



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

An overview: 2011-2013

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I.	Brazilian Cooperation with the ILO : Background	3
	Geographical distribution	4
II.	A strategic partnership for South-South Cooperation: Child Labour and Social Protection	4
A.	Progress in the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour through South-South Cooperation	4
	(a) Bolivia.....	5
	(b) Paraguay	6
	(c) Ecuador	7
	(d) MERCOSUR	7
	(e) East Timor	8
	(f) Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP)	8
	(g) Tanzania.....	9
	(h) Haiti.....	10
B.	The Extension of Social Protection	10
C.	Mainstreaming the Decent Work Agenda: a sectoral approach.....	12
D.	Forced Labour and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (USA-Brazil-Peru)	12
III.	A Strategic Alliance for South-South Cooperation: Employers and Employees.....	14
A:	CINTERFOR and the South-South Cooperation Network for the development of vocational training	14
	i. National Industrial Apprenticeships Service (SENAI)	14
	ii. National Commercial Apprenticeship Service (SENAC)	14
	iii. Cooperation between Brazil, Peru and Germany: Centre for Environmental Technologies .	15
B.	Global Labour University (GLU)	15
C.	The Cooperation Institute of the Central Workers Union Confederation (CUT).....	16
IV.	Innovative Forms of Cooperation and New Programmes on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Brazil.....	17
A.	Innovative Forms of Cooperation (South-South-North)	17
	Activities in the context of the project document with USDOL (PALOP)	17
B.	Future activities in the context of the Brazilian contribution to the ILO Strategy for South-South cooperation	18
	i. Visit by the delegations of India, Jordan and United Republic of Tanzania to Brazil to exchange experience on the elimination of child labour.....	18
	ii. III Conference on Child Labour (October 2013): Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation	19
	iii. Decent Work in Food Markets.....	20
	iv. Decent Work in the FIFA World Cup Brazil 2014	21
	v. Programmes that combine social protection and payment for environmental services	21

I. BRAZILIAN COOPERATION WITH THE ILO : BACKGROUND

In December 2007 and in March 2008, two Memoranda of Understanding¹ were signed on South-South Cooperation (SSC). The first addressed the prevention and elimination of child labour, and the second the promotion of social protection in several regions with special focus on the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (PALOP). The Memoranda expressed the commitment of the ILO and the Government of Brazil, and outlined the need for technical cooperation between developing countries, as well as for support to financial resources mobilization to enable such cooperation.

The most overarching framework agreement was signed in March 2009 – the “*Complementary Adjustment to the Basic Agreement on Technical Cooperation with Latin American and African countries for the implementation of the ILO-Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation*”.

Following this Complementary Adjustment, Brazil has prioritized the development of cooperation programmes related to fundamental principles and labour laws. Currently, there are four approved programmes of South-South cooperation in the following areas: prevention and elimination of child labour, promotion of social security, elimination of forced labour, and the promotion of green jobs and strengthening the unions. Of the programmes mentioned above, the ones which were actually implemented are the partnership programmes regarding the elimination of child labour and the promotion of social security, while the others are on standby due to financial constraints which emerged in 2010. In the framework of these programmes, nine projects were approved in the area of child labour as well as three projects in the area of social security.

After the adoption of the **ILO Strategy on South-South and Triangular cooperation**² (SSTC) by the Governing Body, the indicators for such cooperation were defined and approved in November 2012. The strategy mentions the role of Brazil as fundamental for structuring the ILO’s mechanisms in this area. Additionally, it also establishes the following outcomes: 1) The ILO has greater institutional awareness and capacity to identify and implement SSTC, with a view to establishing and implementing an initiative on SSTC; 2) The Decent Work Agenda is advanced through SSTC with the engagement of an increasing number of governments, social partners, UN agencies and non-state actors.

The strategy adopted by the ILO Governing Body reaffirms the importance of the IBSA group (India, Brazil and South Africa) that signed in 2010 a Declaration of Intent with the ILO concerning South-South cooperation in the field of Decent Work. In June 2012, the IBSA Ministers of Labour adopted another declaration in the field of decent work, with the aim of promoting dialogue between the three countries in the areas of horizontal cooperation during the International Labour Conference. On this occasion, and as follow-up to the IBSA meeting hosted by India in March 2012, the labour ministries of the three countries agreed to create a detailed action plan to implement the 2010 Declaration in the areas of social protection, youth employment, training, and public employment programmes.

¹ Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labour Organization and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the Establishment of the Initiative for South-South Cooperation in the Combat against Child Labour. Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labour Organization and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for Technical Cooperation on the Creation and Exchange of Knowledge, Information and Experiences in the Field of Social Security.

²

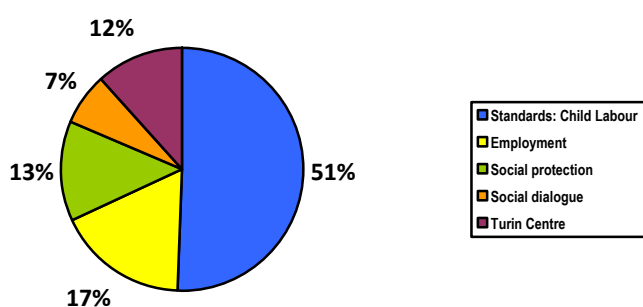
22/03/2012 (http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_172577.pdf).

Geographical distribution

In terms of geography, Brazil-ILO cooperation through SSC mainly concerns Latin America, Africa and Asia:³

- Latin America and the Caribbean: Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador and Haiti, as well as MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay).
- Africa: South Africa (under the IBSA framework), PALOP (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe), Tanzania and Nigeria.
- Asia: India (under the IBSA framework), East Timor and Palestine.

In the period 2005-2013, USD\$ 13 million were approved under the ILO's four Strategic Objectives:



II. A STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION: CHILD LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

A. Progress in the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour through South-South Cooperation

2012 was a very positive year for South-South cooperation activities. Three projects were completed, namely, East Timor, Paraguay and Bolivia. Additionally, two projects extensions were approved without additional resources (MERCOSUR and United Republic of Tanzania). A new project termed “*Strategies for Accelerating the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*” was approved with funds from the Ministry of Social Development of Brazil in order to support the Third Global Child Labour Conference to be held in Brazil in October 2013.

The recent approval of the review of the support project to the South-South Partnership Programme for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour, includes an additional contribution of US\$3 million dollars to enhance the development and implementation of the Regional Strategy for South-South Cooperation entitled “A Latin America Free of Child Labour”. This South-South Regional Strategy will be outlined during the preparatory process for the Third Global Conference on Child Labour and launched during the event in Brasília, in October 2013.

³ Specific activities were conducted in El Salvador and the Dominican Republic in the context of the Decent Work Agenda, as well as South Africa and India in the context of child labour.

In the area of child labour, the South-South cooperation programme has consolidated a successful partnership with the project, funded by USDOL, “Combating the worst forms of child labour through horizontal cooperation in South America” to implement activities in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay. Although this is not a formal partnership, it was considered a first approach of the U.S. Government to the South-South and Triangular cooperation (SSTC) modality with the ILO. Below are some of the main results achieved during this period:

SSTC Results in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay (ABC and USDOL partnership projects)

- SSTC mechanisms and practices were developed between the different actors involved, for example, joint exchange visits were held on issues of conditional cash transfers, labour inspection, health and child labour, and youth learning.
- A methodology for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), entitled joint exchange visits, designed in three phases: preparation of the delegations that participated in the South-South activities, implementation of the exchange activities (classroom seminars with practical visits in loco), and monitoring of the adaptation of initiatives inspired by the exchange process.
- The project gained international recognition in the South-South Development Expo 2010 with an innovation award. In addition, the Brazilian experience of SSTC with the ILO and Bolivia on the elimination of child labour through labour inspection, was selected for presentation at the the Regional South-South Expo “Knowledge from the South” in May 2012 (Panama).
- More recently, the mid-term evaluation of the USDOL was the first opportunity for an independent evaluation that ended with an extremely positive outcome on the two projects’ partnership, highlighting the success of the strategy developed and the positive outlook that partner countries have on SSC.
- Other SSC initiatives - influenced by the aforementioned strategy- were developed by countries of the region including: a) Exchange between Ecuador and Brazil in the area of eradication of child labour in garbage dumps. b) Visit of Argentinian and Paraguayan professionals to Bolivia to share experiences on the inclusion of SCREAM in public education. c) Regional exchange event organized by Ecuador in August 2012 on the theme of child labour in garbage dumps. d) Event organized by Colombia in February 2013 on good practices in combating child labour.

(a) Bolivia

The cooperation project between Brazil and Bolivia entitled “Contribution to the development of national policies and programmes for the prevention and elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Bolivia”⁴ took place between October 2009 and December 2012.

Results:

- Exchange visits were held in Brasília and Salvador in August 2010 to share the Brazilian experience on the conditional cash transfer programme Bolsa Família and the Eradication of Child Labour Programme (PETI). It led to the development and implementation of an evaluation and improvement study on the Bono Juancito Pinto (“Guidelines and actions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in the context of the operation of the Bono Juancito Pinto Programme”).
- A visit was held to share the Brazilian experience on the Labour Inspection Programme of the Ministry of Labour (Belo Horizonte in September 2010). In addition, in September 2011, the Bolivian Ministry of Labour implemented a new Child Labour Monitoring System. The instruments included are: a manual on inspection procedures; tools for collecting information from the inspection activities; and information management software. This new system was inspired by the Brazilian model and is the result of several exchanges between the two countries in the scope of the project.

⁴ Project BOL0952PBRA.

- Technical visit to exchange experiences on the role of the public health system in the fight against child labour, Brasília, May 2011.
- Under the new Education Act, Avelino Siñani, in July 2011 the Ministry of Education established the “Gender, Generations and Social Team” as part of the Intracultural, Intercultural and Multilingual Policy Unit which is in charge of developing the components of educational policy for the socially excluded and disadvantaged population, as well as the elimination of child labour as a priority matter.
- Joint technical visit to exchange experiences on policies and programmes for youth and adolescent workers between 14 and 17 years old (Salvador, August 29-September 1, 2011). As a result of this visit, a pilot programme for teenagers was implemented in the regions of El Alto in La Paz and Santa Cruz. The systematization of the integrated model on labour training was developed by the Maria Gregoria Center for Advancement of Women (CPMGA) under the framework of the South-South cooperation project. It was used by the Municipal Government of El Alto, the Ministry of Labour and NGOs.
- A study was conducted on the “Challenges for a successful school-to-work transition in the framework of the educational revolution in Bolivia”.
- During this period, the National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, INE) decided to develop and include a specific module on child labour in their household survey in order to improve the available statistical data on child labour. The INE organized workshops to disseminate the results of the First National Survey on Child Labour published in 2010.

(b) Paraguay

The cooperation project between Brazil and Paraguay entitled “*Social Protection and Promotion of children, adolescents and their families in a situation of child labour in Paraguay*”⁵ took place between October 2009 and December 2012.

Results:

- The Paraguayan Industrial Union, in partnership with the DEQUENI Foundation, and with the support of the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI) launched in March 2011, a campaign called “United for Paraguay without Child Labour”.
- Technical visit to exchange experiences on the role of the public health system in the fight against child labour in Brazil held in Brasília in May 2011.
- In June 2011, CONAETI launched a campaign against four of the worst forms of child labour prioritized by the Government: namely, domestic child labour known as “criadazgo”, street work, agriculture and garbage dumps work. These campaigns run throughout the year.
- In July 2011, the Ministry of Labour initiated a training programme for labour inspectors on the inclusion and application of child labour monitoring within the institutional and inter-institutional labour guidelines. This activity is a concrete result of the technical visit “Labour Inspection Programme and Experiences of the Labour Public Prosecutor's Office” (Belo Horizonte, September 2010).
- Joint technical visit to exchange experiences on policies and programmes for youth and adolescent workers between 14 and 17 years old, Salvador, from August 29 to September 1, 2011.
- The Ministry of Education and Culture adopted a proposal to adjust the school education curriculum incorporating child labour, child domestic labour, and commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare of Paraguay issued Resolution No. 1027, dated September 2011, establishing procedures for the strategy aimed at youth (Integration Management of Adolescent and their Needs - IMAN), which now includes child labour and hazardous work indicators in psycho-social evaluations to identify high risk cases and define interventions. This initiative is a result of the ministry’s participation in the Technical Experiences Exchange Visit on best practices in the health system held in late August 2011 in Brazil.

⁵ Project PAR/09/52P/BRA.

- The National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents issued Resolution 740 approving the technical proposal for structuring the FONOA YUDA, a phone call service to report violations of children and adolescents rights, as well as referral and monitoring, and to deal with emergencies through a hotline. This was another result of the experiences exchange which was enriched with the Brazilian Dial 100 initiative.

(c) Ecuador

The cooperation project between Brazil and Ecuador entitled “Reducing child labour through South-South cooperation”⁶ started in 2009 and was extended until December 2013.

Results

- In June 2011, an agreement was reached between the Ministry of Labour Relations, other government agencies and employers' organizations (chambers) of the sectors of agriculture, floriculture, animal husbandry and construction for the creation of a Technical Working Group to coordinate actions and promote joint programmes for the elimination of child labour in these sectors.
- In July 2011, the Ecuadorian government expressed its positive view on how the country is advancing to become a country free of child labour in garbage dumps. This achievement was the result of the work initiated by the ILO in 2002, and was continued in 2007 with a national programme implemented by the Ministry of Labour Relations and the Government Technical Working Group for elimination of child labour. The IPEC South-South Project provided support to the Working Group on the systematization of experiences and the development of a National Report on Elimination of Child Labour in Garbage Dumps and a Protocol for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Garbage Dumps, the later was organized and launched for the use of local authorities.
- With the support of the project, COMUNIDEC conducted in July 2011 a baseline study for the programme on the elimination of child labour among the Afro-Ecuadorian population in the province of Esmeraldas and the indigenous population in the provinces of Chimborazo and Imbabura. Two Direct Action Programmes funded by USDOL started their activities in these locations.
- In August 2011, the Ministry of Coordination of Social Development and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion completed a study on the historical evolution of child labour, the institutional framework dealing with this issue and a cost-effective analysis for its elimination. The document was prepared by a team of national consultants hired by the ministry. The Project supported this initiative through the organization of meetings with the consultants in which guidelines, as well as key information and inputs were provided.
- Joint technical visit to exchange experiences on policies and programmes for youth and adolescent workers between 14 and 17 years old (Salvador, August 29 to September 1, 2011).

(d) MERCOSUR

The cooperation project between Brazil and MERCOSUR entitled “Regional Support Project for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour – MERCOSUR”⁷ started in November 2010 and will end in June 2013.

Results (2012-13):

- The adoption of a common inspection protocol was approved in the field of child labour for the four countries of the regional bloc.
- A comparative analysis of the different legislations was conducted in order to provide recommendations to harmonize the legislations among countries inside the bloc, and to update

⁶ Project ECU/0952/PBRA.

⁷ Project RLA1150PBRA.

the MERCOSUR Declaration on Child Labour, in line with international standards, guaranteeing the rights of children.

- Conducting the awareness campaign “Mercosur United against Child Labour”. Focused on the theme of the worst forms of child labour, with emphasis on domestic child labour in agriculture and sexual exploitation, launched jointly by all MERCOSUR countries and aimed mostly at border areas. As an outcome of the campaign, a joint training of inspectors was conducted in the border areas and awareness was promoted in each member country.
- Rapid assessments were conducted, focusing on child domestic labour and child labour in agriculture, in the following border areas (twin cities): Santana do Livramento (BRA)/Rivera (URU); Uruguaiiana (BRA)/Paso de Los Libres (ARG); Posadas (ARG)/Bernardo Irigoyen (ARG) e Puerto Iguazú (ARG)/Foz do Iguazu (BRA).
- Organization of the I Regional Conference for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in Mercosur (Buenos Aires, June 2012). On that occasion, the Executive Unit of the Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour advocated the importance of a second Presidential Statement on the prevention and eradication of child labour in Mercosur, which was eventually signed on June 29, 2012, at the summit held in Mendoza, Argentina. In the document, the presidents reiterated their rejection of child labour and declared their decision to intensify actions aimed at an effective prevention and eradication of the problem. The document recognizes the importance of international standards such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Conventions 138 and 182, and other initiatives agreed by the international community, as the Roadmap for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour for the year 2016, which was adopted in 2010 at the World Conference on Child Labour in The Hague.
- Organization of the “II Regional Conference - MERCOSUR United Against Child Labour: on the path to the III Global Conference on Child Labour 2013” in Porto Alegre in November 2012, aiming to discuss the achievements and the challenges registered by the regional bloc and also to present the results of the support project to the Regional Plan. The result of this event was the revision of the Mercosur Plan and the request for an extension of this project.

(e) East Timor

The cooperation project between Brazil and East Timor entitled “Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in East Timor”⁸ took place between May 2011 and June 2012.

Results:

- The project successfully supported the creation of a tripartite working group, leading to the dialogue and initiatives related to the prevention and eradication of child labour.
- Through this mechanism, the project contributed to the development of Terms of Reference (ToR) of the National Tripartite Committee Against Child Labour (CNTI) that will be composed of representatives from the Government, Workers and Employers Organizations and Civil Society. The validation of these ToR by the Prime Minister and the official establishment of the Commission are currently in progress.
- The process for defining the list of dangerous activities was initiated in November 2011, using the IPEC methodology. At the end of December 2011, there was a tripartite mission to Brazil aiming to share experiences on eradication of child labour. The main aspects of Brazilian good practices were disseminated. Mechanisms and instruments were identified for the adaptation and replication in the context of the country's situation. This process was developed through local workshops involving government institutions and organizations of East Timorese employers and workers.

(f) Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP)

The cooperation project between Brazil and the PALOP entitled “Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa through

⁸ Project TIM0950PBRA.

knowledge, awareness raising and south-south cooperation” started in December 2011 and will end on December 2013.

Results

- The Ministers of Labour of the eight members of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) met in Luanda, Angola from 28 to 30 March 2011. On that occasion, the strategies for the implementation of the project were addressed and references to its goals were included in the final statement made by the ministers. As a result, the “Luanda Declaration” reflected the commitment to join efforts for the prevention and elimination of child labour, to promote the exchange of experiences and to strengthen multilateral cooperation among member states.
- The Project contributed to the revision and updating of the CPLP Operational Plan during the international workshop held in Luanda in May 2011. The Plan consists on the implementation of the “White Paper” which includes all the CPLP Ministerial commitments expressed in all official declarations generated in the framework of the CPLP.
- In April 2012 a tripartite sub-regional meeting on child labour took place in Praia, Cape Verde. It had the participation of the PALOP constituents and stakeholders. The meeting was completely focused in sharing the Brazilian experiences and good practices. It also included a special focus on developments in Angola which derived from a previous project funded by the Government of Brazil (Angola and Mozambique), and had cost-shared activities with the USDOL-funded project (Study Tour in 2007).
- In December 2012, São Tomé and Príncipe hosted the “Tripartite Regional Conference on Child Labour: preparation for the Global Conference of 2013”, with the participation of several Brazilian institutions. All the participants at the conference, about 75 people, were invited to the Presidential Palace to meet with the President at the time of delivery of the material of the “Catavento Project”. Throughout the conference, there was a massive and continuous presence of the representatives of government, employers and workers.
- On April 25, 2013, the Ministers of Labour of the CPLP adopted the Maputo Declaration, reaffirming the importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for CPLP members and in particular in the fight against child labour and the promotion of the III Global Child Labour Conference which is being organized under the framework of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Agreement between ILO and Brazil.
- On June 11, 2013, representatives of the Ministries of Labour of the CPLP member states gathered in Geneva to discuss the launch of a comparative study of the legislation on the fight against child labour in the context of the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). Preparatory meetings were held in Lisbon in March 2012 as well as meetings of the focal points for cooperation, and the Ministerial Meeting of the CPLP members in Mozambique in April 2013 during the Mozambican presidency. These actions were supported jointly by IPEC, PARDEV and by the ILO offices in the CPLP states.

(g) Tanzania

The cooperation project between Brazil and Tanzania entitled “Support to the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour in Tanzania”⁹ started in January 2011 and will end in December 2013

Results

- The project conducted a bipartite meeting for employers and workers to design a joint programme for the implementation of the National Action Plan.
- The project has successfully supported the National Inter-sectorial Coordination Committee in Tanzania for South-South Cooperation exchanges with Brazil on strategies for combating

⁹ Project URT/10/01/BRA.

child labour through the development of a document on child labour. Furthermore, the committee has been given mandates to work as a Task Force Committee focusing on strengthening the capacities of the tripartite partners in Tanzania for the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) through South-South exchanges, tripartite training, and high-level technical missions.

- A tripartite workshop was organized to review the terms of reference of the District Child Labour Sub-Committee and District Child Labour Coordinators. The project successfully contributed to review the reporting structure on child labour in Tanzania.
- The project is supporting the Child Labour Unit to disseminate the NAP to all districts/regions and initiating the creation of District Sub-Committees on Child Labour in the areas where those have not yet been established.

(h) Haiti

The first South-South Cooperation experience of IPEC in Haiti was a project that began in 2006. Upon completion of this project, a new project for Haiti was negotiated under SSTC, which will last until 2014.

- This IPEC project receives technical support of SECTOR. It aims at preventing and eliminating child labour. Special attention is given to the particularities of the current post-disaster phase, which involves risks of involving children in the process of reconstruction and at the same time, the need to create employment opportunities for teenagers above the minimum age for employment. Through integrated strategies for South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in Haiti, the project supports the implementation of actions over a period of 24 months. These actions aim at:
 - The protection of children and adolescents of child labour, especially its worst forms, during the early phase of recovery and reconstruction, b) raise awareness among local communities and support initiatives on creating short-term employment and safe and secure work for adolescents above the minimum age for work in the construction sector, c) collaboration with the UN specialized agencies and other ILO programmes and d) strengthening the role of social partners in the process of national reconstruction.
- This project is part of the Partnership for South-South and Triangular Cooperation implemented by the ILO and funded by the governments of Brazil and the USA. It includes the exchange of good practices and experiences in combating child labour between Brazil and Haiti. Brazilian institutions are core partners in this project. It is expected that Brazil provides guidance and advice based on the experiences of IPEC projects to eliminate child labour in Brazil and share information to support the preparation of a Haitian national plan for the prevention and elimination of child labour. Furthermore, their experiences with SENAI (a training institution associated with the National Confederation of Industry) will contribute to the process of implementing a programme of action for the adequate training of adolescents above the minimum age in Haiti. Brazilian institutions with expertise in the construction sector, such as the Brazilian Chamber of Construction Industry (CBIC) and construction unions, will be involved in this programme. Moreover, a training course on construction is being developed for Haitian teenagers; it is supported by the Brazilian NGO “Viva Rio”.
- Strategic alliances with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). In June 2012, the National Tripartite Committee against Child Labour was created, to begin the consultation process needed to define the list of hazardous work for children and for the formulation of a National Plan against Child Labour.

B. The Extension of Social Protection

In East Timor South-South Cooperation on Social Security supported the establishment of the country’s first social security system. The priority set by the Timorese government was to establish a

pension system for public employees. Expanding coverage to workers in the private sector was defined as another step. The South-South Project participated, from November 2010 to March 2011, in the drafting of the Bill submitted to the Parliament of East Timor through a technical mission, preparing scenarios for five design options as well as suggestions for drafting the legal text in support of the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS).

After approval of the bill by Parliament in January 2012, and its regulations by a Legislative Decree in May 2012, the actuarial calculations were redone adapting them to the final configuration of the pension system for public employees. Furthermore, at the request of the MSS, specific actuarial calculations were made to find different options of contribution rates to keep the system in balance. During the year 2012, five civil servants of East Timor were trained in ILO courses through a one-month training placement in Brazil, in order to learn about the Brazilian social security system and the pension schemes of civil servants of Pernambuco, Recife and Jaboatão Guararapes. To support the implementation of the scheme, once regulated, the South-South Project sent to East Timor a Brazilian expert in management schemes for civil servants during the period June-December 2012 to support the administrative operation. The first pensions were granted in October 2012.

In 2013, the project supported the implementation of a course by the International Training Centre of the ILO/Turin in East Timor and prepared an informative booklet about the pension system launched. The project is scheduled to end on July 31, 2013 without further extension. Before the ending date, the project will deliver to the Ministry of Social Solidarity two actuarial projections: one for the future costs of SAI (Support Grant for the Elderly and Disabled), which corresponds approximately to the Continued Benefit of Brazilian Social Assistance, and a first scenario for the introduction, from 2015-2016 of the private sector in the pension system of the country.

In Paraguay, due to a request from the Ministry of Justice, Brazil and the ILO supported the development of exchange visits and studies on the subject of unemployment insurance. The project of South-South cooperation is also compiling information on social protection policies, which will serve as the basis for the formulation of the strategy of coverage expansion.

Additionally, there were reciprocal study visits for a thorough exchange of experiences of work modalities in the area of social security. The project also supported the Paraguayan government in the review process for the possible ratification the ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention of 1952 (No. 102) through a follow-up study of social security legislation, comparing it with the minimum standards established by the Convention No. 102, and observing the ratification processes followed by Brazil (2009), Uruguay (2010) and Argentina (2011). The diversity of experiences of the Southern Cone countries is allowing the Government of Paraguay to have more alternatives to develop their own solutions. Due to the political difficulties experienced by Paraguay since mid-2012, the South-South Project waited for the elections (which occurred in April 2013) and political normalization, to schedule a final workshop in which the final results of the study can be delivered to the Paraguayan tripartite partners. The study contains information related to options for unemployment insurance, for the ratification of Convention No. 102, and the launch of a book on social protection in Paraguay, drawn from the accumulated knowledge in the project. The South-South Project in Social Security in Paraguay expires, without extension in July 31, 2013.

The initiative for South-South Cooperation in the area of social security has also identified some good practices in Brazil that are of great value to other countries: **a)** the “*Bolsa-Família*” and welfare benefit programmes, **b)** the social security scheme for rural workers, and **c)** educational programmes in the field of social protection. Based on these experiences, the South-South Project produced a book designated “Best Practices in Social Security in Brazil”. It was released in April 2013 at the ILO headquarters in the presence of the Minister of Social Security, Garibaldi Alves.

The Social Security Programme has also promoted and supported several initiatives of common interest of Brazil and the ILO in this field. In 2010, a training of Brazilian civil servants and other stakeholders on actuarial techniques used by the ILO was held in Brasília. In 2011, there have been several discussion events on the concept of the social protection floor in preparation for the International Labour Conference, with government, workers and employers. A meeting of G-20/France/Latin America in Brasília was organized to prepare the discussions on social protection of the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the G-20 in Paris (Sept. 2012), as well as the Heads of State and Government of the G20 in Cannes (Nov. 2012). Additionally, the South-South Project is strongly supporting the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the MPS/ILO to promote decent work through the investment policies of complementary pension institutions. In coordination with the Ministry of Social Security and ABRAPP (Brazilian Association of Closed Institutions of Complementary Welfare), the ILO participated in workshops on technical panels of the ABRAPP Sustainability Committee in Rio de Janeiro (May 2012) and the National Congress of ABRAPP in São Paulo (October 2012). Another document which had an effective contribution from the Social Security Programme, in the development, signing and implementation phases was the Memorandum of Understanding between the MDS and the ILO (December 2011). The South-South Project in Social Security expires, without extension or contributions of resources, in December 31, 2013.

C. Mainstreaming the Decent Work Agenda: a sectoral approach

South-South Cooperation in sectorial issues has been present in the agenda of Brazil and the ILO as a cross-cutting issue through various programmes and projects, such as the project to combat child labour in the reconstruction process in Haiti. In 2011, joint activities were developed between the Brazilian Navy and the ILO. These activities aimed at training instructors on the new version of the Brazilian Development Programme for Port Workers (PDTP), which is being implemented in the Brazilian ports of loading since 2002. Accordingly, the ILO (re) trained and certified new multipliers while the Brazilian Navy translated the (new) material to Portuguese.

As a result of this cooperation process, the Brazilian Navy currently has the technical expertise to meet the demands of cooperation coming from Cape Verde and Mozambique which followed a joint Brazil/ILO mission to Cape Verde, held in October 2010. In January 2012, the ILO and the Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Combat (MDS) discussed the possibility to undertake joint activities to promote food security. This was an opportunity to identify potential areas of collaboration, in view of the cooperation activities that the Brazilian government has already been implementing in several countries bilaterally, as well as the activities that have been developed under the “Decent Work for Food Security” Programme of the ILO. Finally, it was agreed to undertake a joint study with the Ministry of Labour and Employment of Brazil on the work conditions in the waterway sector in different basins of the country, covering the scope of the recent activities undertaken by the ILO and the Department of Labour Inspection in the maritime and fishing sector.

D. Forced Labour and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (USA-Brazil-Peru)

In June 2010, Brazil and the International Labour Organization signed a Partnership Programme to promote South-South cooperation with other countries in Latin America and Africa in the areas of forced labour and green jobs. The programme aims to systematize the best practices, experiences and knowledge developed in Brazil in the areas of prevention and eradication of forced labour and the promotion of “green” jobs in order to disseminate and adapt them to specific socioeconomic and institutional characteristics of countries that are interested in this exchange.

Since 1995, when the government officially recognized the existence of slavery in contemporary Brazil, the country has shown a thorough engagement in the elaboration of strategies to provide solutions to this problem. Several government institutions, employers, workers and trade unions as well as civil society organizations and other social actors, such as media, teachers and parliamentarians have participated in this fight.

Many of the measures taken were creative and unique, pushing the boundaries in the fight against serious violations of human rights and fundamental rights at work. Examples of such measures include:

- a) The creation of CONATRAE (National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labour), responsible for the formulation and monitoring of the First and Second National Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Forced Labour. Moreover, State Commissions for the Eradication of Slave Labour (COETRAE) were also created in thirteen States;
- b) The creation of the Special Mobile Inspection units of the Ministry of Labour and Employment (GEFM) composed of Labour inspectors and prosecutors as well as Federal Police officers and sometimes Federal Highway Police;
- c) The creation of a Register of Employers Caught Exploiting Labour Analogous to Slave (also known as “Black List”);
- d) The Brazilian Pact to Eradicate Slave Labour, to which many companies are signatories, in order to prevent and eradicate forced labour in the production and supply chains;
- e) Programmes that provide assistance to victims and prevention programmes that provide vocational training and economic reinsertion in the formal labour market to rescued workers and vulnerable communities, such as the “Integrated Action”, developed with the support of the ILO in the state of Mato Grosso;
- f) The incorporation of the purpose of prevention and eradication of forced labour, with priority, on the decent work agendas of the states of Bahia (since 2007) and Mato Grosso (since 2009).

Moreover, Brazil has developed one of the most effective media campaigns, largely supported by private contributions, to raise awareness of the problems derived from the existence of forced labour in the country. As a result, public opinion has been mobilized and has constantly demanded measures to combat the problem. The ILO has been constantly participating in and supporting these efforts in the last decade. Since 2001, thanks to financial support from the USA, Norway and Brazil, the ILO has developed a systematic technical cooperation in this area by means of continuous projects. The main activities under these projects included: i) strengthening the capacity of national institutions, ii) the development of a knowledge base on the subject, iii) technical assistance in the preparation and evaluation of the two national plans to combat forced labour and the state plans in the regions with the highest incidence of the problem, iv) support for training of members of the judiciary and police forces, v) on-going technical assistance to the National Pact against Forced Labour, and vi) support for the international dissemination of the Brazilian experience in combating forced labour and human trafficking.

The importance of Brazil's efforts to combat forced labour has been recognized by the ILO in its Global Reports on the subject (“A Global Alliance against Forced Labour”, May 2005 and “The Cost of Coercion”, May 2009) and several Latin American countries have expressed interest in the Brazilian experience to stimulate and advance their own national efforts to address the problem. An example is Peru, which has adopted a National Plan for the Eradication of Forced Labour in the country, and created a National Commission. Recently, Peru has expressed interest in sharing lessons learned and best practices with Brazil.

As a result of national efforts in Brazil and Peru expressions of interest, the Department of Labour of the United States (USDOL) has allocated funds for a new technical cooperation project, with a duration of four years, with the title “Consolidating and disseminating efforts to combat Forced

Labour in Brazil and Peru.” The project will support the actions and activities in both countries and will also facilitate the establishment of an agenda for cooperation between Brazil and Peru, through South-South cooperation mechanisms. This project also aims to increase the existing knowledge base on forced labour. In addition, the project will focus on strengthening institutional capacity through technical assistance to CONATRAE and COETRAEs to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the National Plan and state plans, and the promotion of legislative changes, especially in the criminal sphere. Moreover, the project will support the institutionalization of the new National Superintendency of Labour Inspection (SUNAFIL) in order to improve the capacity of the Labour Inspectorate to deal with cases of forced labour in Brazil.

III. A Strategic Alliance for South-South Cooperation: Employers and Employees

A: CINTERFOR and the South-South Cooperation Network for the development of vocational training

i. National Industrial Apprenticeships Service (SENAI)

SENAI developed a model for surveying training needs which guarantees its suitability for employment and is based on the observation of the labour market, the identification and definition of skills as well as the analysis of social, economic and technological trends. This model allows us to anticipate the needs of training, involving the industry and academia and provides a complete overview of educational, technological and professional panorama. The SENAI, faithful to its vocation to lead the South-South cooperation within the Network ILO/CINTERFOR¹⁰, and responding to the request of Vocational Training Institutions (VTIs) Network, in May 2012, initiated a process of transferral and adaptation of the model for several Central American VTIs: INA/Costa Rica, INFOTEP/Dominican Republic, INTECAP/Guatemala, INSAFORP/El Salvador and INADEH/Panama. These institutions are implementing this model in different sectors in their respective countries. This process consisted of three meetings (El Salvador, May 2102 and March 2013; Costa Rica in November 2012) and the creation of a community of sharing and learning through the ILO/CINTERFOR virtual space that provides access to documents and exchanges developed by the VTIs mentioned above. A year later, in May 2013, the studies on the construction sector in Costa Rica, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, and in the tourism sector in Guatemala are available. Emerging technologies, impacts of the work (activities, knowledge, skills and attitudes) and recommendations for professional training were identified. This initiative, in turn, had the intention of creating a network of experts in activities at a professional and technological level in order to support other VTIs in developing this kind of studies.

ii. National Commercial Apprenticeship Service (SENAC)

The need to facilitate access to training and employment for more people in a regional context of great social and productive heterogeneity led the VTIs to explore innovations and creative solutions, and to increase the use of technology to meet diverse and changing needs. In this context, there is an increasing interest of the actors involved in the learning and skills development in the challenges and collaboration opportunities presented by the learning objects (LO).¹¹ The SENAC promoted the beginning of a collective process of construction of knowledge within the network ILO/CINTERFOR.

¹⁰ (<http://www.oitcinterfor.org/en/general/about-ilocinterfor>).

¹¹ Learning tablets or capsules, learning objects, virtual learning objects, among other denominations.

In this way, SENAC and other VTIs, such as the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security/Argentina, SENAI, SEBRAE, DuocUC/Chile, SENA/Colombia, INA/Costa Rica and INTECAP/Guatemala participated in meetings to make a comparative analysis of the experiences and institutional contexts of the production of LO and propose comprehensive measures so that they can contribute to improving the quality and relevance of vocational training. The meetings along this process were conducted at the invitation of SENAC, in Rio de Janeiro (December 2012) and convened by DuocUC in Santiago, Chile (April 2013). The community gathers in the virtual space of CINTERFOR.

Since the beginning of 2013, advances have been recorded in the pilot implementation of a software tool for centralized search of LO between the VTIs of Brazil, which will be extended to the entire region. In early 2013, in an action of CSS, SENAC facilitated conducting a study visit of the trade union leaders of the Anglophone Caribbean to visit the training centres of SENAC in hospitality and tourism.

iii. Cooperation between Brazil, Peru and Germany: Centre for Environmental Technologies

In order to comply with national and international environmental regulations, the Peruvian industry needed specialists in environmental technology, particularly for the provision of laboratory services and counselling. To meet this need, the National Service for Industrial Training at Work (SENATI), a national training institution and member of the Network ILO/CINTERFOR, called for international cooperation to build a Centre of Environmental Technology (CET), with the aim of responding to the training needs of the market and providing the services required by companies specializing in environmental technologies. Thus, the SENATI sought cooperation from SENAI Brazil through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC). The SENAI offered their consulting services for the organization and administration of a CET, technical personnel training and development of the supply of services in the areas of water supply and waste water treatment, production methods that respect the environment and recycling. The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GIZ – *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*) advised the CET in establishing partnerships and networks, including the private sector, and assisted in the development of service provision and training of specialists in the various sector.

B. Global Labour University (GLU)

the Global Labour University (GLU)¹² is a network, launched in 2002, which brings together universities, national and international trade unions, civil society organizations and the International Labour Organization (ILO), and was created as a partnership for international knowledge management, research, and capacity building. Primarily based on university campuses in Brazil, South Africa, India, and Germany, the GLU offers postgraduate programmes and research opportunities for trade unionists and labour activists. Combining academic studies with practical work through close cooperation with trade unions and field based internships, the GLU provides a true “one world” research and learning environment to research, analyse, and identify effective policy measures to meet the labour challenges of today. GLU is a triangular cooperation good practice *per se*, as it links efforts from the North and the South to promote horizontal cooperation. It also links various IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa) initiatives to efforts by the Government of Germany to promote capacity building among workers’ organizations.¹³



GLU helps strengthen the organizational capacity and analytical skills of trade unions nationally and globally. It is based on the premise that solutions must be developed through a process of joint research and deliberation at a global level instead of relying solely on the knowledge transfer between

¹² (<http://www.global-labour-university.org/>).

¹³ (http://www.global-labour-university.org/fileadmin/GLU_Info/Info_Booklet_South_South_cooperation.pdf).

North and South. The active role of trade union organizations in Brazil, India and South Africa in shaping the future of their societies is a source of inspiration for new ideas to be reflected in the Global South.



Former President of Brasil, Luís Inácio Lula da Silva, supporting a GLU activity.

GLU is a new channel for South-South cooperation. It is the only worldwide network that offers global cooperation between trade unions and academic institutions, with a strong focus on South-South cooperation. Over the past five years it has strengthened the voice of the South in global debates, and many of its alumni have taken up new responsibilities and leadership functions in various organizations. The network creates new channels for trade unionists and researchers from the South, bringing a confident Southern voice to the global labour discourse.

C. The Cooperation Institute of the Central Workers Union Confederation (CUT)

During the 11th National Congress of the Central Workers Union Confederation (CONCUT), in 2012, the Cooperation Institute of the CUT was officially created. Among the Institute's objectives, defined from the resolutions of the last CUT's National Congress, the guidelines of the Strategic Plan and the Secretariat of International Relations, is the promotion and coordination of projects in partnership with trade unions in other countries, with special attention being given to Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.

The Institute's actions will be guided by the diffusion and implementation of programmes and union actions which support a new development model that prioritizes the distribution of income and a fair recognition of work (rights, wages, and qualifications), the political leadership of the working class, the social role of economic investments and the respect for environment.

It should also be noted that the International Seminar on South-South and triangular cooperation, an initiative CSI/CSA/ULC was held in Florianópolis, from August 28 to 30, 2012. On that occasion, the ILO Office in Brazil presented the ILO experience in South-South cooperation and it was possible to verify the workers' position on this issue.

IV. INNOVATIVE FORMS OF COOPERATION AND NEW PROGRAMMES ON SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN BRAZIL

A. Innovative Forms of Cooperation (South-South-North)

Another area of innovation, promoted by the Brazilian Government, has been the development of triangular (South-South-North) partnerships to strengthen the horizontal cooperation which is already being implemented. One example is a 2009 regional project for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour, funded by the United States Department of Labour (USDOL). This regional cooperation project is executed in coordination and complementarity with the projects of Brazilian South-South Cooperation with Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. This was one of the first signs of interest in joint triangular cooperation initiatives.

Subsequently, in 2010, the United States Department of State (USDOS), the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC), Haiti and the ILO signed the first Triangular Cooperation MoU (South-South-North), which had three objectives: a) to protect the most vulnerable children in Haiti after the earthquake, b) capacity building for reconstruction of public services, including educational services; and c) promoting “safe schools” in order to increase safety and structural integrity of buildings in case of disaster. In 2011, it was possible to sign two projects regarding triangular cooperation, formalising the partnership between the ILO, the Brazilian and US governments, as well as Haiti and the Portuguese-speaking African Countries (PALOP). These joint initiatives have created a culture of triangulation that propelled the coordination of several other initiatives and projects funded by various partners on the issue of child labour, including Norway, the European Commission, Ireland and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). More recently, in the field of child labour, and in the context of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), it was possible to strengthen the activities in the PALOP due to a new funding from the Portuguese bank “Caixa Geral de Depósitos”.



Activities in the context of the project document with USDOL (PALOP)

- In May 2011, an international workshop was held in Luanda, co-funded by the USDOL and the European Commission, involving the social partners of the CPLP member states. The

results of the workshop were crucial for the consolidation of the Project document, because it is based on the Brazilian experience and recognizes the needs of the participating countries in South-South Cooperation.

- There were four meetings in Geneva (2011 and 2012), involving diplomats from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Mozambique and the US. Taking into account that São Tomé and Príncipe and Guinea-Bissau do not have diplomatic representation in Geneva, the ILO Lisbon focal point for child labour was responsible for coordination with the Secretariat of the CPLP and the embassies in Lisbon.

Eliminating Child Labour in Portuguese-Speaking Countries

The USDOL has joined forces with the Brazilian Cooperation to support actions that lead to the achievement of the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Portuguese-speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP) through knowledge sharing, awareness raising and South-South Cooperation. This is a two-year project, which began on December 31, 2010, in order to help accelerate the pace of eradication of child labour in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe, by supporting the development, revision and strengthening of National Action Plans in the PALOP and the establishment of consultation mechanisms to address the issue of child labour.

The Lusophone (US funded) cooperation project, was developed in the spirit of South-South and triangular cooperation and involves the governments of Brazil and the United States. This joint commitment dates back to 2007, when both governments supported a study visit to Brazil of high-level representatives of governments, employers and trade unions from Angola and Mozambique. Since then, several activities involving all Portuguese-speaking countries, particularly in the context of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), constituted the foundations of this project.

Therefore, taking into account the recommendations of the ILO's 2010 Global Report on child labour to focus action in Africa (Strategy "Focus on Africa" IPEC), and considering that the constituent parts of Brazil have shown, on a continuous way, a interest to continue to share their best practices with other countries. The Lusophone triangular cooperation project was designed as a catalyst tool to contribute to the creation and implementation of national policies, and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) as a political platform.

Source: (<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/projects/global/lusophone/lang--en/index.htm>)

B. Future activities in the context of the Brazilian contribution to the ILO Strategy for South-South cooperation

i. Visit by the delegations of India, Jordan and United Republic of Tanzania to Brazil to exchange experience on the elimination of child labour

Within the framework of the ILO/Brazil South-South Cooperation Programme, the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development (MDS), will organize from 25-27 June 2013 a series of international seminars entitled "Social Policies for Development".

The seminar aims to provide a wide overview of the coordination of strategies and policies for social development in Brazil, such as social protection, conditional cash transfers, evaluation and information management tools, making a reference to the coordination with public agencies that manage programmes and actions against child labour.

This visit fits within the framework of the ILO/Brazil South-South Cooperation Programme and IPEC projects financed by USDOL. Apart from the issues on debate proposed by the MDS, each country has a specific interest:

- India is seeking to discuss conditional cash transfers with horizontal exchange of experiences: problems, good results and lessons learned in order to obtain inputs for the improvement of national policies.

- Jordan, represented by the Ministry of Labour, wants to focus on issues related to the coordination of the various collegiate ministries, institutions, social partners, social dialogue and labour inspection of child labour.
- Tanzania aims to evaluate the process of implementation of the National Plan to Combat Child Labour in the context of social dialogue and action in the provincial spheres.

ii. **III Conference on Child Labour (October 2013): Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation**

Brazil will organize the Third Global Conference on Child Labour (CGTI) in October 2013, in the city of Brasília. The Conference aims at contributing to accelerate the reduction of child labour and achieving the goals of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and all forms of child labour by 2020.

The III CGTI follows the joint efforts of the countries that have joined the worldwide movement for the eradication of child labour and continues the process of conferences that began in 1997 (Amsterdam) and 2010 (The Hague) in the Netherlands. In 2010, five hundred delegates from ninety-seven countries gathered to discuss the progress made since the advent of the ILO Convention no. 182 (1999) and the development of a work plan (Roadmap) for achieving the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour until 2016.

In the follow up to the original purpose, the III CGTI will analyse the situation of countries in relation to the current strategies for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour taking into account the 2016 deadline.

The suggestion that Brazil should host the Global Conference on Child Labour in 2013 was made by the Minister of Social Development and Labour of the Netherlands, Piet Hein Donner, at the end of the II Conference held in The Hague. He highlighted three reasons that would justify the decision of Brazil hosting the III Conference: “the efforts that Brazil has done to eliminate child labour, the involvement of the country after the G20 meetings, and the fact that these conferences should no longer be based in Europe, but in countries facing this problem”. Moreover, Brazil has been praised for its solid performance in the fight against child labour and the implementation of a social safety net to reduce poverty and social inequality.

The President of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff signed the Decree no. 115, published in the Official Gazette on June 15, 2012, convening the conference and defining the subject to be “Strategies for Accelerating the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour”. The Executive Committee consists of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger together with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Labour and Employment.

To support the preparation, implementation and monitoring of this global event, a South-South technical cooperation agreement was signed between the MDS, the ABC and the ILO, entitled “Strategies for Accelerating the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour”, to be implemented from October 2012 to May 2014. The immediate goal of the South-South project that supports the conference will be the contribution to the development of tripartite social dialogue of the national and international community regarding the challenges and successful experiences of public policies to achieve the goals of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and all forms of child labour by 2020.

The project team reviewed the international documents on the topic, especially Conventions No. 138 and its Recommendation No. 146, Convention No. 182 and its Recommendation No. 190, the I and II Global Conference on Child Labour, especially the Roadmap acclaimed at the Hague Conference in May 2010.¹⁴

¹⁴ From this review, it will emerge the “Framework Document for the Regional Preparatory Consultation” with the aim of providing inputs to stimulate social dialogue before and during the Conference. This Framework Document will be accompanied by three supporting documents. The first will be entitled “Technical Contributions to Accelerating the Reduction of Child Labour” and will condense, in a didactic manner, the obligations under the ILO Conventions and Recommendations as well as The Hague 2010 Roadmap. The other two documents will be based from the structure of the

The project will focus its efforts to ensure that the articulation and mobilization, at the national and international levels, allow for the creation of a favourable environment for the Conference. To this end, a communication proposal that will use mass media, social networks and international events prior to the conference, in order to promote support for this international movement.

Moreover, there will be an encouragement to the organization of global debates prior to the Conference on different aspects related to child labour as well as the international consultation on the Framework Document through the development of a virtual platform in partnership with the UNDP and the format of the platform used at Rio +20.

Finally, the project will provide technical and operational assistance to the MDS and the III CGTI on the dialogue related to the international demands generated by the mobilization process and the organization of the countries' participation in the CGTI.

iii. Decent Work in Food Markets

This initiative aims to promote food security by improving the working conditions of workers involved in food markets. With support from ILO (SECTOR and local offices), municipal governments in Maputo (Mozambique), Durban (South Africa), Belo Horizonte (Brazil) and Barcelona (Spain) will share best practices on decent work operations in the food sector. Belo Horizonte is an important actor in this innovative South-South and Triangular Cooperation activity with a focus on the City-City Cooperation.

In 2012, the cities of Maputo and Durban agreed to sign a roadmap for cooperation among its municipalities, followed by Belo Horizonte and Barcelona. This initiative is being promoted by the ILO (SSTC and SECTOR) in partnership with United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). Food markets are important sources of employment. However, in many cities, including Maputo, these markets do not have the necessary working conditions, hygiene parameters and sanitation infrastructure. Moreover, levels of coordination and dialogue among formal sellers, informal street vendors and local authorities are also insufficient. For this reason, cities like Maputo are interested in learning, through horizontal cooperation, how to improve the safety, quality and effectiveness of their food markets through a Decent Work approach. The policies adopted in Durban on formal and informal food markets are important references for activities in Maputo. The experiences in Barcelona and Belo Horizonte provide indicators on good working conditions for small and large food suppliers in order to improve the way food is handled, stored and preserved. It is also important to note that Belo Horizonte has become an example of best practices in food safety.

Participating cities will analyse how best to encourage informal street vendors to create formal small and medium enterprises, and also how to increase the dimension of existing companies. At the same time, efforts to build Maputo markets that serve as reference points for neighbourhoods will be shared. As Maputo implements the lessons shared through this initiative, Barcelona, Belo Horizonte and Durban will also undergo this process of mutual learning through discussions and reflections.

The South-South cooperation between these cities will consist of several activities. In the process of mutual learning, government officials and local vendors Maputo travel to Durban to study selected aspects of the Decent Work Agenda in the public markets. A meeting between the governments of Durban, Maputo, Belo Horizonte and Barcelona, in close cooperation with the ILO's social partners, will take place in Maputo to discuss a set of operational and training activities on decent work for food vendors. Consequently, training will be implemented in organizational capacity, leadership and entrepreneurship for sellers of Maputo. These activities will be documented in order to be

Framework Document and from consultations with the participating countries of the Conference, in order to provide an organic vision of the responsibilities derived from the Conventions and Recommendations, the Hague 2010 Roadmap as well as an overview of the current difficulties and possible coping strategies regarding the 2016 and 2020 goals.

The second Technical Document entitled “Challenges in Accelerating the Reduction of Child Labour” will focus on the obstacles, difficulties and demands of knowledge on the part of the international community with a strong emphasis on the views of policy implementers.

The third Technical Document entitled “Best Practices and Lessons Learned” will focus on the successful experiences to overcome obstacles and implement public policy towards achieving the goals of eliminating child labour.

disseminated and replicated in future South-South exchanges in the field of food security and decent work.

iv. Decent Work in the FIFA World Cup Brazil 2014

In 2014 (June-July) Brazil will organize the 20th World Football Cup. The tournament will be held in twelve cities. As one of the world's biggest sporting events, the World Cup has a huge potential to generate revenue for the economic sectors involved in the tournament. The World Cup will involve investments in various sectors of the host cities. It is expected that Brazil will have more than 3.7 million tourists that could bring more than USD\$ 4.4 billion to the Brazilian economy. The country planned to invest about USD\$ 33 billion in infrastructure for sport, transport and tourism, among other sectors.

In this context, the ILO (SECTOR and Brasília office) prepared a project proposal to promote decent work initiatives in the preparation phases and throughout the World Cup 2014, which was discussed with representatives of workers, employers and the government of Brazil (at the national, state and local levels). The project targets key sectors such as construction, tourism, commerce and textiles through a decent work perspective. The project strategy is based on three lines of action implemented at national and local level:

a) To promote a process of social dialogue; **b)** to implement technical training to improve the skills of workers and enterprises, and **c)** to strengthen the monitoring mechanism, supporting the actions of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Based on the results of the project, a methodology for implementation (“intervention model”) will be developed that can be pragmatically applied by other countries during future international sporting events, through South-South Cooperation.

v. Programmes that combine social protection and payment for environmental services

The Brazilian Government, through Act No. 12.512 of October 14, 2011, created the Programme for Support of Environmental Conservation - *Bolsa Verde*, which aims to combine the eradication of extreme poverty with the preservation of vegetation in strategic areas for reproduction of biodiversity and the protection of water resources. In the framework of the Plan Brazil without Misery, this initiative is aimed at improving the living conditions of important actors in the preservation of the country's natural resources, such as indigenous people, traditional extractive communities and small farmers.

Till October 2012, the *Bolsa Verde* programme has supported more than thirty thousand families in forty-five Units of Preservation of Sustainable Use and four hundred and seventy-seven projects of Settlements of Agrarian Reform. Until 2014, seventy three thousand families are expected to receive this support across the country. To do so, it is necessary to define several operational procedures, covering the provisions in the legislation and the objective conditions determined by the different territories where the beneficiaries reside. The social and environmental criteria for the selection of beneficiary households have allowed an easy identification of the target groups through the cross-checking of data on levels of income and place of residence of these populations. However, in order to expand the coverage of the programme, new indicators will have to be introduced in this selection process.

Given the existence of similar programmes in other countries (India, Indonesia, South Africa, Ethiopia, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador, among others), the ILO is developing a project in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Brazil aimed at promoting the exchange of experiences in the implementation of public policies that combine social protection instruments with payment for environmental services. The Brazilian contribution to this exchange will not be restricted only to the experience with the *Bolsa Verde*, but will also cover other programmes in this field that are already being implemented at the local or sectorial levels in the country, such as the *Bolsa Floresta* in the state of Amazonas, *Bolsa Verde Florestal* in Minas Gerais, the *Water Producer Programme* of ANA (National Water Agency), the *Seguro Defeso* of Artisanal Fishing, among others.

