● social dialogue and gender equality ● just transitions. ● skills and lifelong learning ● inclusion of people with disabilities ● green and digital economies ● rights of migrant workers ● universal social protection systems ● preventing sexual harassment ● combating all forms of discrimination in the workplace 	<p>Recognizing labour rights within the framework of human rights to preserve human dignity and fulfil fundamental needs, while simultaneously broadening access to meaningful employment and combating inequality, discrimination, and exclusion.</p>



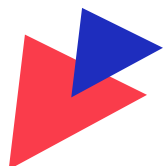
Table 2: Countries

Country	Thematic areas of focus ⁷						Initiatives linked to social justice and SSTC
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Algeria	Providing training for government officials on human rights issues and promoting access to justice.	Giving support for social protection, promoting access to education and healthcare, programs.	Promoting access to education and economic opportunities for women.	Addressing gender-based violence and work towards the inclusion of marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities and refugees.	Promoting sustainable development projects, addressing pollution and environmental degradation, and promoting access to clean water and air.		Program of South-South Cooperation for the African countries in the domain of social dialogue and social protection South-South Cooperation Program for African Countries in the Fields of Social Dialogue and Social Protection
Argentina	Advocating for truth, justice, and compensation for victims of human rights violations, while bolstering initiatives aimed at averting future transgressions of human rights.	Promoting increased participation of Indigenous peoples in decision-making processes.	Availing education and vocational training opportunities, as well as promoting initiatives that foster entrepreneurship and development projects led by young people.	Championing women's participation in politics and decision-making processes while combatting gender-based violence. Putting in place policies that promote the integration of migrants into society.	Supporting sustainable development projects, addressing issues of pollution and environmental degradation, and advocating for equitable access to clean air and water.	Establishing a robust social protection system that extends assistance to marginalized communities, including initiatives such as the Universal Child Allowance.	Universal maternity protection Universal social protection for children Dilemmas de la protección social Frente a la Desaceleración económica
Brazil	Promoting affirmative	Advocating for sustainable	Extending assistance to public health		Advocating for access to education and	Supporting policies that	Inequality and social justice on the agenda of talks between ILO

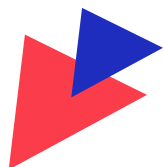
⁷1. Realizing labour rights as human rights, ensuring human dignity, and meeting basic needs; 2. Providing protection and building resilience; 3. Expanding productive and freely chosen employment; 4. Addressing inequality, discrimination, and exclusion; 5. Strengthening just transitions and the social dimension of trade and investment; 6. Reinforcing institutions of social dialogue



	action policies in education and employment, supporting organizations that promote Afro-Brazilian culture,	development practices, tackling issues of deforestation and climate change, and providing support to Indigenous communities and traditional peoples residing in the Amazon region.	programs, promoting equitable access to medicines and medical technologies, and tackling disparities in healthcare provision.		healthcare, while also addressing concerns like child labour and human trafficking. Fostering sustainable development and promoting environmental justice.	safeguard the rights and dignity of migrant workers.	Director-General and Brazil's President Combating Forced Labour in Brazil Brazil's development cooperation priorities Social protection, social dialogues, and decent work agenda
China	Advocating for the rights of individuals with disabilities, which includes facilitating access to education, employment, and healthcare.	Promoting sustainable development practices, implementing environmental regulations, and supporting green technologies.	Tackling the socio-economic causes of the digital divide, and advocating for education and job training programs, while implementing policies aimed at reducing poverty.	Promoting women's education and employment opportunities,	Enhancing access to clean water and sanitation and bridging the rural-urban gap. Promoting green and low-carbon development practices, improving living conditions for urban residents, and addressing disparities between urban and rural areas.	Promoting workers' participation in decision-making processes and supporting labour unions and worker-led initiatives.	Improving China's Institutional Capacity towards Universal Social Protection China ratifies the two ILO Fundamental Conventions on forced labour China and ILO sign partnership agreement to promote South-South Cooperation Effects of digitalization on the human centricity of social security administration and services
Colombia	Advocating for access to justice, while also addressing issues of violence against	Advocating for education and job training programs, while implementing	Providing support to small businesses and entrepreneurs.	Supporting the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers and promoting disability-inclusive policies and practices.	Promoting sustainable development practices, implementing environmental regulations, and	Promoting social justice both domestically and internationally	Colombian President to ILO: Peace is only possible with social justice Collective agreement on a Bio Security Protocol against COVID-



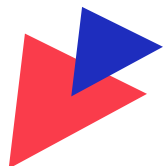
	women and children. Protecting the rights of Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.	policies aimed at reducing poverty.			supporting green technologies.		19 in Colombia's banana plantations Develop social dialogue institutions and mechanisms that promote and advocate the realization of core labour rights in Colombia - Project Advancing gender equality in Colombia's dairy and construction industries Protecting people through the "Employment Mission" in Colombia Sustainable supply chains to build back better - Coffee in Colombia
India	Promoting fair wages and improving working conditions, while addressing issues related to workers' rights and safety. Addressing disparities related to gender, disability, and socio-economic status.	Improving access to education and employment opportunities, while addressing social and cultural barriers that contribute to caste-based discrimination.	Promoting economic growth and development, while providing support for small businesses and entrepreneurship.	Implementing laws and policies to protect women's rights, promoting women's empowerment and education, and addressing gender-based discrimination and violence.	Promoting sustainable development practices, investing in renewable energy, and addressing issues related to air and water pollution.	Improving working conditions, and addressing issues related to workers' rights and safety.	India's New Agenda for Social Justice. India, the ILO, and the Quest for Social Justice since 1919 Social justice is fundamental for transforming the youth population into a skilled workforce



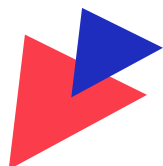
Indonesia	Promoting accountability and transparency in government, and addressing issues related to violence against women and minority groups.	Improving access to education and employment opportunities, and addressing issues related to discrimination and stigma.	Promoting economic growth and development and supporting entrepreneurship and small businesses.	Promoting social equity by addressing issues related to gender, disability, and socio-economic disparities, while empowering women through improved access to education and economic opportunities.	Investing in renewable energy, and addressing issues related to deforestation and biodiversity loss.		Adaptive Social Protection Forum: Social Insurance and Climate Change in Indonesia Financing small businesses in Indonesia: challenges and opportunities Renewed social justice for a human-centred recovery Improving Workers' Rights in Rural Sectors of Indonesia with a focus on Women ILO facilitates just transition dialogues for energy and textile and garment industries in Indonesia ILO promotes a greater investment in care leaves and services for a more Indonesia's gender equal world of work Promoting and Building Social Protection in Asia (Indonesia - 4th phase)
Kuwait	Addressing issues related to discrimination and marginalisation.	Improving access to education and employment opportunities, and addressing issues		Improving access to education and employment opportunities, and addressing issues	Promoting sustainable development practices that protect the environment while also promoting social	Promoting access to justice for all individuals.	Kuwait ILO Cooperation



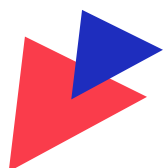
	Promoting policies and programs that protect the rights of immigrants,	related to discrimination and stigma		related to gender-based violence and discrimination.	and economic development.		Kuwait pledges further funds to support decent work in the Occupied Palestinian Territories Cooperating out of Isolation: The Case of Migrant Domestic Workers in Lebanon, Jordan, and Kuwait Kuwait and ILO sign the country's first Decent Work Programme The ILO helps re-energize the Migrant Workers Office at the Kuwait Trade Union Federation Decent Work Country Programme for Kuwait 2018-2020
Mexico	Taking measures to combat labour exploitation and discrimination, and promoting social and economic empowerment for workers	Promoting social and economic empowerment for individuals with disabilities by addressing issues related to accessibility and inclusion.		Addressing discrimination and inequality, including issues related to gender-based violence and harassment, and promoting social and economic empowerment for women.	Encouraging sustainable development practices that foster both social and economic development while safeguarding the environment.	Providing social safety nets and support for vulnerable populations.	Mexico ratifies ILO Convention on Violence and Harassment Trade agreements and decent work in Mexico: the case of the automotive and textile industries
Panama	Taking action to combat discrimination and holding perpetrators accountable for	Advocating for inclusive economic growth that benefits all members of society, while also	Implementing programs for social protection, such as unemployment insurance and social security.	Promoting equal pay and employment opportunities for women and ensuring that women have	Promoting policies and programs that address environmental inequality, such as clean air and water, protecting natural	Enhancing access to technology and information	Panama ratifies ILO Convention on Violence and Harassment



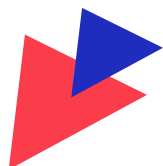
	human rights violations	expanding access to essential social services such as healthcare and education		access to health care and education.	resources, and sustainable development.	can improve social justice.	Panama Declaration for the ILO Centenary: The future of work in the Americas State of skills in Panama Panama and the ILO Panamanian firms advance towards gender equality
South Africa	Addressing systemic racism, and promoting equal opportunities for all South Africans,	Ensuring access to education, employment, healthcare, and other basic rights and services.		Preventing and responding to gender-based violence, as well as providing support and resources for survivors.	Promoting sustainable development and reducing environmental harms that disproportionately affect vulnerable communities.	promoting fair labour practices, safe working conditions, and protecting workers from discrimination and exploitation.	ILO Director-General urges greater social justice on first official visit to South Africa High level panel on Migrant workers' contribution to the development of the African continent South Africa's social and solidarity economy Realising a New Era of Social Justice through Decent Work: Success Stories from Africa
Turkey	Ensuring equality, protecting minority rights, and establishing a fair and impartial justice system that	Promoting economic growth and job creation, increasing access to social safety nets and basic services, and	Promoting integration and social inclusion and protecting refugees from discrimination and exploitation.	Advancing gender equality by preventing violence against women and improving women's access to healthcare and education.	Supporting initiatives that promote sustainable development, while also protecting the environment and natural resources.		ILO and IBB join forces for social justice and decent work in Istanbul ILO Turkey Office renews its call for Ratification of Violence and Harassment Convention (C190)



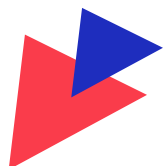
	safeguards human rights.	reducing income inequality.					Policy areas -ILO Turkey More and Better Jobs for Women: Women's Empowerment through Decent Work in Turkey
Kenya	Policies have been put in place by the government to enhance accessibility to legal aid and ensure a just and impartial judicial system.	The government has implemented policies to enhance access to clean water and sanitation, with a particular focus on rural areas and informal settlements.	Programs have been designed to provide a social safety net, stimulate job creation, and support small and medium-sized enterprises	The government has implemented policies to address gender-based violence, support women's leadership, and improve women's access to healthcare services.	The government has taken steps to advance environmental justice and promote sustainable development, including the adoption of a national climate change action plan and the implementation of initiatives to encourage the use of renewable energy and sustainable agricultural practices.		Extending Micro Finance Services to Refugees and Host Communities in Kenya All Hands in Kenya: Advancing Labour Standards Through Cooperative Action Social dialogue promotes decent work in Kenya's digital economy ILO PROSPECTS in Kenya
Central Africa Republic	The government and international organizations have worked together to improve the justice system, increase access to legal services, and uphold the rule of law.	Various policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty and promoting economic growth have been implemented, including investment in key sectors such as agriculture, education, and healthcare.		Efforts have been made by the government and civil society organizations to promote disability rights and inclusion, as well as gender equality and women's rights.	Various measures have been taken to promote sustainable development and environmental justice, including investments in renewable energy, conservation, and climate adaptation.	The government and international organizations have implemented policies and programs aimed at improving healthcare access and quality for all	State of skills in CAR Enabling Environment for Sustainable Enterprises in Central African Republic Évaluation de l'environnement favorable aux entreprises durables en République Centrafricaine



						citizens, demonstrating their commitment to this critical issue.	
Lebanon	The government tackles violence against women, exploitation of children through labour, and other forms of human rights abuses.		Efforts have been made to enhance access to education and training, as well as to promote entrepreneurship, particularly among disadvantaged communities."	Access to employment, education, and social services have been promoted, without discrimination based on factors such as gender, ethnicity, or religious identity.	The government is tackling problems related to pollution, waste disposal, and ensuring access to clean air and water.		Labour Governance in Lebanon ILO's engagement on Social Protection Reform in Lebanon Towards a Rights-Based Social Protection System for Lebanon The Labyrinth of justice: Migrant domestic workers before Lebanon's courts Support the establishment of social protection fund and universal health coverage in Lebanon Support to Palestine refugees in Lebanon Tackling child labour among Syrian refugees and their host communities in Jordan and Lebanon Supporting National Action to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon



<p>Barbados</p>	<p>Efforts have been made to prevent abuse and exploitation by implementing policies and programs, as well as providing support services to those who have been affected.</p>	<p>Ensuring equitable access to healthcare services is a crucial aspect of advancing social justice in the country.</p>		<p>Women's access to education and employment opportunities has been a key area of focus in addressing gender inequality and promoting social justice.</p>	<p>Efforts are being made to address environmental issues and promoting sustainable development</p>	<p>Barbados strengthens capacity for social protection reform through UN Joint SDG Fund / ILO training</p> <p>Barbados becomes the 2nd Caribbean country to ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention (C190)</p> <p>Social protection expenditure review, Barbados</p> <p>Employability Project (Barbados)</p> <p>Universal Adaptive Social Protection to Enhance Resilience and Acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eastern Caribbean</p>
<p>Cabo Verde</p>	<p>Efforts are being made to promote human rights and uphold the rule of law, including addressing issues such as corruption and impunity.</p>	<p>The government and other partners have developed programs to foster economic growth and generate employment opportunities.</p>		<p>Efforts have been made to promote gender equality through the implementation of policies and programs, including improving access to services such as healthcare and education for women and girls.</p>	<p>Environmental justice and sustainable are being promoted to ensure communities are protected from environmental degradation and benefit from the sustainable use of natural resources,</p>	<p>Occupational safety and health country profile: Cabo Verde</p> <p>Women entrepreneurs in Cape Verde receive support for growing and formalizing their businesses</p> <p>Cape Verde: How social protection can help the elderly</p>



Success Stories

Brazil

Promoting decent work in cotton producing countries in Africa and Latin America (2014-2024): Brazilian funded

South-South cooperation for the promotion of decent work in five cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America is an umbrella project which aims to promote decent work through the systematisation, sharing and adaptation of Brazilian experiences. To this effect, the Government of Brazil and the ILO have organised prospecting missions, executing, and monitoring South-South Trilateral technical cooperation activities, which are being implemented as defined in country-projects formulated in partnership with the cooperating countries. The main results of the project include: a) massive campaigns to end child labour in Paraguay, focusing on agriculture, and in Peru, on occupational health and safety; ii) the creation of a Mobile Group to Combat Child Labour in Mali; (iii) a new statute and strategy for the National Forum of Cotton Producers (FONPA) in Mozambique; and (iv) a new national project related to cotton production under development in Tanzania. These actions are aligned with country development strategies and integrated with South-South cooperation initiatives between the Brazilian Government and other nations. This is one of the largest South-South Cooperation projects, with a budget of US\$ 8.0 million.

Strengthening strategies to prevent and eradicate child labour, slave labour and trafficking in persons (2022-25) in Latin America and the Caribbean

The project promotes the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work in the Latin American and Caribbean, and encourage collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development of Brazil. Through a pilot test being carried out in Brazil, the country's knowledge of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking will be expanded to enhance the responsiveness of social assistance policies, considering the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This knowledge will be disseminated through the Latin American and Caribbean Free of Child Labour Regional Initiative by sharing best practices and successful case studies. It also intends to form a South-South child protection network focused on borders.



Brazil-India Cooperation on Social Protection (2022-2023)

India and Brazil, members of the BRICS group, are two leading emerging economies in their regions. Concerning the landscape of social protection, Brazil has an advanced social protection system that includes universal health protection and the ratification of C102 in 2009. This SSC provides an opportunity for India to learn more about some good practices on social protection in Brazil, especially in the topic of income redistribution through public financing mechanisms. India's large population would benefit greatly, especially in this moment of strong economic growth, from a gradual redesign of its social protection policies/strategies and of its social protection financing mechanisms. As a result of this expanded inter-regional cooperation network, Brazil and India will be able to showcase their successful social protection practices and benefit from good practices in other countries. This initiative is funded by the South-South allocation to the regional budget.

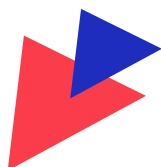
China

Achieving SDGs and ending poverty through Universal Social Protection in Cambodia and Pakistan (2018-2021)

With a contribution of \$ 746,014, the project helped develop a comprehensive overview of the best practices, tools, and communication mechanisms for good governance in the social protection systems and floors; and assisting countries to achieve the SDGs and contributing to efforts to eradicate poverty. The project was jointly implemented by UN DESA and the ILO in the framework of ILO's Global Flagship Programme for Social Protection Floors. The project strengthened the capacity of the national entities responsible for social protection in Cambodia to formulate and implement social security schemes; enhanced the capacity of the national entities responsible for social protection in Pakistan to coordinate the existing social security schemes and to monitor and evaluate their effectiveness; increased regional and global awareness on the vital important role of governance in extending the coverage of social protection.

South-South Cooperation to Enhance the Institutional Capacities of Trade Unions in Asia and the Pacific (2019-2023)

Thanks to US\$ 1 million in support from All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU), the project is building and enhancing the core capacities of trade unions and workers'



organizations in the Asia and Pacific region to effectively participate and act on issues of common interest to support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, define and undertake strategies to build the future of work: and influence policy agendas on social, economic, and environmental issues. The project delivered five virtual training programmes in 2021-2022. A total of 189 trade union officials participated in these training sessions. An online learning platform is currently being developed to create an inventory of training material generated by the project, and to offer a dedicated online space for trade unions in the region to collaborate and exchange experiences with one another. Also, a Training of online Trainer's course was organised for 25, carefully selected trade union educators from the region focusing on improving their capacities.

China and the ILO sign an agreement to promote South-South Cooperation

On 7 December 2022, during the Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting in Singapore, the ILO and the MOHRSS signed a MoU promoting the GDI with a focus on South-South Cooperation. It promotes SSTC as a means of undertaking development cooperation with partner countries. The partnership supports the implementation of the Decent Work Agenda with a focus on high-quality employment, public employment services and entrepreneurship development – which are critical themes for the ILO's Global Social Justice Coalition and the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions. This new South-South Cooperation agreement includes an initial contribution of US\$1 million.

Challenges for Emerging Partners' Engagement in SSTC

There are numerous global challenges to social justice, encompassing various issues that impact equality, fairness, and human rights within societies worldwide. They include the following:

1. **Inequality and Poverty:** Persistent economic and social inequalities significantly challenge social justice. Disparities in income, wealth, education, and access to essential services such as healthcare and housing contribute to social exclusion and perpetuate poverty. Addressing inequality requires policies that promote inclusive growth, equitable distribution of resources, and social protection systems.
2. **Discrimination and Marginalisation:** Discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, religion, disability, and sexual orientation remains a significant challenge to social justice. Many individuals and groups face marginalisation,



exclusion, and unequal treatment, limiting their opportunities for decent work and social participation. Eliminating discrimination and promoting diversity and inclusion are crucial for achieving social justice.

3. **Informal Economy:** The informal economy, which includes workers in vulnerable employment without legal protection or social security coverage, challenges social justice. Informal workers often need access to decent working conditions, fair wages, and social protection benefits. Promoting formalisation, supporting informal workers, and extending social protection coverage is essential for social justice.
4. **Forced Labour and Human Trafficking:** The existence of forced labour and human trafficking is a grave violation of human rights and a barrier to social justice. Millions of people are trapped in exploitative and abusive working conditions, often in sectors such as agriculture, construction, and domestic work. Combating forced labour and human trafficking requires comprehensive legal frameworks, effective law enforcement, and international cooperation.
5. **Child Labour:** Child labour remains a significant challenge to social justice, depriving children of their rights, education, and healthy childhood. Millions of children are engaged in hazardous work, denying them opportunities for development, and perpetuating intergenerational poverty. Eradicating child labour requires a multi-faceted approach, including education, social protection, and enforcement of child labour laws.
6. **Informing and Empowering Workers:** Promoting social justice necessitates empowering workers and protecting their rights. Many workers face challenges in organising, collective bargaining, and accessing social protection. Strengthening workers' rights, promoting freedom of association, and providing access to information and education empower workers to participate in decision-making processes and advocate for their rights.
7. **Globalisation and Labour Migration:** Globalisation and labour migration bring opportunities and challenges to social justice. While migration can provide economic opportunities for individuals and contribute to development, migrant workers often face exploitation, discrimination, and a lack of social protection. Promoting fair migration policies, protecting the rights of migrant workers, and addressing the root causes of migration contribute to social justice.



Addressing these global challenges requires coordinated efforts among governments, social partners, civil society organizations, and international bodies such as the ILO. By promoting inclusive economic growth, decent work, social protection, and respect for human rights, countries can work towards achieving social justice and creating a more equitable and inclusive society.

Opportunities/Roadmap for ILO to Engage with Emerging Partners on Social Justice

1. **Normative Frameworks:** The ILO can continue to develop and promote international labour standards that address social justice issues.
2. **Development Cooperation and Capacity Development:** The ILO has extensive experience providing technical assistance and capacity building to member states. It can collaborate with governments, employers' organizations, and workers' organizations to strengthen their institutional capacities to address social justice challenges. This can be applied through knowledge sharing in countries in the Global South.
3. **Policy Advice can support good practices in the global South:** The ILO can advise member states on social justice issues. Through research, analysis, and sharing of SSTC best practices, the ILO can provide evidence-based recommendations to governments and social partners to address inequality, discrimination, the informal economy, and other social justice challenges. Sharing good practices within the global South can make a difference.
4. **Collaboration and Partnerships with Emerging Partners:** The ILO can foster collaboration and partnerships with other international organizations, governments, social partners, and civil society organizations from Emerging Partners, as well as traditional partners. This is the case of the engagement with BRICS, G20, G77, etc. By working together, these stakeholders can leverage their strengths, share knowledge and resources, and develop joint SSTC initiatives to address social justice challenges more effectively in the global south.
5. **Research and Data:** The ILO can conduct research and data collection on social justice issues, providing valuable insights into the nature and extent of these challenges. By generating evidence, the ILO can support evidence-based policymaking, monitor progress, and inform the design and evaluation of interventions promoting social justice.



6. **Tripartism and Social Dialogue:** The ILO's tripartite structure, which brings together governments, employers, and workers, provides a unique platform for fostering social dialogue. By facilitating dialogue and collaboration among these stakeholders, the ILO can promote consensus-building and the development of inclusive policies that address social justice challenges.
7. **South-South and Triangular Cooperation:** The ILO can facilitate South-South cooperation, enabling countries to share experiences, knowledge, and best practices in addressing social justice challenges. This can involve the exchange of successful policy interventions, capacity-building initiatives, and peer-to-peer learning, strengthening the collective response to social justice issues.

By leveraging these opportunities, the ILO can advance social justice globally, supporting member states to promote equality, dignity, and decent work for all.

