



Global South-South Development Expo 2016

**GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH DEVELOPMENT EXPO
2016**

“South-South Cooperation: Enhancing innovation towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”:

ILO Solution Forum: THE FUTURE OF WORK AND South-South and triangular Cooperation

**1 November 2016 (9-10:30), Sheikh Rashid Hall, Dubai World Trade Centre
Dubai, United Arab Emirates**

Solution-Forum Title:	<i>THE FUTURE OF WORK AND South-South and triangular Cooperation</i>
Department:	ILO PARDEV
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Solution -Forum Description	<p>I. Introduction</p> <p>South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) can be defined as collaboration between two or more developing countries that is guided by the principles of solidarity and non-conditionality, aimed at implementing inclusive and distributive development models that are driven by demand. SSTC is based on the fundamental premise that developing countries should identify their own needs and address them in part by acquiring new expertise, knowledge and technology from other countries of the Global South that have acquired experience from regular development cooperation initiatives funded by Official Development Assistance. In this sense, SSTC is a complement to North-South</p>

cooperation and a concerted effort to promote development opportunities.

In the past decade, SSTC has become a consolidated practice through both the implementation of projects coordinated by developing countries' cooperation agencies, and commitments made at the international level to boost this type of cooperation. Such commitments include the recent 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as UN General Assembly commitments. From an ILO perspective, SSTC is a horizontal and solidarity-driven means to promote and implement the Decent Work Agenda in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the 17 Goals that it comprises, in particular SDG 8: *to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*, and SDG 17, which includes capacity building as one of its targets: *“Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South Cooperation.* As mentioned in the GSSD 2016 concept note, the Secretary-General, in his report on South-South cooperation to the sixty-second session of the General Assembly (A/62/295), called on the international development community, including the United Nations system, to help to scale up the impact of South-South cooperation by: (a) optimizing the use of South-South approaches in achieving the internationally agreed development goals; (b) intensifying multilateral support for South-South initiatives to address common development challenges; (c) fostering inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships; (d) enhancing the coherence of United Nations system support for South-South cooperation; and (e) continuing to develop innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources for South-South and triangular initiatives.

In this regard, and based on past staff needs assessments (see below), the ILO is planning to organize a South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) **SOLUTION FORUM on THE FUTURE OF WORK AND SOUTH SOUTH COOPERATION** devoted to ILO staff and partners. The objectives include ensuring ILO staff and constituents can access tools and methodologies enabling them to implement new South-South and triangular cooperation projects. ILO staff and constituents will be able to follow up on their learning experience of SSTC by exchanging experience and deepening knowledge through an ‘SSTC virtual meeting point’ (www.southsouthpoint.net) and by tailor-made coaching and training sessions.

II. The Global South-South Development Expos and the ILO

The ILO has been involved in supporting South-South and triangular cooperation for the past three decades.¹ In March 2012, the ILO Governing Body adopted an ILO South-South and Triangular Cooperation Strategy embedded in the document: “South–South and triangular cooperation: The way forward”.² The

¹ <http://www.ilo.org/pardev/partnerships-and-relations/south-south/lang--en/index.htm>

² http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_172577.pdf

results framework proposed for the SSTC strategy were: 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. Therefore, the ILO has been an active participant in the Global South-South Development Expos (GSSD), and hosted the 2010 GSSD at its Geneva headquarters. The GSSD Expo 2016 will bring together principals and representatives of United Nations organizations, developing countries, development partners agencies, business and private-sector groups and civil society organizations to showcase their evidence-based South-South development solutions. This will contribute to sharing and disseminating information on best practices and good examples of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation.

The solutions presented within the framework of the overarching theme of the Expo will touch upon a variety of thematic areas such as environment, development, youth employment, health, trade, investment, labour and agriculture as well as the fiscal and economic policies that are shaping them and that will determine inclusive sustainable development in the 2030 Agenda.

III. ILO SOLUTION FORUM: THE FUTURE OF WORK AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

The Future of Work Initiative: Main objectives vis-à-vis SSTC

- Generate a better understanding of the forces transforming the world of work and the implications for governments, workers and employers and how SSTC can support this change processes in a new development cooperation environment
- Provide a constructive forum for the exchange of ideas and information between the tripartite constituents, through peer-to-peer approaches, as well as other key stakeholders in the formulation of policies and new approaches
- Articulate and promote policy alternatives, innovative partnerships and good practices that can be replicated by governments, employers and workers and other key partners in countries of the Global South through SSTC

Four Centenary Conversations

The ILO is organising its Future of Work dialogues be structured around four Centenary Conversations: 1) Work and Society; 2) Decent Jobs for All; 3) The organization of work and production; 4) The Governance of Work. During the ILO Solution Forum we propose to concentrate in two of the dialogues, namely:

Decent Work for all and SSTC and the Governance of Work, Social Dialogue and SSTC. In a nutshell the thematic areas (and their accompanying key questions) would be as follows for the Solution Forum (focusing mainly on two of the four conversations):

A) Decent jobs for all and SSTC

The ILO, along with most governments, believes that full employment is a goal that cannot be abandoned. Further, the ILO is committed to ensuring that jobs meet the quality criteria of decent work.

Two commonly identified sources for future job growth in both developing and industrialized countries are the green economy, given the need to invest heavily in energy-efficient infrastructure and production, and the care economy, given the aging population in much of the world.

However, the ILO estimates the world needs 600 million jobs by 2030 to achieve the goals and targets outlined in the SDG Agenda. This accepted, recent experience has raised the fundamental questions about the efficacy of policy instruments now at the disposal of national and international policy-makers.

Issues to consider when thinking about decent jobs and South-South Cooperation:

- i. Do we need to use the policy tools we have better and with improved international cooperation and coordination, or do we need entirely new and innovative approaches and policies? In this case is South-South and triangular cooperation a useful new approach to development?
- ii. Some of the issues for us to consider in our efforts to provide decent jobs in the Global South: matching skills and training with needs; targeting structural disadvantage of those such young people, women and the disabled; managing fair migration so that jobs are available to those that need them. In this regard looking into sharing good practices in youth employment, skills development through South-South and triangular cooperation is one of the focuses of our Solution Forum.

The governance of work and SSTC

Three underlying threads of logic can be detected in that system: the need to establish a level playing field between member States on the basis of common standards; the shared objective of establishing universal respect for fundamental principles and rights at work as set out in the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; and the idea that international labour standards – including non-binding Recommendations – should provide a framework of guidance for member States as they seek to marry economic growth with social progress.

This brings us to issues for the future of governance at work:

- i. How do we define the role of the ILO in respect of the explosive growth of a wide range of initiatives commonly grouped under the heading of corporate social responsibility (CSR)? Is there any role for South-South and Triangular Cooperation?
- ii. What is the place for tripartite governance and social dialogue and how can SSTC support these processes?
- iii. What part will the future world of work accord to such organizations, and how will they contribute to shape that future?

(The future of trade unions and of employers' organizations must therefore be part of this centenary conversation. It is understood that strong, democratic, independent organizations interacting in conditions of mutual trust and respect are the preconditions for credible social dialogue)

Good Practice 1: Tunisia Social Dialogue and Future SSTC

The Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet consists of ILO constituents – the Tunisian General Labor Union (UGTT) and The Tunisian Confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA) – along with the Tunisian Human Rights League (LTDH) and the Tunisian Order of Lawyers were awarded in 2014 the Nobel Peace Prize. The Quartet was formed in 2013, when Tunisia's efforts to introduce democracy were in danger of failing amid assassinations and social unrest.

In January 2013, during the commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the Jasmine Revolution, the ILO Director-General was invited to witness the signing of the "social contract" between the Government, the UGTT and UTICA. This social contract, which has benefited throughout its development from the support and expertise of the ILO, has been instrumental in paving the way for improvements in the areas of labour law and labour relations, employment policies, social protection and vocational training, as well as balanced regional development.

Tripartism, cooperation between the government, workers' and employers' organizations, is the cornerstone of the ILO, a UN agency committed to promoting social justice and decent work for all. The example of Tunisia powerfully demonstrates, in situations of crisis and post-crisis, that social dialogue contributes to strengthening civil peace and democracy. This can be a great example for countries in fragile situations and can be replicated via South-South Cooperation.

The ILO continues to work with Tunisia to promote social dialogue and strengthen labour governance. Proposed panelists for this segment:

- Mr Foued Ben Abdallah Director General of the Labour Inspectorate and the reconciliation to the Ministry of socialAffairs.
foued.benabdallah@social.gov.tn - telephone +216 98 801 375 -+216 71 842 920 (TBC)
- Mr Anouar Kaddour Deputy Secretary General in charge of studies and member of the executive bureau of UGTT - anouar.kaddour@enit.rnu.tn – telephone : +216 98 592 881 - +216 71 354 793
- Mr Khelil Ghariani Chairman of the Social Committee and member of the executivebureau of UTICA -cofine.ind@hotmail.com;
cofine.kg@topnet.tn - telephone : +216 20 20 36 48 ou +21628 047 812

Good Practice 2. Promoting South-South Cooperation in Social Dialogue and Social Protection: Good Practices from Algeria

Description of the South-South cooperation good practice

The ILO and the government of Algeria initiated in January 2016 a project aiming to support Algeria, in particular the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and its structures and the social partners - employers and workers - in their efforts to consolidate what has been done at national in the areas of social dialogue and social protection, and to share its experience with countries partners of Africa.

Below are the 3 main objectives of South-South cooperation program:

- Objective 1: Sharing the experience of Algeria in terms of Social Protection with African countries through South-South and triangular cooperation;
- Objective 2: Share the experience of Algeria on Social Dialogue with African countries.
- Objective 3: Support the National Institute of Labour Studies and Research to allow sharing the Algerian experience in social dialogue towards African countries through South-South Exchanges

Social dialogue is for the ILO, the most suitable tool for promoting better conditions of life and work and greater social justice. It is an instrument for better governance in many areas and it contributes significantly to all efforts aimed at a more efficient and fairer economy.

Dialogue is an essential tool for progress towards equality between men and women in the workplace. It thus contributes to a more stable and equitable society and is particularly adapted to the globalization process.

The practice of social dialogue in Algeria is anchored in international labor Conventions, ratified by Algeria. The Government and the social partners work closely together. The Algerian experience in this area resulted in the National Economic and Social Pact for Growth, signed a tripartite basis in February 2014 and which provides the framework for cooperation between the government and the social partners. The pact's objectives are to accelerate the process of economic reform, industrial development, improving the business climate, the health system and social protection, access to employment and the improvement of the power of purchase.

The social dialogue and social security are closely linked and mutually supportive. An effective and sustainable social security system must be based on solid tripartite governance, the participation of workers 'and employers' organizations, as well as their own responsibility to be accountable. This participation involves the commitment of the social partners in the development of policies and social security reforms as well as in managing the social security system. It is included in the ILO's social security standards and principles. Convention No. 102 Social Security (Minimum Standards) provides that the system must be administered on a tripartite basis, which ensures and enhances social dialogue between governments, employers and workers. Beyond this Agreement, other ILO instruments promoting tripartism in social security:

- ILO Convention No. 168 on Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment (1988)
- Recommendation No. 113 on consultation with industrial and national levels (1960)
- ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008)
- The Global Jobs Pact (2009)
- Recommendation No. 202 on social protection floors (2012)

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are among the priorities of the Government of Algeria strategies - and the School of Social Security in Algiers is an example - and for the ILO in fact a means to its objectives. South-South cooperation can prove to be a useful tool to encourage government and social partners in developing countries to promote the ILO agenda for decent work. The guidelines of the South-South cooperation, including respect for the autonomy and national priorities, the diversity of situations and solutions and, finally, solidarity between nations, align the approach of the Agenda ILO decent work. Finally, South-South cooperation is one of the axes of the Cooperation Framework between the Government and the UN System in Algeria. The objective of the government of Algeria is to promote horizontal cooperation for

sharing South-South knowledge, in particular Algerian experience in social protection and social dialogue, with francophone Africa, and to promote the school, which provides an opportunity for francophone African students to benefit from training in the field of social security while enhancing learning and disseminating information on good practices.

Panelist 4: Mr. Akli Berkati

Directeur, Ministère du Travail de L'emploi et de la Sécurité Sociale

Moderator: Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships, ILO

Web-links

ILO's page on South-South and Triangular Cooperation within the Partnerships' and Field Support Department:

<http://www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/lang--en/index.htm>

ILO's Participation in GSSD 2012:

http://www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/WCMS_193410/lang--en/index.htm

ILO's Participation in GSSD 2013: http://www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/WCMS_220453/lang--en/index.htm

[Academy Gateway](#)

[Collective Brain \(useful resources and knowledge sharing platform\)](#)

[Potential and Limits to the Social and Solidarity Economy](#)

[Annual Review Meeting ILO-Brazil](#)

[South-South and Triangular Cooperation: The Way Forward](#)

[South-South Cooperation and Decent Work: Good Practices](#)

Dedicated Spaces to the Global South-South Development Expo:

<http://www.southsouthpoint.net/southsouthexpo2016.html>

List of Panelists:	Name/Photo (jpeg)/ Official Title/Institutional Affiliation/Email address	Brief CV, title of presentation and brief description of the presentation.
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Anita Amorim Moderator</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Head ,emerging and special partnerships unit, PARDEV, International Labour Office</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(amorim@ilo.org)</p>	<p>Ms Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit of the ILO Department of Partnerships and Field Support, is responsible for the coordination of the Unit including South-South partnerships and UN issues. She has over 20 years of experience in UN system wide coherence issues, particularly education, child labour and gender rights.</p> <p>Ms Amorim will be the discussant for this Solution Forum, introducing some questions and key challenges to the participants, while highlighting ILO’s Strategy for SSTC in the world of work, as well as the ILO-UN Office for South-South Cooperation joint project</p> <p>While chairing, Ms. Amorim, will also provide insights in ILO’s engagement in South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC), under the framework of the ILO South-South and triangular cooperation strategy: “South-South and triangular Cooperation: The way forward (http://www.ilo.org/gb/GBSessions/GB313/pol/WCMS_17_2577/lang--en/index.htm Governing Body, 2012).</p> <p>The presentation will highlight the benefits of SSTC strategies and mechanisms in the context of sustainable development and the potential of ILO’s tripartite structure in this regard.</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Foued Ben Abdallah</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Director General of the Labour Inspectorate and the reconciliation to the Ministry of social Affairs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">foued.benabdallah@social.gov.tn</p>	<p>Mr. Foued Ben Abdallah, is the Director General of the Labour Inspectorate and the reconciliation to the Ministry of social Affairs. He will represent the government, regarding the good Practice of Social Dialogue in Tunisia.</p> <p>The Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet consists of ILO constituents – the Tunisian General Labor Union (UGTT) and The Tunisian Confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA) – along with the Tunisian Human Rights League (LTDH) and the Tunisian Order of Lawyers were awarded in 2014 the Nobel Peace Prize. The Quartet was formed in 2013, when Tunisia's efforts to introduce democracy were in danger of failing amid assassinations and social unrest.</p>



Mr. Anouar KADDOUR

Deputy Secretary General in charge of studies and member of the executive bureau of UGTT –

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Mr. Anouar Ben Kaddour is currently the Deputy Secretary General to the UGTT, in charge of studies and documentation. Before this, he was State Secretary to the Minister of Transport and Infrastructure, Slaheddine Malouche. He has lead the famous investigation of the fire case, targeting UGTT which has resulted in proving that the ‘Ennahda Party’, a moderate Tunisian Islamic political party, was responsible for the burning of the UGTT documents.

Tripartism, cooperation between the government, workers’ and employers’ organizations, is the cornerstone of the work performed by the “ Tunisian Quattor”. The UGTT had a strong role in supporting this dialogue. The example of Tunisia powerfully demonstrates, in situations of crisis and post-crisis, that social dialogue contributes to strengthening civil peace and democracy. This can be a great example for countries in fragile situations and can be replicated via South-South Cooperation.



Mr. Khelil Ghariani

Chairman of the Social Committee and member of the executive bureau of UTICA –

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Khalil Ghariani, is in charge of all the social issues of UTICA such as collective agreements, wages, social conflicts and protection. Due to his initial training as a lawyer, he has immediately gained respect in the way he coordinates and manages his files from the UGTT, the governments well as the ILO in Geneva and the MEDEF in Paris. In 1989, he was hired by UTICA to strengthen the social department and during 14 years has fully worked alongside prominent figures in Tunisia, gaining negotiation skills, and attending international meetings, notably that of the ILO and employers’ confederations. As an UTICA leader, he took part of this new team created after the 2011 Revolution and participated in the National Transitional Committee and the High Commission, led by Yadh Ben Achour, to achieve greater social dialogue and social justice.

The employers’ perspective has been critical in the Tunisian good practice: it has also been inspirational for other countries of the Global South.



Mr. Akli Berkati

Director, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security

Mr. Akli Berkati, is the director of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security: He will present the good practice of the Algerian South-South cooperation with the ILO regarding Social Dialogue and Social Security. Mr. Berkati has participated in various seminars in Algeria as well as abroad as representative from the labour, employment and social security sector, involved especially in the domains of labour inspection and social dialogue. He is now contributing to the implementation of the South-South cooperation program on social security and social

	<p>aberkfr@gmail.com</p>	<p>dialogue.</p> <p>Some elements of the good practice include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing the experience of Algeria in terms of Social Protection with African countries through South-South and triangular cooperation; • Share the experience of Algeria on Social Dialogue with African countries. • Support the National Institute of Labour Studies and Research to allow sharing the Algerian experience in social dialogue towards African countries through South-South Exchanges
	 <p>Maria Luz Vega</p> <p>Future of Work International Labour Organization</p> <p>vega@ilo.org</p>	<p>Ms. Maria Luz Vega has been an ILO specialist since 1989 and has published more than 40 publications on areas of Labour law, human rights, labour administration and labour inspection. She has a License in Labour and a Diplome d'Etudes Superieures en Droit de travail from the University of Geneva. In between her studies, she has worked as a Labour and social security inspector at the Ministry of labour and Social Security in Spain, from 1986 to 1989 and after that has worked as expert and specialist in many different labour areas and is now Coordinator of the Future of Work Initiative at the ILO since August 2016.</p> <p>Ms. Vega will present the Future of Work Initiative and its impacts on the world of work in the Global South.</p>

Additional Contacts



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