SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

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Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: BRICS Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work Country Studies: Brazil, China & South Africa

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Brazil, China and South Africa

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South-South	The initiative aims to document and promote policies, programmes and practices	
Objective (s)	that strengthen the nexus between productivity growth and decent work in BRICS	
	countries. It responds to the shared challenge of boosting inclusive, sustainable	
	economic growth while ensuring quality jobs, better working conditions, and	
	social justice. By developing a knowledge base and policy recommendations, the	
	initiative supports BRICS in designing systemic approaches that integrate	
	macroeconomic, sectoral and enterprise-level drivers of productivity and decent	
	work.	
South-South	The BRICS Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work initiative is a joint effort	
Cooperation	led by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and BRICS labour ministries	
between	to strengthen the link between productivity and decent work through research,	
institutions	dialogue, and peer learning.	
and countries	It builds on the outcomes of the 9th BRICS Labour and Employment Ministers'	
to achieve the	Meeting (Durban, 2023), where the ministers endorsed a platform for South—	
objectives	South cooperation on productivity and decent work, and on Brazil's 2025 BRICS	
objectives	Presidency theme, "Strengthening Global South Cooperation for Inclusive and	
	Sustainable Governance."	
	The initiative mobilizes research teams from Brazil, China, and South Africa, each	
	mapping their national productivity ecosystems—policies, institutions, and	
	practices—to identify how inclusive productivity growth can be aligned with	
	social justice and sustainable development.	
Effectiveness	The studies take a common Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work lens to	
of the South-	enable comparative learning across the BRICS. This horizontal approach allows	
South / peer	for wider participation of multiple stakeholders—governments, employers,	
learning	workers, academia—at macro, meso, and micro levels. Peer-to-peer engagement	
methodological	occurs through shared methodologies, national consultations, and a high-level	
approach	BRICS seminar for exchanging findings and best practices. The process enhances	
арргоасп	collective ownership and reinforces South-South learning by embedding national	
	realities into a common analytical framework.	
Innovation	The initiative introduces a systemic, ecosystem-based approach that integrates	
Illiovation	productivity and decent work across three levels: enterprise, sector, and	
	macroeconomic policy. It is innovative in linking productivity growth with social	
	dialogue, labour standards, and structural transformation, rather than treating them	
	separately. By combining research with policy dialogue, it generates actionable	
	recommendations tailored to each country while allowing cross-country	
	comparability. The approach emphasizes inclusiveness, coherence between	
	economic and social policies, and the use of productivity data for evidence-based	
	reforms.	
South-South	Sustainability is ensured through institutional ownership by BRICS governments	
Sustainability	and research institutions, alignment with national priorities, and embedding in the	
Sustamaniity	emerging BRICS Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work Platform. The	
	platform will continue knowledge-sharing beyond the studies, supporting ongoing	
	peer learning, policy coherence, and dialogue among social partners. The integration of research findings into RPICS Labour and Employment Ministers'	
	integration of research findings into BRICS Labour and Employment Ministers'	
	processes will strengthen political commitment. Prozil's study shows that productivity growth is constrained by informality.	
	Brazil's study shows that productivity growth is constrained by informality,	
	uneven technological adoption, and regional inequality. Yet, the country's	

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	National Productivity and Competitiveness Council, along with digitalization
	strategies and skills training for MSMEs, has shown progress. The study
	highlights social dialogue, industrial policy coherence, and green jobs initiatives
	as key levers for inclusive productivity growth.
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	China's research focuses on the transition from quantity-driven to quality-driven
	growth. The country's success in combining technological upgrading, human
	capital investment, and industrial diversification offers valuable lessons for other
	BRICS. However, challenges remain in addressing labour market segmentation
	and ensuring that productivity gains translate into higher job quality and social
	protection.
	South Africa's report identifies persistent productivity and employment
	challenges linked to inequality, infrastructure deficits, and skills mismatches.
	Despite this, its strong institutional and legal frameworks—such as the Labour
	Relations Act, National Development Plan, and social dialogue mechanisms—
	provide a solid foundation. The study emphasizes coordinated action among
	government, employers, and workers to implement productivity-enhancing and
	job-creating reforms through South—South partnerships.
	Across all three countries, findings underline that productivity and decent work
	must evolve together—requiring ecosystem-wide approaches that integrate
	economic, social, and technological dimensions. The studies provide evidence-
	based recommendations and a comparative framework for peer learning under the
C41- C41-	emerging BRICS Productivity Ecosystems Platform.
South-South	The approach is adaptable to other regional or national contexts, especially the
Adaptability	rest BRICS members, where productivity and decent work are central to
	development goals. Its flexible, demand-driven methodology—identifying trends,
	analysing barriers, and co-designing policy solutions—allows adaptation across
	different economies. Conditions for transferability include strong stakeholder
	engagement, government commitment, functioning social dialogue, and reliable
	productivity data systems. The ecosystem lens ensures that lessons learned in
	BRICS can be tailored and scaled to other regions, including Africa, Latin
	America, and Asia.
South-South	Establishment of the first evidence base on productivity-decent work linkages
Results	across BRICS. 3 country studies (Brazil, China, South Africa) identifying good
	practices and policy recommendations. Strengthened South-South cooperation
	through joint research and dialogue. Preparation for the creation of the BRICS
	Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work Platform as a permanent knowledge-
	sharing mechanism. Strengthened institutional cooperation among labour
	ministries, national research institutions, and the ILO, including peer review
	workshops and policy dialogues. Enhanced capacity for evidence-based
	policymaking, particularly in skills development, MSME productivity, digital
	transformation, and social protection. Contribution to the BRICS Declaration
	(2025) on inclusive and sustainable governance, with productivity ecosystems
	recognized as a strategic pillar for joint action.
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Materials and Web-links





BRICS Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work: Internal Peer Review Workshop – South-South Meeting Point

Decent Work and Productivity in the BRICS: the Case of Brazil – South-South Meeting Point

BRICS Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work Country Studies: an analysis from China – South-South Meeting Point

BRICS & Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work: The Case of South Africa

— South-South Meeting Point