



**Brazilian Contribution to the ILO's South-South and Triangular
Cooperation Strategy
January 2013 to June 2014: An Overview**

**VIII Brazil-ILO Annual South-South and Triangular Cooperation
Strategy Review Meeting**

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I. Brazilian Cooperation with the ILO: Main Facts

Brazilian horizontal cooperation with the ILO started in the 1980s when an agreement was reached on cooperation with Africa and the Americas. More recently, two South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) MOUs were signed in December 2007 and March 2008: the first on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Angola and Mozambique and the second on promoting social protection in several regions, with special focus on the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (PALOP). These Memoranda expressed a commitment between the ILO and the Brazilian Government to the identification of needs and processing of requests for technical cooperation between developing countries, as well as the mobilization of financial resources to facilitate horizontal cooperation. The most comprehensive framework agreement was signed in March 2009 by the Director-General of the ILO and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil - the "Supplementary Agreement to the Technical Cooperation agreement with Latin America and African Countries for the Implementation of the ILO–Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation".

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

Geographical Distribution

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

- *Latin America and the Caribbean:* Paraguay, Bolivia, Barbados, Ecuador and Haiti, as well as MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay).
- *Africa:* South Africa (through IBSA), the PALOPs (Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, São Tome and Principe), Tanzania and Nigeria.
- *Asia:* India (through IBSA), Timor Leste.

In the period 2003-2014 USD \$ 13 million were approved for contribution to the four strategic objectives of the ILO, both for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and for the implementation of projects in Brazil.

II. A Strategic Alliance for SSTC: Thematic Areas

Progress in the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour

The ILO/Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour includes several joint activities in a broad range of developing countries. Ten subregional and national projects were implemented in eleven countries. The programmes were first developed in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, and later extended to the MERCOSUR region (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay), the PALOP countries, and then to Tanzania (Africa), Timor Leste (Asia) and Haiti (Caribbean). The projects related to Haiti and PALOPs were co-financed with United States funds through partnership with the Department of State (USDOS) and the Department of Labor (USDOL), respectively, and were implemented under an innovative triangular cooperation agreement (the first in ILO's history). A project funded by the Ministry of Social Development entitled "Strategies for Accelerating the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms

of Child Labour” supported the preparation and implementation of the Third Global Conference on Child Labour (III CGTI, Brasilia, October, 2013).¹

In June 2013 the ILO held the International Tripartite Seminar on Best Practices on Decent Work, in partnership with the Government of the State of Mato Grosso, with project support for horizontal cooperation and departments that deal with promoting decent work and combating forced labour in the ILO Office for Brazil. Countries formally participating in the SSTC programmes were present at the seminar (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, Paraguay), but participation also included delegations of experts from Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Panama. It was thus possible to extend the benefits of South-South cooperation results with other countries and start promoting the idea of a joint initiative by the countries of the region in combating child labour, as well as opening more space for the promotion of the III CGTI. Some results of this period are described below.

Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador

The projects on combating child Labour in Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador were the first implemented under the SSTC programme of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency and were good cases of coordination with USDOL through the triangular cooperation modality. SSTC mechanisms and practices between the different actors involved were developed, such as joint study tours related to the themes of conditional cash transfers, labour inspection, child labour and youth employment and skills development.

The project “Combating the worst forms of child labour through horizontal cooperation in South America” (USDOL) was completed in September 2013. The independent evaluation of the Brazilian SSTC project mentioned that this was a positive interaction and could be a model of Triangular Cooperation. Some of the results can be mentioned

Ecuador

From the exchange visits to Brazil and the Seminar of exchange of good practices on Decent Work issues (Brasilia and Cuiaba, June 2013) that allowed participants to identify and share best practices for the eradication of child labour and the elimination of forced labour, a programme of training and labour insertion was carried out, in which the Ministry of Labour Relations (MRL) participated, together with the Ecuadorian Professional Training Service which is a national entity for training and is part of the Ministry of Labour Relations with relations with the ILO. In the same context, in partnership with the employers' organization EXPOFLORES, a programme of training and labour insertion for 200 young people was also developed. The proposal by EXPOFLORES was based on an analysis of the labour skills profile and the requirements of jobs in floriculture that corresponded to labour demand in the sector. With this information a training plan that included basic skills (self-esteem, gender equality, health, prevention of drug use and labour rights) and technical skills was developed.

The creation of the Unified Registry of Child Labour, which in addition to collecting information on the employment situation of children and adolescents, identifies the level of education, family composition, access to services, etc. It also establishes a series of protective measures to ensure that children and adolescents have access to services and programmes of both the state and civil society. This system, among other things, allows people to assess the opportunities for state services and also offers monitoring of the effectiveness and efficiency of government action. The system is undergoing final testing and, in agreement with the MRL, will be transferred to the Ministry of Social Development Coordinators (MCDs) in order to be used by all ministries that are part of CIETI in an interconnected way. An online tool for training of labour inspectors, which achieved positive results during the learning process, was developed. This tool is being enhanced in order to update law enforcement in this case, and for that purpose seminars with inspectors and meetings with officials from the MRL were performed.

¹ During the year 2013 the following projects were active: MERCOSUR PALOPs, Ecuador, Haiti and Tanzania, as well as the project to support the CGTI III through SSTC. Between January and December 2013, ILO Brasilia focused on finalizing their work plans and actions for the dissemination and promotion of the arrangements needed for participation in the III CGTI.

MERCOSUR

The cooperation project between Brazil and MERCOSUR, called "Support Project for the Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour – MERCOSUR", was implemented in November 2010 until December 2013.

Results (2013)

- Comparative analysis of legislation regarding child labour, with the purpose of defining suggestions for the harmonization of legislation and updating MERCOSUR declaration on social and labour matters, with a special focus on the theme of child labour, and in line with international standards guaranteeing child rights.
- Rapid assessments were performed, focusing on child domestic labour and child labour in agriculture in the following areas (twin cities): Santana of Deliverance (BRA) / Rivera (URU); Uruguaiana (BRA) / Paso de Los Libres (ARG); Posadas (ARG) / Bernardo Irigoyen (BRA); and Puerto Iguazú (ARG) / Foz do Iguaçu (BRA).
- As part of preparatory activities for III CGTI III, a "III MERCOSUR Congress: United against child labour; the route of the Third Global Conference on Child Labour", was held in May 2013, with the support of a South-South cooperation project based in ILO Brasilia. The objective was to discuss progress and challenges among the MERCOSUR countries, as well as their results in the area of child labour.

Portuguese Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP)

The cooperation project between Brazil and the PALOPs called "Support actions aimed at achieving the 2015 goals of eliminating the worst forms of child labour in African Portuguese-speaking countries (PALOP) through knowledge, awareness, and South Cooperation", has been in preparation since December 2011 and is scheduled to end in June 2014.

PALOP Results 2014

In 2013 a comparative study on the implementation of ILO Conventions 138 and 182 (respectively on the minimum age for child labour and the worst forms of child labour) was undertaken. The International study on the Application of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 of the ILO and its recommendations on the national legislation of the CPLP countries was consolidated and launched at a side event chaired by the Minister of Labour of Mozambique during 102nd International Labour Conference in Geneva (June 2013).

Within the framework of the preparatory actions for the III CGTI, and in the context of SSTC, a bipartite technical meeting was held in August 2013. Representatives of workers' and employers' organizations of CPLP Member States signed the Bipartite Brasilia Declaration, emphasizing the importance of tripartite social dialogue as well as South-South and triangular cooperation in the field of combating child labour in Portuguese Speaking Countries.

Some selected Results:

Angola

After the Third Global Conference on Child Labour, the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security decided to lead the activities of the "Pinwheel March" in Angola, recognizing the need to continue the momentum generated by the conference. The Pinwheel March brand was widely used in materials in the activities and campaigns in Cabo Verde, Mozambique and São Tome and Principe through horizontal cooperation.

Cabo Verde

In 2013 Cabo Verde continued to develop awareness campaigns during the week of the World Day Against Child Labour and held a workshop. Special focus was given to the tourism sector, while

preventing and combating child labour. This resulted in the drafting of the “Code of ethics and conduct of tourism against exploitation of Children and Adolescents”, based on Brazilian experience.

In the context of the “Pinwheel March” of Cabo Verde, which was carried out in coordination with the Cabo Verde Institute for Children and Adolescents (ICCA), activities aimed to strengthen capacities and actions of public institutions and civil society actors to prevent and eradicate child labour in the country. The Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour has been revised and updated, and two workshops were held on “Ilha do Fogo” and Santo Antão to raise awareness on child labour and its worst forms.

Guinea-Bissau

In 2013 the project carried out activities with the social partners. Like the other PALOPs, representatives of employers and workers in Guinea-Bissau participated in the “bipartite Technical Meeting on Child Labour and South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation” held in Brasilia in August 2013. During the event, representatives of Guinea-Bissau declared their intention to jointly lead the activities of the “Pinwheel March” in the country. Despite the inability to perform the activities planned for December 2013, these were rescheduled for the first half of 2014.

Activities to raise awareness of the World Day against Child Labour will be coordinated by the National Union of Workers of Guinea Bissau and will be held in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Guinea Bissau and the General Confederation of Independent Trade Unions and civil society organizations dealing with child protection.

Mozambique

The Seminar of International Labour Standards was organized in June 2013, as part of the celebrations of the World Day Against Child Labour and the Pinwheel March. The seminar was attended by representatives of governments (ministries of education, justice, agriculture, interior, women and social action) and representatives of employers’, workers’ and civil society organizations. The Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry of Labour, in collaboration with representatives of other key government sectors, social partners and civil society, initiated the process of formulating a National Plan of Action for Child Labour. In addition, Mozambique has the presidency of the CPLP and has supported all CPLP and SSTC activities during the past year and a half.

São Tome and Principe

The workshop on the elaboration of the National Development Plan and the List of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in cities of São Tome were organised from 19 to 22 March 2013. The meeting was jointly organized by the Government of São Tome, through the Ministry of health and Social Affairs, the ILO and the social partners. Forty participants attended, representing the Government, the unions, the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Services of São Tome and Principe and the ILO. The event also included assistance by a representative of the Ministry of Labour in Brazil who shared experiences, guided the national coaches and led the training work with two national consultants and a national expert.

The activities of the pinwheel March of São Tome and Principe began in April 2013 and was developed in all districts of the country, including Agua Grande, Mé - Zochi, Lembá, Lobata, Cantagalo, Caué and Prince Region. They aimed at raising awareness in communities, engaging children and adolescents in action to combat child labour, institutionalizing the Tripartite Committee, mobilizing social actors, and asking for the creation of public policies for social protection. Various activities were developed such as rallies with pinwheels, film screenings, student exchanges and seminars. Activities involved children and teens, teachers, parents and employers of all districts.

In July 2013, with the support of this project, it was the turn of São Tome and Principe to organize a training seminar on the SCREAM methodology: the opening ceremony was attended by the Minister of Education, the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations, representatives of the General Union of Workers and the Trade Unions of Teachers and Educators of São Tome and Principe, and two

teachers (Angola and Mozambique), who attended the training activities. Thirty primary school teachers from the districts of Água Grande and Mé - Zochi and 10 staff of the Ministry of Education, including advisors, methodologists and inspectors of Basic Education participated.

CPLP

The activities carried out in various countries in 2013 were essential to accelerate the pace of action aimed at eradicating child labour in Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tome and Principe. Moreover, these activities contributed to the harmonious and knowledgeable participation of the countries involved in the III Global Conference on Child Labour, held in Brazil in late 2013. Conferences in Praia and São Tome and Principe and other activities in the project registered positive feedback from countries on the relevance of the project and its key role, and child labour remains an important issue on government agendas.

Results

On 25 April 2013 the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the CPLP adopted the Maputo Declaration, reaffirming the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in CPLP countries and particularly in combating child labour and on the promotion of the III Global Conference on Child Labour organized under the ILO - Brazil Agreement on South-South and triangular cooperation.

On 11 June 2013, during the International Labour Conference, a meeting of the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the Member States of the CPLP was held. During this meeting, the recent progress in the relations between the ILO and the CPLP were analysed. Social partners from Lusophone countries also attended the meeting. Among the material to be disclosed during the Pinwheel March, there is the documentary "Child Labour in Lusophone Africa" which describes the history and current situation of child labour in these countries and also addresses the legal framework, current policies and actions taken in each country. The latter are based on international good practices and good examples that highlight the role of governments, workers' organizations, employers and civil society in combating child labour. Partnerships with the media in all PALOPs were established to disseminate the documentary.

As a result of the action of the project three declaration were signed: the Maputo Declaration (April 2013), the Bipartite Brasilia Declaration (August 2013), and the Brasilia Declaration (October 2013), the latter during III Global Conference on Child Labour.

Labour Inspection: Brazil, Mozambique and Timor Leste

The cooperation project between Brazil and the PALOPs organized a training for labour inspectors and other partners in Timor Leste and Mozambique in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment of Brazil. The activity took place from 28 April to 9 May 2014. In Dili, the activities aimed to strengthen the capacity of labour inspectors, as well as the police and judiciary systems, in the area of child labour, especially in dangerous ways and for monitoring issues in the formal and informal sectors. The activity was attended by 40 participants including labour inspectors, police officers, Coast Guard and Immigration and representatives of employers, workers and NGOs Training was provided by two labour inspectors of the Ministry of Labour and Employment of Brazil, 1 specialist forced labour and one national consultant.

In Mozambique, the activity aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity and promoting social dialogue, contributing to the consolidation of the National Tripartite Committee, the elaboration of the List of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the validation of the National Action Plan. The training was attended by 50 participants from labour inspectors, representatives of three ministries (Education, Health and Social Affairs), representatives of workers and employers as well as representatives of NGOs and UNICEF. The trainers included two labour inspectors of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and a national consultant.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation in CPLP; good practices in social protection and combating child labour, 2014.

This publication aims to facilitate the dissemination and exchange of experiences and good practices in the areas of social protection and the fight against child labour in the sphere of CPLP member states. Can be seen that through South- South cooperation and triangular, Lusophone countries could improve their social indicators, reduce poverty, combat socioeconomic and gender inequality, increase levels of social inclusion and promote decent work. This type of cooperation has enabled the transfer and adaptation to the national context of best practices among the various interlocutors countries. When compiling and disseminating this information is expected to further increase the space for dialogue and cooperation in the Lusophone world. The work will be presented in 103. The International Labour Conference at a meeting that will be attended by Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the CPLP and the ILO Director-General, Mr. Guy Ryder.

Declaração Bipartida de Brasília²

At the Fourth Meeting of the Focal Points for the area of Child Labour in December 2012 in São Tome and Principe, in which the Executive Secretariat of the CPLP was present, the proposal to invite the representatives of the Confederation of Entrepreneurial Community of Countries of language emerged Portuguesa and the Trade Union Community of Portuguese Language Countries to a meeting in Lisbon, with a view to make these two organizations aware on the topic of combating child labour. The Bipartite Brasilia Declaration was signed in August 2013 during a Bipartite Meeting of national representatives of workers 'and employers ' organizations and representatives of the Business Confederation of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries and the Trade Union Community of Countries Portuguese Language. All agreed on the importance of social dialogue and South-South cooperation for development and consequent success of initiatives to prevent and eliminate child labour in the sphere of the CPLP. Besides the demonstration of support for” Africa free of Child Labour March”, the bipartite meeting also served as an articulation and coordination of positions for the III Global Conference on Child Labour in October 2013.

Tanzania

The cooperation project between Brazil and Tanzania called” Support to the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour in Tanzania” was implemented from January 2011 through June 2013.

Results

- The Project conducted a Bipartite meeting for employers and employees to design a joint programme for the implementation of the National Action Plan.
- The project successfully supported the National Intersectoral Coordination Committee in Tanzania for the exchange of South-South Cooperation strategies with Brazil to combat child labour through the development of a circular on child labour. Moreover, the CLU has received mandates to act as a Committee Task Force focused on strengthening the capacity of tripartite partners in Tanzania to implement the National Action Plan through South-South exchanges, training and technical tripartite high level missions.
- a tripartite workshop was organized to review the terms of reference of the District Sub - Committee of Child Labour and of the District Coordinators of Child Labour.
- The project successfully contributed to the revision of the structure of the reports on child labour in Tanzania.
- The Project supported the Child Labour Unit in the dissemination of the National Action Plan in all districts / regions and the early establishment of a District Sub -Committee of Child Labour in districts that had not yet established one.

² http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---exrel/documents/publication/wcms_220158.pdf

- In June 2013, representatives of Tanzania participated in the International Seminar to share best practices on decent work with special focus on child labour held in Brazil. The programme included technical discussions and roundtables with experts from MDS, MTE, MPT, and TST besides the Secretary of Human Rights and the National School of Public Administration. During the seminar experiences related to income transfer programmes, child labour, social protection systems and national action plans were exchanged. Participants were also able to make a visit to the Reference Centre for Social Assistance and the Social Assistance Specialized Reference Centre (CREAS). The visit enabled participants to interact with beneficiaries and understand the structures, operation and coordination of services provided by the Brazilian Government.

Haiti

The first experience of South-South cooperation of IPEC in Haiti was with a project that began in 2006. Upon completion of this project, a new project for Haiti was negotiated, in the context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation with completion scheduled for 2014. It is a project of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in collaboration with SECTOR, which focuses on rebuilding post- 2010 earthquake.

- a training course for teenagers under construction in Haiti supported by the Brazilian NGO “ Viva Rio” was developed.

- Strategic alliances with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour were established, the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Mission for Stabilization in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

- The project created the National Tripartite Committee against Child Labour, to initiate the consultation process necessary to define the list of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the formulation of a National Plan against Child Labour.

- In June 2013, a Haitian delegation participated in the International Seminar of Best Practices on Decent Work, held in Brasilia. Taking advantage of the presence of delegations of Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, Paraguay and Peru and experts from Argentina, Colombia and Panama in the country, two complementary activities were performed. It was a joint exchange visit so that interested countries knew the operation on the ground of the programme “Me Encontrei”³ (“I found myself”) and a workshop results and prospects evaluation of exchange visits that the ILO has implemented among the countries that are part of initiatives of South-South Cooperation.

- a mission to Haiti was held in February 2012 to train Haitians inspectors, generating results as a draft List of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the formulation of a National Plan against Child Labour.

- The main idea for the completion of the project is to adapt the “Me encontrei” combating child labour initiative implemented in Cuiaba (Brazil). This implies

(a) identification of adolescents involved in the worst forms of child labour,

(b) remove them from such work and provide adequate training in the area of construction, and

(c) help put them in the labour market. The step “a” is partnered with the IBERS, which among other things, deals with adolescents in difficult circumstances. In step “ b” was set to partner the National Institute of Vocational Training (INFP), which deals with vocational training, and has a history with the IPEC and the NGO Viva Rio project in providing training for adolescents in the construction sector. To step “ c” were defined as partner companies with which the ILO Office in Haiti has contacts.

³ <http://www.fepetimt.org.br/noticia/89/“Me-Encontrei”-se-consolida-como-projeto-modelo-de-combate-ao-trabalho-infantil>

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

This training programme and institutional development was a result of technical and financial partnership between the General Coordination of International Action Against Hunger (CGFOME) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC / ILO). With this programme support was provided to nine countries (Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Mozambique, Niger, São Tome and Principe, Palestine and East Timor) working specifically in training technicians (as) and frames directors of the entities responsible for the definition and establishment of policies and measures aimed at reducing the level of vulnerability of local populations and the risk of environmental disaster communities and encouraging prevention and recovery processes through the facilitation tools for a sustainable development of our territories. The CGFOME, the Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva and the Embassies of Brazil in the countries covered by the Programme actively contributed to disseminate good practices Brazilian and international cooperation projects in Brazil in this field from the beneficiary institutions. In addition, through participation in the formation of a broad range of stakeholders both in the field of disaster risk reduction (as the Red Cross or Civil Protection) as in the planning of territorial development activities (such as Ministries of Environment or development planning or Territory Administration) has been stimulated dialogue, knowledge exchange and partnerships among institutions want the same country or between countries and regions, with a view to integrated vision and actions for managing and reducing disaster risk reduction and improvement of living conditions of the populations. Programme activities, especially distance learning courses and regional events in Mozambique and Cabo Verde, served as a bridge and unifying point among the participating institutions for the establishment of networks and partnerships.

The SSTC Project supporting the III GCCL (Brasilia, October 2013)

Brazil hosted the Third Global Conference on Child Labour in October 2013. One of the most important political results, besides the significant participation of countries in the Conference was the “Brasilia Declaration”. This political statement demonstrated consensus among 155 countries represented by governments, employers and workers; it established a process of continuity, with a new global conference in 2017 in Argentina; reaffirmed governmental responsibility for combating child labour, with the collaboration of other actors; reaffirmed the importance of South- South and triangular cooperation to promote the theme and recognizes that public policies should reflect an integrated approach, focused policies on education and jobs for adults.

The Brazilian Government presented the declaration at the 320th Session of the Board of Directors of the ILO, held in March 2014. The CPLP had a very supportive speech at the same time, endorsing the Brasilia Declaration. At this occasion, the Governing Body thanked the Government of Brazil and the Brazilian social partners for the organization and success of the Third Global Conference on Child Labour and requested the Secretariat of the ILO to ensure the integration of the Brasilia Declaration into the Global Action Plan ILO Child Labour and the work of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC); and c) to reaffirm its commitment to the elimination of child labour as one of the fundamental principles and rights at work, and therefore one of the highest priorities of the Organization in achieving the Decent Work Agenda, and they are put into practice all the necessary means to achieve this goal.

Initiative: “Latin America Free of Child Labour”

In addition the project “Strategies for Accelerating the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour,” ILO support to CGTI III in 2013 also made following negotiations held with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the consequent approval of the project review support to

South-South Cooperation Programme to include the objective of contributing to the development and implementation of a Regional Strategy for South-South Cooperation for Child Labour Eradication through” Latin America Free of Child Labour” initiative and extend the same to 2015. based on this review, it was possible to answer the request of the Brazilian Government to support the logistics of CGTI III, ensure the participation of over 40 countries less developed in the Conference, and a wider international coordination for the construction of the Regional Initiative. The main outcome of the event was the unanimous adoption of the Brasilia Declaration, which reinforces the commitment of the signatories to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016, giving special attention to approaches in the areas of gender, education and social protection policies. During CGTI III, the Ministry of Labour and Employment of Brazil summoned several ministers and deputy ministers of labour of various countries in the region for a meeting yearly basis on which reinforced the commitment to promote a” Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean” in order to accelerate the reduction of child labour, the impeller forming group and requesting technical assistance from the ILO in this process.

Within the conference and in the spirit of South - South cooperation, in coordination with the Brazilian Government and with the technical support of the ILO, was held in December 2013 in Lima, the first meeting of the impeller group consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay, which was drawn the strategy of” Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour.” This initiative represents a commitment of the countries of the region to accelerate the eradication of child labour, especially after the debates held during the III Conference. It is an innovative tool for cooperation and an opportunity to consolidate and make sustainable progress already achieved in efforts to eliminate the problem, ensuring the full exercise of the rights of children and adolescents in the region.

Extension of Social Protection

The initiative for South - South cooperation in the area of social security identified some good practices in Brazil that are of great value to other countries: a) the Family Grant programme and the programmes of welfare benefits; b) the programme of social security for rural workers; c) educational programmes in the field of social protection. Based on these experiences, the South-South Programme produced a book entitled: “The Brazilian Good Practices in Social Security,” released in April 2013 at ILO headquarters in the presence of the Minister of Social Welfare, Garibaldi Alves. The South -South Social Security Programme ended in December 31, 2013.

Paraguay

The South-South Project on Social Security for Paraguay concluded its activities with the release of a document entitled” Contribution to the development of social policies and the extension of social protection in Paraguay.” The document contains the following studies, resulting from the project; a) A study on the coverage of contributory and non-contributory social protection in Paraguay; b) A study of the mechanisms of social protection against unemployment options for both the formal sector and the informal sector; c) A study of the possibility of ratification by Paraguay to the Convention on Social Security (Minimum Standards), 1952 (No. 102).

The launch occurred at a concluding seminar in Asuncion December 12, 2013, which was attended by the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Security, the technicians of the Paraguayan and Brazilian Governments, the Embassy of Brazil in Asuncion, experts ILO and other stakeholders. At the end of the event it was found that the products of the project” Promotion of South-South Cooperation in the Area of Social Security” in Paraguay, especially studies that examine the options for the ratification of Agreement. 102 and the creation of mechanisms protection against unemployment, are an important contribution to the work programme to be drawn up by the Ministry of Labour,

Employment and Social Security of Paraguay, created from a division of the Ministry of Justice in January 2014.

The project in - country social security for Paraguay ended without new extensions, on December 31, 2013.

Timor -Leste

In 2013, the project supported the implementation of a course by the International Training Centre of the ILO / Turin in Timor -Leste and prepared an informative booklet about the pension scheme previously released. Before finalizing the project delivered 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 Welfare, and a first scenario for the introduction, from 2015 /16, the private sector pension scheme in the country. The South-South project focused on Timor -Leste had its run ended in July 2013, no further extension.

Combating Forced Labour Through Triangular Cooperation (US-Brazil-Peru).

In 2013 were initiated preparatory activities Consolidating and Disseminating project Efforts to Combat Forced Labour in Brazil and Peru, whose partnership was formalized in December 2012 between the ILO and the United States Department of Labour (USDOL), with the purpose of strengthening efforts to combat forced labour in Brazil and disseminate and share good practices of cooperation between Brazil and Peru through triangular cooperation mechanisms.

Thus, in 2013, a process of consultation was initiated with partners from both countries. Between May 1 and July 4, 2013, the ILO held a seminar entitled "Comprehensive Plan for Monitoring and Evaluation", in order to discuss the structure of the project as well as its mechanism of monitoring and evaluation, with the participation major partners, in order to build a logical framework which embraced goals, outcomes, expected outputs and indicators for combating forced labour in the coming years in Brazil and Peru. Importantly, this project is the result of discussions and consultations conducted with different actors in Brazil and Peru, before, during and after the seminar, which enabled the formation of consensus around key strategic priorities to be conducted through technical cooperation of the ILO. The official start of this project took place on May 20th 2014, during an event held at the Superior Labour Court in Brasilia, attended by the President of the Supreme Court, Minister Antonio José de Barros Levenhagen; Minister of State, Bureau of Human Rights and Chairman of the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labour, Ideli Salvatti; Attorney General Labour, Luis Antonio Camargo de Melo; the Attorney General of the Republic, José Oswaldo Barbosa Silva, representing the Attorney General; Secretary of Labour Inspection, Paulo Sérgio de Almeida, representing the Minister for Labour and Employment; the U.S. ambassador in Brazil, Hon. Liliana Ayalde; and Mrs. Lais Abramo, Director of the ILO Office in Brazil. Currently, there is opportunity to consolidate Brazil in the singular experience of over 18 years of combating forced labour and share it through South – South and triangular cooperation with other countries, such as Peru, helping in the implementation and adaptation of best practices.

CINTERFOR and the South-South Cooperation network for skills development

A CSST entre o Brasil, Peru e a Alemanha: Centro de Tecnologias Ambientais

One example of the good cooperation of the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service (SENAI) with the ILO through triangular cooperation, is its work with SENATI from Peru, with financial support from Brazilian and German institutions. In order to comply with national and international environmental regulations, the Peruvian industry requested expertise in environmental technology, particularly for the provision of laboratory services and counselling. To meet this need, the Peruvian National Service for Training in Industrial Work (SENATI) training institution in the country, a member of the Network ILO / CINTERFOR called for international cooperation to build a Centre for Environmental Technologies (CAT), which respond to the training needs of the market and would

provide the services required by companies specializing in environmental technologies. Thus, the SENATI sought the cooperation of the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service (SENAI) of Brazil through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency(ABC). SENAI offered his services advisory organization and administration of a CTA, training of technical staff and development of service offerings in the areas of water supply and wastewater treatment, more environmentally friendly production methods of the environment, and recycling. The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) advised the CTA in establishing international partnerships and networks, including the private sector, and assisted in the development of service provision and training of specialists in the various sectors

Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD)

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

The positive effects of sharing experiences among the countries of the Global South inspired the UN system - under the leadership of the UN Office for South- South Cooperation (UNOSSC) - to organize the exhibition Global South-South Development (GSSD) on an annual basis, including a series of Solutions Fora that focus on best practices and lessons learned in South - South cooperation. The ILO has been involved in GSSD since 2009, has organized the Expo 2010 at its headquarters in Geneva. The theme of GSSD 2013,"Building Inclusive Green Economies; South-South Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication". Within this event, the ILO organized a forum Solutions, entitled" Sustainable Development and Decent Work".

Brazil contributed to all GSSD Expos. In the 2013 edition,Brazilian Ambassador to Kenya, Ms Marcela Nicodemus presented examples of how Brazil has taken the initiative to cooperate with other countries in the South in the areas of sustainable development and decent work. The Ambassador presented a recent example of a directed to protection of the environment (Green Scholarship: Bolsa Verde) programme, entitles"Bolsa Verde" launched in October 2011. A South-South exchange is planned in collaboration with the ILO and other Southern countries that have similar programmes in this area. Dr. Eliana Nicolini, Coordinator of South-South Cooperation of the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service (SENAI), presented the extensive experience of SENAI initiatives in South-South and triangular cooperation. This presentation also highlighted the results of a triangular cooperation initiative between the SENAI, the Peruvian National Service Skills Development in Industrial Work (SENATI) and the German Cooperation Agency (GTZ) to create the Centre for Environmental Technologies, which is based on Peru.

III. Future Activities in the context of the Brazilian South-South and Triangular Cooperation with the ILO

Decent Work During the FIFA World Cup and Beyond- Brazil 2014

In June and July 2014, Brazil will host the 20th FIFA World Cup. The soccer tournament will be held in twelve cities. As one of the world's biggest sporting events, the World Cup represents a great opportunity for investment, job creation and other forms of employment and income generation, as well as improving infrastructure in the country. Studies conducted by various institutions and official information from various federal agencies indicate that the World Cup injected more than U.S. \$ 142 billion in the country's economy in the period 2010-2014 (Fundação Getúlio Vargas). According to the Ministries of Sport and Planning, the investment plan related to the World Cup totals R \$ 25.6 billion and, according to FIFE - USP, the number of jobs generated by the World Cup will be the order of 710,000. About 50,000 jobs were created in the construction of stadiums and between April and June 2014; in the tourism sector 48,000 jobs were created. In addition, 165,000 people were trained

by PRONATEC Tourism. The forecast of Embratur is that tourist spending will reach \$ 25 billion. But, like any other mega sports event, holding the Cup also involves risks of various orders, such as the occurrence of accidents at work and precarious forms of employment, increasing cases of child labour or commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

In order to reduce these risks and expand the most of these opportunities, the ILO Brasilia Office and SECTOR, with support from the Regional Office and leaders of ACI (Area of Critical Importance) 8 have been working in partnership with the federal government, state governments and municipal governments, employers' and workers', other state bodies (such as the Ministry of Labour and the Labour Courts) and civil society organizations to develop and implement a preventive and proposed agenda can eliminate most of these risks and to maximize decent employment opportunities. This agenda seeks to promote decent work and environmental sustainability during the process of preparation and holding of the World Cup, and strengthening their social legacy, especially in some key sectors, such as construction, tourism and hospitality, trade and transportation. This work integrates and strengthens the effort that is being developed in the country since 2007, with ILO support, on the construction and consolidation of decent work agendas (state and municipal) in cities or states that host the World Cup.

The main activities and results related to this issue in 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

- a) Establishment of the Subcommittee on Decent Work and Major Sportive Events within the Interministerial Executive Committee of the decent work agenda, coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Sports, with the participation of several other ministries;*
- b) After the introduction of the topic as a priority, regional seminars were held in the second semester of 2013, on the results of the First National Conference on Employment and Decent Work;*
- c) Conducting workshops and signing the terms of commitment to the promotion of decent work in the 2014 World Cup in 8 of the 12 host cities (São Paulo, Cuiaba, Porto Alegre, Fortaleza, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Belo Horizonte and Christmas);*
- d) The launch of the National Commitment for Decent Work in the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the specific nature of that commitment to the sector of tourism and hospitality at a ceremony held May 15, 2014, which was attended by ILO, the Ministers of Labour and Employment, Foreign Affairs, Civil Office, Sports, Tourism, General Secretariat of the Presidency, Human Rights Policies for Women, among others, representatives of central trade union confederations and the most representative workers of the country;*
- e) The launching, at the same time, a campaign for decent work, coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, which also establishes the importance of combating racism in football and promoting racial equality and non discrimination in jobs generated by the World Cup.*

This innovative experience should be systematized and give an "intervention model", which will surely be an important reference for the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, as well as other mega sporting events such as the next editions of the World Cup and Olympics in other countries.

Bolsa Verde and Social Protection

The Brazilian Government and the ILO are defining a new cooperation project entitled "South-South cooperation to promote sustainable development through decent work and social protection." The ultimate goal of this project is the assertion of decent work and social protection as a means of promoting sustainable development. The first step will be the evaluation of three concrete initiatives by the Brazilian Government that combine environmental preservation with the creation of decent work and social protection mechanisms. Then it will promote an exchange of experiences between countries of the South to produce inputs for both the improvement of policies as to the international debate around the definition of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) after 2015. Therefore, the Project will produce two policy papers with recommendations to leverage the creation of decent work and jobs that promote

sustainable development in the evaluated environmental policies, as well as a joint publication ILO / Brazilian Government to demonstrate the necessity and feasibility of put decent work and social protection at the centre of strategies for promoting sustainable development.

Migration and South-South Cooperation

The Brazilian Government and the ILO began the process of defining a new cooperation project which will focus on the production of knowledge among countries of the Americas for the development of more effective protective actions of workers / migrants. The project will address primarily the issues related to migration legislation, the development of a new National Policy on Migration. Through the actions of the project, the ILO and the Brazilian Government are planning to work directly on ensuring migrants' rights in Brazil and in the Americas.

The project falls within the scope of South - South and Triangular cooperation because should be run from the exchange of experiences and agreements between countries of the Americas that already have a history of cooperation with Brazil. As a strategy, the project intends to strengthen the knowledge base on topics related to the recent migration and draw a picture of the current situation of migrants in the country, with a focus on vulnerable groups, such as Haitians. It is also important to analyse national legislation in order to propose changes, identify gaps or discuss arrangements to facilitate the guarantee of the rights of migrants.

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

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

The Academy will particularly focus on the added value of organisations of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) can play in terms of inclusion and sustainability, as well as in the Post- 2015 context. The main objective will be to generate a better understanding of the concept of ESS and its possible contribution to inclusive and sustainable development.

At the end of the Academy, participants will have:

- a better understanding of the areas where the Social and Solidarity Economy can be applied and implemented successfully, such as the creation and preservation of jobs, social protection, social dialogue, green jobs, legal and policy frameworks, informal economy and local economic development.
- become aware of a multitude of experiences, strategies and tools of social and solidarity throughout the world, with particular emphasis on South- South and triangular cooperation.