What are the experiences to be shared?

Productive inclusion focused on capacity building and employment for youth and women.

The axis of productive inclusion aims to promote the population in extreme poverty with access to employment and income opportunities, with distinct actions, which include social security protection, and support to micro-entrepreneurs and cooperatives in the solidarity economy.

Urban productive inclusion brings together actions and programs that facilitate the entry into the labor market of young people through internships, employment, or entrepreneurial or solidarity economy enterprises. It gathers social and professional qualification initiatives and labor market intermediation, aimed at providing job placement in registered positions and job and income generation in cities.

The axis of productive inclusion aims to provide the population in extreme poverty with access to employment and income opportunities, with distinct actions, which include social security protection, and support to micro-entrepreneurs and cooperatives in the solidarity economy.

What is the implementation strategy?

Taking into account the principles of South-South cooperation and the main barriers adopted by the Bolivarian government for the eradication of forced labor in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Objective 1: Based on the Brazilian experience, to develop the promotion of decent work with emphasis on the prevention and elimination of child labor and forced labor.

Activities:

1.1.1 Identify countries' technical cooperation needs.
1.1.2 Promote interest surveys with the identified countries.
1.1.3 Identification of Brazilian institutions engaged in institutional specialties, with emphasis on the role of supporting the development and accomplishment of technical contents of the cooperation, as well as the development of methodologies and tools to establish and maintain establishment between Brazil and other partner countries.

Output 1.1: South-South cooperation needs for the promotion of decent work in the cotton production sector, in the themes prioritized in the project.

Output 1.2: Work plans developed, agreed and executed in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

Output 1.3: Regional seminars on topics of priority interest among developing countries.

Output 1.4: Best practices of Brazilian policies to prevent and eliminate child labor in the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Output 1.5: Results of the implementation of pre-selected policies and experiences to be shared.

1.5.1 Promote the systematic identification of the experiences related to the pre-selected exchange themes.
1.5.2 Sharing the evaluation results of the implementation of the work plans in 4 countries, through various channels, particularly in the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Output 1.6: Best practices and lessons and practices to be disseminated in other similar contexts.

1.6.1 Elaborate work plans based on prospecting missions.
1.6.2 Validate the best practices identified and systematized in thetera identified as best practices.
1.6.3 Organize and execute regional exchanges.
1.6.4 Monitor and evaluate the implementation of work plans.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Development objective:

Taking into account the principles of South-South cooperation, to prevent and eliminate child labor and forced labor, among developing countries.

Activity 1: Output

1.2.1 Elaborate work plans based on prospecting missions.
1.2.2 Validate the best practices identified and systematized in the best practices identified and systematized in the best practices identified and systematized in the region.
1.2.3 Support the adaptation and exchange of best practices and technologies identified in the region.
1.2.4 Monitor and evaluate the implementation of work plans.

Output 1.2: Work plans developed, agreed and executed in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

Output 1.3: Regional seminars on topics of priority interest among developing countries.

Output 1.4: Best practices of Brazilian policies to prevent and eliminate child labor in the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Output 1.5: Results of the implementation of pre-selected policies and experiences to be shared.

Output 1.6: Best practices and lessons and practices to be disseminated in other similar contexts.

Activity 2: Output

1.3.1 Determine the main thematic areas for South-South technical cooperation, technical inputs to capacity development in other countries.

Output 1.3: Regional seminars on topics of priority interest among developing countries.

Output 1.4: Best practices of Brazilian policies to prevent and eliminate child labor in the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Output 1.5: Results of the implementation of pre-selected policies and experiences to be shared.

Output 1.6: Best practices and lessons and practices to be disseminated in other similar contexts.

Activity 3: Output

1.4.1 Validate the best practices identified and systematized in the best practices identified and systematized in the best practices identified and systematized in the region.

Output 1.3: Regional seminars on topics of priority interest among developing countries.

Output 1.4: Best practices of Brazilian policies to prevent and eliminate child labor in the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Output 1.5: Results of the implementation of pre-selected policies and experiences to be shared.

Output 1.6: Best practices and lessons and practices to be disseminated in other similar contexts.

Activity 4: Output

1.5.1 Promote the systematic identification of the experiences related to the pre-selected exchange themes.

Output 1.3: Regional seminars on topics of priority interest among developing countries.

Output 1.4: Best practices of Brazilian policies to prevent and eliminate child labor in the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Output 1.5: Results of the implementation of pre-selected policies and experiences to be shared.

Output 1.6: Best practices and lessons and practices to be disseminated in other similar contexts.

Activity 5: Output

1.6.1 Elaborate work plans based on prospecting missions.

Output 1.3: Regional seminars on topics of priority interest among developing countries.

Output 1.4: Best practices of Brazilian policies to prevent and eliminate child labor in the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Output 1.5: Results of the implementation of pre-selected policies and experiences to be shared.

Output 1.6: Best practices and lessons and practices to be disseminated in other similar contexts.
Why cotton?

Cotton is one of the world’s most important agricultural commodities, responsible for incomes and employment generation, and for the well being of millions of families around the world. The cotton industry supports the livelihoods of farmers and their communities in many countries, where it contributes to the growth of economies, creating employment and driving economic growth. Cotton production and trade add to the welfare of millions of families, in particular in countries that are major cotton producing countries. The cotton sector is of strategic importance for developing countries, with direct dependence on the market price of cotton, the most important determinant of their income, and an indirect influence on the economy. Cotton provides an opportunity for women to obtain productive and quality work in conditions of freedom, equity, and human dignity.

The concept of Decent Work (DW) was adopted by the ILO in 1999 as a summary of its historical mission to promote opportunities for men and women, and for people of all ages, to contribute to their own well-being and that of their families and communities and to that of the community at large, in conditions of freedom, equity, and human dignity. The concept of DW recognizes that opportunities for decent work exist only when there is decent work for all. A country’s DW index is a measure of the extent to which a country’s policies and practices are contributing to the realization of the concept of DW.

The Brazilian Cotton Institute (IBA) provides the financial resources needed for project implementation, coordinated with the bilateral cooperation actions that both the ILO and the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) provide. The project is part of a trilateral south-south cooperation arrangement between the Brazilian Government, the partner countries and the ILO Office in Brazil. Successful cooperation activities will be concluded by the ILO Office in Brazil and the Brazilian Government, and the partner countries as well as the ILO Office in Brazil as an international cooperation for the sector in Sub-Saharan Africa countries and Latin America, which can take place on a more regional basis.

Where the activities will take place?

The project will take place in countries partners of this technical cooperation. The activities will be carried out in 12 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. By generating income as an exports commodity, cotton contributes to the access of small farmers and their families to food, housing and many other goods and services. Additionally, cotton provides an opportunity for women to obtain productive and quality work in conditions of freedom, equity, and human dignity.

What is the objective of the project?

The project aims to promote the decent work in cotton-producing countries through the systematization, sharing and replication, by interested countries, of relevant Brazilian experiences in areas such as fighting poverty, promotion and monitoring of child labour and forced labour, formalization of work, promotion of youth employment, combating discrimination, and promoting gender, race and ethnicity equality, and social dialogue.

Who are the beneficiaries?

Direct Beneficiaries

Government institutions, organizations of workers and employers of developing countries involved in cotton production, who are partners of this cooperation project.

Indirect Beneficiaries

Children, adolescents, youth, women and their families in cotton-producing countries partners of this technical cooperation.
How the project started?
The Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation was the result of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation reached at the World Trade Organization (WTO) Session in June 2001. It was a milestone within the organization as it exposes the delicate balance between trade and development, establishing a link between the drop in international prices and the damaging effects arising from the practice of multilateral level. Cotton subsidies have increased the stock in the international market, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports, impairing the competitiveness of this commodity. Therefore, negotiations of the cotton dispute occurred at the multilateral level.

It is in this context of strengthening the Brazil/ILO partnership for development that negotiations of the cotton dispute occurred in the context of the Decent Work Agenda, with reference to its four strategic axes (respect to labour rights, more and better jobs for men and women, recognition of workers’ rights and social security).

As a result of the cotton sector crisis, in May 2003, during a special session of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Agriculture, the Cotton-4 countries have proposed the “Cotton Initiative” considered a compromise between both organizations as it implies the export substitution of cotton by other crops with higher export potential, the reduction of the stock of the product through international market, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports, impairing the competitiveness of this commodity. As a result of the cotton sector crisis, in May 2003, during a special session of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Agriculture, the Cotton-4 countries have proposed the “Cotton Initiative” considered a compromise between both organizations as it implies the export substitution of cotton by other crops with higher export potential, the reduction of the stock of the product through international market, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports, impairing the competitiveness of this commodity.

Why cotton?
Cotton is one of the world’s most important agricultural commodities, responsible for incomes and employment generation, and due to its demand by industries around the world. Cotton is also a major source of revenue for developing countries, particularly in Africa. The cotton industry is critical to the economies of these countries and plays a strategic role in their development. The problems in the cotton sector are caused by a combination of factors, including low prices, poor infrastructure, inadequate technology and poor institutional arrangements. The project aims to promote the decent work in the cotton sector in Brazil and other developing countries, with a special emphasis on the textile production chain.

Who are the beneficiaries?
Direct Beneficiaries
- Government institutions, organizations of workers and employers of developing countries involved in cotton production that are partners of the project, and for which the project activities are planned.

Indirect Beneficiaries
- Children, adolescents, youth, women and their families in cotton-producing countries that are partners of the project.

What is the objective of the project?
The project aims to promote the decent work in cotton-producing countries through the institutionalization, sharing and adoption, by interested countries, of relevant Brazilian experiences in areas such as fighting poverty, productive development, promotion and evaluation of good labor and social dialogue practices, promoting gender equality, labor and social security and income distribution.

Who is involved in the project implementation?
The project is implemented by a joint venture of the Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation, the Government of Brazil and the ILO. The project activities are planned and/or implemented in the targeted countries.

Where the activities take place?
The project is implemented in a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as in the European Union, where the ILO has a presence and can implement the project activities.

What is Decent Work?
The concept of Decent Work was defined by the ILO in 1999 as a summary of its historical mission to promote opportunities for men and women to obtain productive and quality work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.

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  - Indirect Beneficiaries
    - Children, adolescents, youth, women and their families in cotton-producing countries that are partners of the project.
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The Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Technical Cooperation has been in place since 1994. It is an initiative of the Brazilian Government and the ILO, focused on promoting South-South technical cooperation in the fields of health, education, labour and social security.

Why cotton?
Cotton is one of the world’s most important agricultural commodities, responsible for income and employment generation, and essential to millions of families in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It is a multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional industry, involving all stages from production, processing and marketing to textile manufacturing.

What is the objective of the project?
The project aims to promote the decent work of cotton-producing countries through the optimization, sharing and implementation by interested countries of relevant Brazilian experiences in areas such as fighting poverty, productive inclusion, creation and development of jobs, fair wage employment, and protection of human rights.

Who are the beneficiaries?
Direct Beneficiaries: Governments, institutions, organizations of workers and employers of developing countries involved in the production activities that are partners of the project.

Indirect Beneficiaries: Children, adolescents, youth, women and their families in cotton-producing countries of those partners of the technical cooperation.

Where the activities take place?
After a consultation process and a formal request of governments to the ILO and the Brazilian authorities, the target countries were identified, namely: Bolivia, Brazil, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Tanzania. The project activities are managed by the Governmental institutions of the target countries in association with their counterparts in the partner countries and the ILO Office in Brazil.

What is Decent Work?
The concept of Decent Work (DW) was adopted by the ILO in 1999 as a summary of its historical mission to promote opportunities for men and women of all ages to earn their living conditions in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.

The International Labour Organization (ILO), an agency of the United Nations, promotes social justice and decent work by setting international labour standards, working with governments, employers and workers to promote rights at work and reduce poverty and inequality. The ILO promotes the rights of workers and their families, supporting their right to a just and secure future and giving all workers the opportunity to be productive and contributing members of society.

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The Cotton-4 countries have proposed the “Cotton Initiative”, considered during the session of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Agriculture, as a result of the cotton sector crisis, in May 2003, during a special session held to discuss the “Cotton Initiative”, considered significant in measures to provide support for the cotton sector.

The crisis in the global cotton sector is a result of international market influence due to cotton subsidies. Cotton subsidies have increased the stock in the international market, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports, impairing the competitiveness of this commodity. Cotton subsidies have increased the stock in the international market, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports, impairing the competitiveness of this commodity.

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The project aims to promote the decent work in cotton-producing countries through the institutionalizing, sharing and adoption, by interested countries, of relevant Brazil experiences in areas such as fighting poverty, trade and development policies and capacity building to the cotton culture sector in Brazil and related activities.

The project started by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the United States of America and the Brazilian Government implement directly in the selected countries.

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What are the experiences to be shared?

In the context of the decent work promotion, the Project structure four main Brazilian experiences for south-south cooperation in two main axes:

**Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour**

Child and forced labour are concerning serious violations of human rights, often at the root of fundamental principles and values at work, and the achievement of decent work and, therefore, should be prioritized. Brazil has a long history of achieving the goal for the international community, and this axis serves to make a contribution to the work and accomplish a fundamental objective.

**Degrowth of Child Labour and Forced Labour**

Forced Labour

The objective proposes to promote prevention and elimination of these violations, and to illustrate the techniques that have been the key to the fight against these phenomena, in Latin America and Caribbean.

In this way, we achieve the goal. It is important to prioritize policies that recognize that the path to an effective solution for the elimination of forced and child labour is a long one. To support this, it is crucial to develop an effective and sustainable strategy that includes social security protection, and support to micro-entrepreneurs.

**Productive Inclusion**

Productive inclusion focused on capacity building and employment for youth and women

The axis of productive inclusion aims to promote the population in extreme poverty with access to employment and income opportunities, with distinct strategies for urban and rural areas: increase production in the field and implement national and sub-regional policies and programs to promote decent work in the cotton production sector. In the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour, the Brazilian experience of decent work promotion both in the public sector as well as the cotton-producing sector to facilitate the entry into the labour market either through formal employment or entrepreneurship or solidarity economy enterprises.

Specifically in this context, the project will work with the Brazilian Ministry of Education and the Secretariat of Education and Technical Education, in order to identify the target population and the labour market policies that would facilitate the entry into the labour market, and develop a strategic plan.

In the urban context, it is expected to develop productive inclusion initiatives that include social security protection, and support to micro-entrepreneurs, as well as to train local social workers and public institution staff.

**Promotion of South-South Cooperation**

It is expected to develop productive inclusion initiatives that include social security protection, and support to micro-entrepreneurs, as well as to train local social workers and public institution staff, in order to facilitate the participation of the populations of the local secondary education system in the development of the project.

The Project is an "umbrella" programme, which will be implemented by national projects, each of which must be aligned with national priorities and country contexts. The role of the Brazilian Ministry of Education and Technical Education is to ensure that each project is carried out in line with national priorities and based on the body of knowledge and experience of the partner countries.

To that effect, the Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation, as well as the development of methodologies and tools to facilitate the adaptation and exchange of experiences identified between Brazil and other partner countries, will be developed.

The Project will be implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

**The Learning Agenda**

The National Learning Agenda promotes the development of national and sub-regional policies and programs to promote decent work in the cotton production sector, in the themes prioritized in the Project.

**Objective 1:**

Aims to develop and disseminate methodologies and tools to facilitate the adaptation and exchange of experiences identified between Brazil and other partner countries, with the relevant Brazilian institutions.

**Objective 2:**

Fosters national and sub-regional policies and programs to promote decent work in the cotton production sector, in the themes prioritized in the Project.

The Project will be implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

**Objective 3:**

Bases the learning agenda on the information collected in the Project as well as in other similar contexts.

**Objective 4:**

To that effect, such institutions shall rely on ILO technical support, in order to facilitate the exchange and utilization of experiences among developing countries.

**Objective 5:**

Such actions must be aligned with national priorities and country contexts, and the thematic areas identified by the Project.

**Objective 6:**

Promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America

Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**Development Objective**

Taking into account the principles of South-South cooperation and the main barriers adopted by the bilateral government for decent work in South America, the Project aims to facilitate access to knowledge and experiences of preference to countries in the promotion of decent work systematized and documented.

**Activities**

1.1 Identification of Brazilian institutions engaged in the promotion of decent work in the cotton production sector.

1.1.1 Identification of Brazilian institutions engaged in the promotion of decent work in the cotton production sector.

1.1.2 Elaborate work plans based on prospecting missions.

1.1.3 Identify of Brazilian institutions engaged in the promotion of decent work in the cotton production sector.

1.1.4 Carry out prospecting missions in the countries with cotton-producing countries in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

1.2 Validate and execute work plans.

1.2.1 Elaborate work plans based on prospecting missions.

1.2.2 Validate and execute work plans.

1.2.3 Support the adaptation and exchange of best practices and technologies identified in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean.

1.3 Organize and execute regional exchanges.

1.3.1 Elaborate a plan for regional exchange of experiences to be shared.

1.3.2 Develop terms of reference detailing the conditions of exchange carried out.

1.3.3 Organize and execute regional exchanges.

1.4 Validate best practices identified and systematize the information collected.

1.4.1 Validate best practices identified and systematize the information collected.

1.4.2 Validate best practices identified and systematize the information collected.

1.5 Develop tools and methodologies based on best practices and lessons learned on the relevance of the promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries.

1.5.1 Develop tools and methodologies based on best practices and lessons learned on the relevance of the promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries.

1.6 Promote and disseminate the experiences collected in the Project.

1.6.1 Promote and disseminate the experiences collected in the Project.

1.6.2 Promote and disseminate the experiences collected in the Project.
What are the experiences to be shared?

In the context of the decent work promotion, the Project structure the main-Brazilian experience for south-south cooperation in two main axes:

Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour

Child and forced labour are considered serious violations of human rights, part of the fundamental principles and goals of work, and the advocacy of decent work and, therefore, should be eliminated. Brazil considers it a key role in achieving this goal, both for the institutional field, through the official guidelines and adherence to the international conventions, and for the private field, through the promotion and protection of the responsibility of all companies for the protection of workers and children. In this sense, for the Project, it is worrying to the fact that the problem persists in a global scale, especially in Latin America and Caribbean.

To achieve this goal, it is important to prioritize policies that recognize that the path to an effective solution for the elimination of child and forced labor is improving the conditions of children and workers and, therefore, should be followed the perspectives of education and promotion and protection of the responsibility of all companies for the protection of workers and children.

What is the implementation strategy?

Taking into account the principles of South-South cooperation and the main business adopted by the Brazilian government for integral South-South cooperation, technical and capacity development in partner countries will be followed by cooperating Brazilian institutions. To this effect, such activities will rely on an ad-hoc technical support, to be provided in the form of cooperation agreements. Within this sector, the project will create a network of cooperation specialists, with emphasis on the role of supporting the dissemination and implementation of technical content of the cooperation, as well as the development of methodologies and tools to assist in the development and coordination of work between Brazil and other partner countries.

What are the main Brazilian experiences for south-south cooperation in two main axes:

Productive inclusion focused on capacity building and empowerment for youth and women

The axis of productive inclusion aims to provide the population in extreme poverty with access to employment and income opportunities, with distinct implementation strategy. The objective would be to design policies that include social characterization and identification of the target group, as well as the promotion of decent work systematized and documented.

Logistical framework

Development objective:

Through South-South cooperation, to contribute to the promotion of decent work and social protection and social dialogue in cotton-producing countries.

Monitoring and evaluation:

Based on the project’s objectives, indicators will be established, based on the project’s indicators, to evaluate the results and determine the efficiency of the project. The monitoring and evaluation strategies will be presented at the project.

Results expected:

The project will have the following results:

- Output 1.1: Identification of countries interested in joining the project.
- Output 1.2: Work plans developed, agreed and executed.
- Output 1.3: Regional seminars on topics of priority interest.
- Output 1.4: Best practices and technologies identified.
- Output 1.5: Management tools, methodologies and experiences to be shared.

Promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America

Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation

Brazilian experience of management policies led to the results and information in the following projects:

- Promotion of decent work in the cotton-producing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Promotion of decent work in the cotton-producing countries of Africa.
- Promotion of decent work in the cotton-producing countries of Africa.

Promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation
What is the implementation strategy?

Taking into account the principles of South-South cooperation and the main barriers adopted by the Brazilian government for national South- South technical cooperation, technical cooperation to capacity development in partner countries will be provided by cooperating Brazilian institutions. To that effect, such institutions shall rely on an all technical support, and based on the mandates and body of knowledge of South-South cooperation, with emphasis on the role of supporting the implementation and dissemination of technical content aspects of the cooperation, as well as on the development of methodologies and tools to enhance the exchange of knowledge and information between Brazil and other partner countries.

The Project is an “umbrella” programme, which shall be implemented over a period of 5 years (2013-2017). Each year shall be aligned with specific actions and outputs, as described below:

- **2013**: Systematization of experiences developed by the project in order to disseminate and adapt the exchange themes, particularly in the framework of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

- **2014**: Promotion of South-South Cooperation.

- **2015**: Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South–South Cooperation.

**Logistical framework**

**Development objective**

To achieve the reduction of child and forced labour in cotton-producing countries, focusing on the promotion of decent work with emphasis on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the promotion of decent work with emphasis on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the promotion of decent work with emphasis on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the promotion of decent work with emphasis on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

**Output 1.1**: Identification of technical cooperation needs

1.1.1 Identify countries’ technical cooperation needs.
1.1.2 Promote interest surveys with the identified countries.
1.1.3 Organize and execute regional exchanges.

**Output 1.2**: Work plans developed, agreed and executed

1.2.1 Identify countries’ technical cooperation needs.
1.2.2 Validate and execute work plans.
1.2.3 Organize and execute regional exchanges.

**Output 1.3**: Management tools, methodologies and experiences related to the pre-selected exchange themes

1.3.1 Develop Terms of References detailing the experiences related to the pre-selected exchange themes.
1.3.2 Organize and execute regional exchanges.
1.3.3 Systematize the exchange experiences to be shared, target audience, stakeholders, expected results.

**Output 1.4**: Management tools, methodologies and experiences related to the pre-selected exchange themes

1.4.1 Document and systematize decent work policies, programs and practices.
1.4.2 Validate best practices identified and systematize management tools, methodologies and experiences related to the pre-selected exchange themes.
1.4.3 Validate best practices identified and systematize management tools, methodologies and experiences related to the pre-selected exchange themes.

**Output 1.5**: Management tools, methodologies and experiences related to the pre-selected exchange themes

1.5.1 Develop tools and methodologies based on best practices and lessons learned on the relevance of the exchange actions carried out.

- **2016**: Promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America

- **2017**: Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South–South Cooperation

**Promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America**

Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South–South Cooperation.
What are the experiences to be shared?

In the core of the decent work promotion, the Project structures the main Brazilian experiences for south-south cooperation in two main axes:

**Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour**

Child and forced labour are considered serious violations of human rights and fundamental rights. In order to ensure children’s right to survival, development, protection and participation, the project promotes the elimination of child and forced labour through prevention and education. The Project will contribute to the consolidation of national and international legislation, with a focus on child and forced labour, and promote the social dialogue through CONAETI and CONATRAE.

Specifically in this context, the project will work with public, private and civil society institutions, with the support of the Judiciary and society, to consolidate national and international legislation, with a focus on child and forced labour, and promote the social dialogue through CONAETI and CONATRAE.

**Productive inclusion focused on capacity building and employment for youth and women**

The aim of productive inclusion axes is to provide the population in extreme poverty, in urban and rural areas, with the necessary conditions for gaining access to the labour market, with distinct strategies for urban and rural areas: increase production in the field and income generation in cities.

The Project is an “ambassador” programme, which will be implemented in partner countries together with the National Learning Policy.

- It gathers social and professional qualification initiatives and labour market policies.
- It promotes professional and technical education for access to the labour market.
- It promotes legal and political education for access to the labour market.
- It promotes decent work policies.
- It promotes decent work policies.

The Project will contribute to the consolidation of national and international legislation, with a focus on child and forced labour, and promote the social dialogue through CONAETI and CONATRAE.

**What is the implementation strategy?**

Taking into account the principles of South-South cooperation, and the main barriers adopted by the bilateral government for creating South-South cooperation initiatives, the Project will promote the creation of regional and bi- and trilateral cooperation initiatives in partner countries.

**Logical Frame**

**Objective 1:** To promote decent work in cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America through South-South cooperation initiatives.

**Objective 2:** To promote technical cooperation and vocational training, in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

**Activities:**

1. **Identification of cotton-producing countries interested in joining the project.**
2. **Cotton and technical education programmes for access to the labour market.**
3. **Awareness-raising campaigns.**
4. **Promotion of decent work policies.**
5. **Technical cooperation and vocational training.**
6. **Promotion of South-South cooperation initiatives.**
7. **Evaluation and dissemination of results.**
8. **Promotion of the principles of South-South cooperation.**

**Output 1.1:** Identification of cotton-producing countries interested in joining the project.

**Output 1.2:** Cotton and technical education programmes for access to the labour market.

**Output 1.3:** Awareness-raising campaigns.

**Output 1.4:** Promotion of decent work policies.

**Output 1.5:** Technical cooperation and vocational training.

The Cotton-4 countries have proposed the “Cotton Initiative” considered as a milestone within the organization as it exposes the delicate balance between trade and development, establishing a link between the drop in international prices and the damaging effects arising from the practice of subsidies. The four proponents of the initiative argued that the declines in international market, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports, impairing the competitiveness of this commodity.

As a result of the cotton sector crisis, in May 2003, during a special session of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Agriculture, negotiations of the cotton dispute occurred at the international level.

It is in this context of strengthening the Brazil / ILO partnership for development that negotiations of the cotton dispute occurred at the international level, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports.

Direct Beneficiaries

Government institutions, organizations of workers and employers of developing countries involved in cotton production that are partners of the project.

Indirect Beneficiaries

Children, adolescents, youth, women and their families in cotton-producing countries.

How the project started?

The Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation seeks to advance the project and reinforce the linkages between trade and human development, strengthening the partnerships with reference to the following four dimensions: the right to work, social protection and social dialogue.

The Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation started formally in 2009, with the approval of the Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation. On that occasion, the country participated in the international market, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports, impairing the competitiveness of this commodity.

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Received to Cotton Exporting Countries

The Cotton Initiative was adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization on 13 December, 2007. The four proponents of the initiative argued that the declines in international market, driving prices of the product down in countries dependent on its exports, impairing the competitiveness of this commodity.

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Agriculture is one of the world’s most important agricultural commodities, responsible for income and employment generation, and food security in developing countries. Cotton production is an essential activity for millions of small farmers. Every year, cotton production generates 10 million new jobs, mainly in the agricultural and textile sectors. Cotton is the basis for a range of clothing and industrial products.

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Recent results achieved by Brazil under the cotton dispute at WTO have opened up positive prospects for cotton production in the country, affecting significant portions of the population. The sector occupies a strategic position in the development of poverty reduction policies and programs in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. By generating income as an export crop for example, cotton contributes to the creation of small businesses and to the increase of earnings for cotton and ginning industries. Additionally, the cotton crop provides multiple livelihoods and the development of the ginning sector, which result in additional income and employment generation in the industrial sector.

Where the activities take place?

The Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation between the Brazilian Government, the partner country and the ILO Office in Brazil is implemented by the partners, the bilateral or regional cooperation. The project activities are coordinated with the bilateral cooperation. The implementation of the project is part of the South-South technical cooperation project.

Who is involved in the project implementation?

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Who are the beneficiaries?

Cotton-growing countries.

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What is the objective of the project?

The project aims to promote the decent work in cotton-producing countries through the modernization, sharing and adoption of, by interested countries, of relevant Brazilian experiences in areas such as fighting poverty, productive employment and social dialogue, including the Decent Work Agenda.

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