



*Brazil's Contribution to the  
ILO's South-South Cooperation Strategy  
An overview: 2010-2012*

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## I. BRAZILIAN COOPERATION WITH THE ILO: MAIN DATA

The ILO has facilitated knowledge sharing and technical assistance between the countries of the South for several decades. In 1987 the ILO signed an agreement with the Government of Brazil to undertake technical cooperation with other countries in Latin America and Africa.

However, the explicit involvement of the ILO with South-South Cooperation began in 2005 with the discussions between the ILO and the Brazilian government to support the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Portuguese-speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP). Since then, the areas of cooperation diversified and the resources increased substantially under all strategic pillars of the Decent Work Agenda (from a US\$ 200,000 portfolio to close to US\$ 8 million nowadays).

In December 2007 and in March 2008 memoranda<sup>1</sup> of understanding were signed on South-South Cooperation. The first one addressed the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour, and the second the promotion of social protection in several regions, with a special focus on Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa. Those Memoranda expressed the commitment of the ILO and the Government of Brazil and outlined the need for technical cooperation among developing countries, as well as the support to mobilization of financial resources to enable such cooperation.

The most recent and overarching framework agreement was signed in March 2009 – the “Complementary Agreement on Technical Cooperation with Latin American and African countries for the Implementation of the ILO-Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation”. As a follow up of this agreement, Brazil prioritized the elaboration of cooperation programmes regarding fundamental principles and rights at work. Four programs on South-South Cooperation have been adopted in the following areas: prevention and elimination of child labour, promotion of social security, elimination of forced labour, promotion of green jobs, and strengthening of trade unions.

In 2011, following negotiations on triangular cooperation and in partnership with the United States Government, two new projects were approved targeting the issue of elimination of child labour in Haiti and the PALOPs.

Furthermore, a new Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the ILO and the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger in Brazil to promote technical cooperation and exchange of knowledge, information and experiences in the field of social protection, socio-economic inclusion and poverty eradication.

It is important to note that during the three-year anniversary of the adoption of the Complementary Agreement with Brazil, the ILO Governing Body approved the ILO Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, on March 22, 2012. The strategy outlines Brazil's prominent role in structuring ILO's action mechanisms in this area. It also proposes a results framework for the strategy with the following outcomes:

- 1) The ILO has greater institutional awareness and capacity to identify and implement SSTC, with a view to establishing and implementing an initiative on SSTC, and
- 2) The Decent Work Agenda is advanced through SSTC with the engagement of an increasing number of governments, social partners, UN agencies and non-state actors.

The strategy adopted by the Governing Body reaffirms the importance of the IBSA group (India, Brazil and South Africa) who signed in 2010 a Declaration of Intent with the ILO on SSC under the Decent Work framework. In March 2012, the Government of India in New

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<sup>1</sup> Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labour Organisation and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the Establishment of the Initiative for South-South Cooperation to Combat Child Labour, and Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labour Organisation and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil on Technical Cooperation for the Creation and Exchange of Knowledge, Information and Experiences in the Field of Social Security

Delhi hosted a meeting on South-South Cooperation in the area of social protection and innovative employment policies. On this occasion, the three countries shared best practices, namely, Brazil's Family Grant Program, the Mahatma Gandhi National Guarantee Scheme (scheme grants to rural families living below the poverty line, 100 days of employment per year) of India, and the Community Works Program from South Africa, which was inspired by the other two models. At this meeting, labour ministries of the three countries pledged to create a detailed action plan to implement the 2010 Declaration in the areas of social protection, youth employment, and training and public employment schemes.

Finally, mention should be made of the prominent role played by the Brazilian government at the South-South Expo of the United Nations, held at ILO headquarters in November 2010 and at the FAO Headquarters in Rome in December 2011 where cooperation agreements were signed. Moreover, the Brazilian experience on SSTC with ILO Bolivia on the elimination of child labour through labour inspection was selected for the South-South Cooperation (SSC) Fair, "Knowledge from the South" held in Panama in May 2012. The South-South Expo 2012 will focus on the issue of Climate Change where the results of Rio +20 will certainly be presented by the Brazilian government and the ILO

### Geographical distribution

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

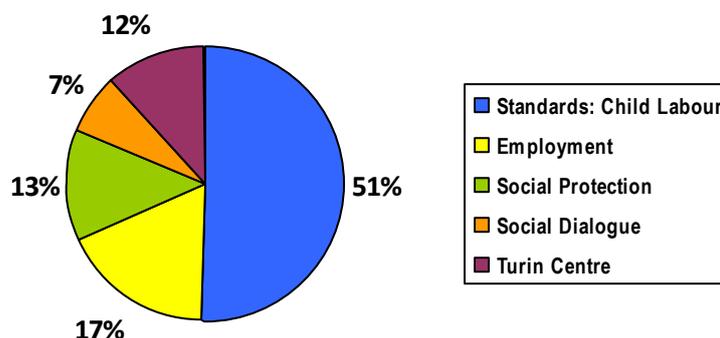
- Latin America and Caribbean: Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador and Haiti, as well as Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR) (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
- Africa: Angola, Mozambique, PALOP's (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe), Tanzania and Nigeria.
- Asia: Timor Leste and Palestine.

In the period 2005-2012, USD 8,574,937 was approved in the following areas:

Employment	Social Protection	Social Dialogue	FPRW	ILO Turin Centre	Total
Green Jobs and Forced Labour	Extension of Social Protection	Workers Organisations	Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour	Combating Crisis and Disaster Response	
USD 1,500,000 <sup>2</sup>	USD 1,131,574	USD 600,000 <sup>3</sup>	USD 4,343,363	USD 1,000,000	USD 8,574,937

<sup>2</sup> Resources not yet disbursed.

<sup>3</sup> Resources not yet disbursed.



## II. A STRATEGIC ALLIANCE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

### Expanding South-South Cooperation agreements

The new Brazilian resources were accompanied by an evolution in the nature of ILO-Brazil cooperation, from cooperation based on individual projects to robust overarching programmes, generally tailored by theme (green jobs, child labour, social security, forced labour, etc.). The South-South Cooperation Complementary Agreement (2009) enabled the establishment of multiannual cooperation that promoted the four strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda. Under this agreement programmes are negotiated between the “partner countries” and the ILO. All partners determine jointly the medium-term objectives, defining modalities of intervention and a budgetary framework. This modality includes a highly proactive consultative process that includes tripartite discussions between “partner” countries receiving and sharing expertise.

### Contribution to the ILO Turin Centre for humanitarian assistance

In 2010 Brazil offered the International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin, and a contribution of US\$ 997,000 for the implementation of a programme of capacity building for humanitarian assistance. The Brazil-ILO Turin Centre programme, with a duration of 36 months (January 2011 to December 2013), includes support to countries experiencing crisis or natural disaster, alleviating the hardship faced by the population through sustainable development approaches. The beneficiaries of the capacity building programme are governments, employers’ and workers’ organizations and civil society in Portuguese-speaking countries, and in Palestine, Haiti, Niger, and Timor Leste.

Brazil and the ILO will further consider ways to provide humanitarian assistance to populations in countries at risk and to encourage prevention, rehabilitation and recovery by strengthening institutions and promoting tools for sustainable development.

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### III. INNOVATIVE FORMS OF COOPERATION

#### Contribution to the RBSA (Regular Budget Supplementary Account)

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Brazil has also been one of the first countries to contribute to the Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA), and its contribution for the period 2008-2009 was of US\$ 300,000. Brazil is the only developing country that has contributed to the RBSA.

#### Triangular Cooperation (South-South-North)

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Another area of innovation by the Government of Brazil was the development of a South-South-North partnership to strengthen current horizontal cooperation. In 2009, a regional project on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour was initiated financed by Department of Labour of the United States (USDOL). This regional cooperation project is executed in coordination with the Brazilian South-South Cooperation projects with Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.

The United States, Brazil, Haiti and the ILO in 2010 signed the first ILO South-South-North (triangular) cooperation agreement. This had three objectives: a) to protect the most vulnerable children after the earthquake; b) to develop capacities for the reconstruction of public services, including educational services; c) to promote the programme “safe school” so that the schools become safer places in the event of a disaster.

During the visit by President Obama to Brazil in March 2011, both countries consolidated their commitment to continue cooperating to combat child labour, and two US-Brazil Memoranda of Understanding were signed on the Decent Work Agenda to promote cooperation in developing countries (one with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and one with the Ministry of Labour), affirming “their common objective to promote hemispheric collaboration on labour issues and strengthen cooperation on labour matters to ensure equitable economic growth, (...) including promoting employment, providing social protection, protecting labour rights and strengthening social dialogue, pursuant to the Hemispheric Decent Work Agenda”.

At the end of 2011, two cooperation projects on SSTC were signed in order formalize the partnership between Brazil, U.S. and ILO for the benefit of Haiti and the PALOPS.

These joint efforts have created a culture of “triangulation” and promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation, through the facilitation and coordination of various initiatives and projects funded by different partners on the issue of child labour; namely, Norway, the European Commission, Ireland and the Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID). Another recent example in the context of child labour, are the PALOPS activities in the context of Comunidade dos Paises de Lingua Portuguesa (CPLP) with funds from the Caixa Geral de Depósitos (CGD) of Portugal.

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### IV. COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF ON-GOING ILO-BRAZIL SSC PROGRAMMES

#### Progress in combating child labour through South-South Cooperation

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The year 2011 was of intense activity for the South-South cooperation, with extremely positive results for the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) ILO and Brazil. Three project extensions were agreed without additional resources, two new projects (PALOPS and Haiti) were technically approved and others are in progress such as MERCOSUR and Tanzania.

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Below, some of the major achievements during this period:

### **Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay**

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Between January and December 2011, the three projects continued to promote exchange of high level visits to Brazil following the same approach adopted in the pedagogical and technical visits in 2010. Two of these joint visits were planned and took place in close coordination with the Horizontal Cooperation Project funded by the United States Department of Labour (USDOL).

One of these visits was organized in May 2011 and focused on the Brazilian Public Health System. High level officials of the governments of Bolivia and Paraguay participated in this visit, and due to the synergies created with the beginning of the new project for MERCOSUR approved in November 2010, it was possible to include Argentina in this occasion. The purpose of this visit was to understand how child labour was treated by the Brazilian Public Health. As a concrete result, with the support of the University of Brasilia and Ministry of Health, an Observatory on Child Labour and Health is being implemented to provide assistance to initiatives in other countries.

A second exchange visit was on "Vocational Training for Youth and Adolescents" and held in the state of Bahia in Brazil. The visit focused on specific programs and initiatives at the local level which were in line with national policies and programs. These visits, like the previous ones, promoted and supported the implementation of various activities and the achievement of substantive outcomes in the different beneficiary countries:

#### **Bolivia**

- The Ministry of Education and Culture of Bolivia has commissioned a study that will provide subsidies for developing a proposal for strengthening the program of conditional cash transfer known as "Bono Juancito Pinto," with includes a component of combating child labour in its operating plan and budget for 2011. This initiative is a concrete result of the visit in August 2010.
- In September 2011, the Bolivian Ministry of Labour implemented a new "Monitoring System of Child Labour in Bolivia." The system include a manual on the process and inspection procedures, tools for collecting information of inspection activities, and an information management software. This new system was inspired by the Brazilian model and was a result of several exchanges between the two countries.
- In the same month, the Bolivian Ministry of Labour launched a training program on the use of the child labour monitoring system for labour inspectors and employees of the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents.
- As part of the new Education Law, *Avelino Sinani*, in July 2011 the Ministry of Education established the "Gender, Generations and Social Team" as part of the Intracultural, Intercultural and Multilingual Policy Unit which is in charge of developing the components of educational policy for the socially excluded and disadvantaged population, as well as the elimination of child labour as a priority matter.
- In August 2011, this team developed a project to strengthen the capacity of the educational system to respond to the issue of child labour. This project will be implemented with funds from the IPEC Project for Child Labour and Education financed by the Dutch government.

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- During this period, the National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, INE) decided to develop and include a specific module on child labour in their household survey in order to improve the available statistical data on child labour. The INE organized workshops to disseminate the results of the First National Survey on Child Labour, published in 2010.

## Ecuador

- The project is supporting to the reorganization of the system of labour inspection and the training of new inspectors. The operational capacity of the labour inspection services has been increased by the purchase of three vehicles dedicated exclusively to the field work.
- In June 2011, an agreement was reached between the Ministry of Labour Relations, other government agencies and employers' organizations (chambers) of the sectors of agriculture, floriculture, animal husbandry and construction for the creation of a Technical Working Group to coordinate actions and promoting joint programs for the elimination of child labour in these sectors.
- In July 2011, the Ecuadorian government expressed its positive view on how the country is advancing to become a country free of child labour in garbage dumps. This achievement was the result of the work initiated by ILO in 2002, and was continued in 2007 with a national program implemented by the Ministry of Labour Relations and the Government Technical Working Group for elimination of child labour. The IPEC South-South Project provided support to the Working Group on the systematization of experiences and the development of a National Report on Elimination of Child Labour in Garbage Dumps and a Protocol for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Garbage Dumps, the later was organized and launched for the use of local authorities.
- In the same month in 2011, an agreement to implement a program for the prevention and elimination of child labour among the indigenous population of the provinces of Chimborazo and Imbabura was adopted by the District government of Cotacachi, the Union of Peasants and Indigenous population of Cotacachi (Unión de Campesinos e Indigenas de Cotacachi, UNORCAC), and the Communities and Development in Ecuador Foundation (Fundación Comunidades y Desarrollo en Ecuador, COMUNIDEC). This program was funded by the complementary project with funding from USDOL.
- The Government decided to conduct a new survey on child labour and called for financial and technical cooperation from the project, proposing a revision of its initial scope.
- In August 2011 the Ministry of Coordination of Social Development and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion completed a study on the historical evolution of child labour, the institutional framework dealing with this issue and a cost-effective analysis for its elimination. The document was prepared by a team of national consultants hired by the ministry. The Project supported this initiative through the organization of meetings with the consultants in which guidelines, as well as key information and inputs were provided.
- With the support of the project, COMUNIDEC conducted, in July 2011, a baseline study for the program on the elimination of child labour among the population in the Afro- Ecuadorian province of Esmeraldas and the indigenous population in the provinces of Chimborazo and

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Imbabura. Two Direct Action Programs funded by USDOL started its activities in these locations.

## Paraguay

- One of the outcomes of the project was the facilitation of the development of an integrated service targeting the most vulnerable through the coordination of two development programs in the country ("Abrazo" and "Tekopora"). These programs aimed at combating the worst forms of child labour, including children who live and work in the streets.
- The project also adapted and translated the "Self-Learning Handbook on Health and Safety of Children and the Youth" developed in Brazil, which will be important to introduce the issue of child labour in the public health system and the child protection network in Paraguay.
- The Paraguayan Industrial Union, in partnership with the DEQUENI Foundation, and with the support of the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI) launched in March 2011, a campaign called "United for Paraguay without Child Labour".
- The Ministry of Education and Culture adopted a proposal to adjust the school education curriculum incorporating child labour, child domestic labour, and commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- In July 2011, the Ministry of Labour initiated a training program for labour inspectors on the inclusion and application of child labour monitoring within the institutional and inter-institutional labour guidelines. This activity is a concrete result of the technical visit on this topic held in September 2010.
- In June CONAETI launched a campaign against four of the worst forms of child labour prioritized by the Government; namely, domestic child labour known as "criadazgo," street work, farming and garbage dumps work. These campaigns run throughout the year.
- The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare of Paraguay issued Resolution No. 1027, dated September 2011, establishing procedures for the strategy aimed at youth (Integration Management of Adolescent and their Needs - IMAN), which now includes child labour and hazardous work indicators in psycho-social evaluations to identify high risk cases and define interventions. This initiative is a result of the ministry's participation in the Technical Experiences Exchange Visit on best practices in the health system held in late August 2011 in Brazil.
- The National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents issued Resolution 740 approving the technical proposal for structuring the FONOAAYUDA, a phone call service to report violations of rights of children and adolescents, as well as referral and monitoring, and to deal with crisis through a hotline. This was another result of the experiences exchange which was enriched with the Brazilian Dial 100 initiative.
- This same institution recently announced that the Abrazo Programme, which aims at assisting children in informal urban labour, in particular street children, is in the process of becoming universal, and will be extended to other forms of hazardous child labour.

## Mercosur

- As a follow up of the campaign, a joint training for inspectors in border areas was undertaken, as well as actions to raise awareness in each country of MERCOSUR.

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- The adoption of a common inspection protocol was approved in the area of child labour for the four countries of the regional bloc. In addition, a Steering Committee on the Regional Plan for the Eradication for Child Labour was established.
  - A comparative analysis of the different legislations was conducted with the view to provide recommendations to harmonize the legislations among countries inside the bloc, and to update the MERCOSUR Declaration on child labour, in line with international standards, guaranteeing the rights of children.
  - A sensitization and raising awareness campaign on the worst forms of child labour with a focus on child domestic labour, agriculture and sexual exploitation was launched jointly by all the MERCOSUR countries; one of the main objectives of the campaign was to achieve a higher performance in border areas.

### **Timor Leste**

- The project has successfully helped the creation of a tripartite working group leading the dialogue and initiative regarding preventing and combating child labour.
- Through this mechanism, the project contributed to develop the Terms of Reference of the National Tripartite Commission against Child Labour (CNTI) that will include representatives from the government, employers' and workers' organizations and the Civil Society. The validation of the terms of reference by the Prime Minister and the official establishment of the commission are currently in progress.
- The process for the determination of the hazardous list has started in November 2011 using IPEC step by step methodology. A tripartite mission to Brazil was held at the end of November 2011, with the purpose of sharing experiences in the elimination of child labour. Key knowledge from Brazil experiences was shared and mechanisms and instruments were identified for their adaptability and replicability in the context of East Timor and particularly for the determination process. The process is been undertaken through seminars involving government institutions, employers' and workers' organizations.

### **PALOPS (activities under the Project Document with USDOL)**

- The Ministers of Labour from the 8 Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) met in Luanda, Angola from 28 - 30th of March, 2011. The Project ensured that the meeting addressed the projects' strategies and that references to its goals were included in the final statement made by the Ministers. As a result, the "Luanda Declaration" pledged to join efforts in the prevention and eradication of child labour, to promote the exchange of experiences, and to strengthen multilateral cooperation between member states.
- The Project contributed to the revision and updating of the CPLP Operational Plan during the international workshop held in Luanda in May 2011. The Plan is the implementation of the White Paper of all the CPLP Ministerial commitments expressed in all official declarations generated in the framework of the CPLP.
- This international workshop, cost-shared by USDOL and European Commission Projects, involved social partners from CPLP countries. The outcomes of the workshop were crucial for consolidating the Project document, as it is based on the Brazilian experience and recognizes the needs of countries participating in South-South Cooperation.
- Three meetings were held in Geneva (6th and 31st May and 13th June, 2011 and one 28th February 2012) involving diplomats from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Mozambique and the USA. Considering that São Tomé and Prince and Guinea Bissau do not have diplomatic

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representation in Geneva, the ILO child labour focal point in Lisbon followed up with CPLP Secretariat and Embassies based in the city.

- A comparative study on the implementation of the ILO Conventions 138 and 182 initiated, and its structure was based on a similar experience undertaken in Brazil in the context of the MERCOSUR countries. Until December, all important existing legislation was consolidated and the concept of child labour in the five countries was harmonized.
- In April 2012 a tripartite sub-regional meeting on child labour took place in Praia, Cape Verde, with the participation of the PALOP's constituents and stakeholders. The meeting aimed at sharing Brazilian experience and good practices, and included a special focus on the initiative in Angola that benefit from experience sharing under the previous project funded by the Government of Brazil (Angola and Mozambique), and had cost-shared activities with the USDOL-funded project (Study Tour in 2007)
- The meeting/workshop had the active participation of the Ministry of Labour and Employment of Brazil, the Public Labour Prosecutor's office, the Human Rights Secretariat, the Brazilian Forum for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (FNPETI), the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) and the Brazilian Parliament. The latter counted with the presence of Senator Lídice da Mata, representative of the state of Bahia in the Federal Senate. The workshops enabled the development of a work plan to create the lists of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) by the end of 2012, integrating child labour concerns in national policies and enhancing consultation mechanism.
- During the meeting, a special workshop was organized to consolidate the work plan for the ABC component of the USDOL/Brazil PALOP Project which aims at undertaking activities (awareness raising and campaigns through SCREAM-ECOAR –Supporting Children's Rights Through Education, Arts and the Media- and the “Pinwheel against child labour campaign”) that will involve all the countries towards the Third Global Conference in 2013.

### Tanzania

- The project conducted a Bipartite meeting for employers and workers to design a joint program for the implementation of the National Action Plan.
- The project has successfully supported the National Inter-sectorial Coordination Committee in Tanzania for South-South Cooperation exchanges with Brazil on strategies for combating child labour developing draft policies on combating child labour. Furthermore, the committee has been given mandates to work as a Task Force Committee focusing on strengthening the capacities of the tripartite partners in Tanzania for the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) through South-South exchanges, tripartite training, and high level technical missions.
- A tripartite workshop was organized to review the terms of reference of the District Child Labour Sub Committee and District Child Labour Coordinators. The project successfully contributed to review the reporting structure on child labour in Tanzania.
- The project is supporting the Child Labour Unit to disseminate the NAP to all districts/regions and initiating the creation of District Sub-Committees on Child Labour in the areas where those have not been yet established.

### Progress on Extension of Social Protection

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In East Timor, South-South Cooperation is helping to establish the first social security system of the country. The priority defined by the Timorese government is to design a scheme of pensions for public servants. The second stage of the project will focus on expanding the coverage to the private sector, taking into account that a new Labour Code is currently under review in the Parliament. The modernization of labour contracts is a pre-condition for the

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extension of formal social security to the private sector. Additionally, the South-South project will benefit from the negotiating process of the new Labour Code in terms of negotiation strategies, social dialogue practices and wording of the legal draft which needs to suit Timor Leste's needs. Thus, this project builds on good practices of tripartite negotiations that took place during the revision of the Labour Code. In May 2011, the Council of Ministers of Timor Leste revised the proposals elaborated with the support of the project, and approved the introduction of the first stage of the social security system.

This proposal was approved by the Timorese Parliament in January 2012. Developing a Social Security System in East Timor is a unique and unprecedented opportunity for the Government of Brazil and the ILO, given that the current Social Security Systems dates back to the last century.

The basic principle of the cooperation in the area of social security is that each country must develop its own solution and expand on learned lessons of past experiences. A good practice is that workers and employers organizations are involved in the discussion of all the stages of the project through a tripartite commission that meets regularly. The local administration and the tripartite group have taken note of the proposals of the ILO. Currently the social security system proposed is before the Congress.

At the moment the second stage of the social security system is being elaborated and experiences from different municipalities in Brazil are being studied as "lessons learned" and good practices for the Timorese government. Public servants of Timor Leste that will work at the future social security system will receive training by the South-South project.

In Paraguay, stemming from a request of the Ministry of Justice of Paraguay, Brazil and the ILO are reviewing the experiences of MERCOSUR countries in the field of unemployment insurance schemes. The project of south-south cooperation in Paraguay is also compiling an inventory of the policies of social protection, which will serve as a basis to formulate the strategies of expansion of the coverage. Additionally, study tours are foreseen for an in depth exchange of working modalities in the field of social security.

The programme is also supporting the Paraguayan government in the analysis process of a potential ratification of Convention 102 with an accompanying study on the social security legislation, comparing it with the minimum standards established by Convention 102, and observing ratification processes followed by Brazil (2009), Uruguay (2010) and Argentina (2011). The diversity of experiences of countries of the south is allowing the government of Paraguay to have more alternatives to design its own solutions.

In the context of South-South Cooperation, the ILO supported capacity building of Brazilian civil servants (Secretaries of State, Directors, Coordinators) in order to enhance the promotion and implementation of the Social Protection Floor.

The South-South Cooperation initiatives in the area of Social Security have identified good practices in Brazil that are helpful for other countries: a) The "Bolsa Familia" and social assistance pensions programme, b) the program of social security for rural workers, c) the educational programs regarding social protection. Those experiences will be transformed into publications that will be used for the project.

Additionally, the South-South project gave support to the G20/France/Latin America meeting in May 2011 in Brasília, where the "Declaration of Brasília" in support of the Social Protection Floor (SPF) was issued. The SPF will have a major role in South-South cooperation in Social Security since the coverage expansion strategies based on the "Floor" draw heavily on several good practices from the South, including Bolsa-Família, Social Assistance Pensions, the universalization of health attention by SUS (Unified Health System) and the coordination of social assistance policies within the SUAS (Unified System of Social Assistance) systems. The "Declaration of Brasília" explicitly mentions the need to promote South-South cooperation on the field of social protection.

Moreover, in May 2011 the project organized a series of high level meetings in Brasília with government officers, trade union members and employer organizations on the Social Protection Floor Initiative, the program on Social Security of the 100th International Labour

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Conference and the support for future steps on Social Protection Expansion including South-South cooperation.

As a consequence, during the second half of 2011, a new debate was held on how the SPF may be useful for the Brazilian social protection schemes and which are the best contributions from the point of view of the institutions. These results will, as a next step, feed the South-South cooperation on social protection and bring a large variety of public institutions and private organizations closer to the South-South project in Social Security.

The Social Security program has been strongly supporting the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the MPS / ILO to promote decent work through investment policies of pension entities. Another document that had the active participation of the Social Security program was the development, implementation and now the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the MDS / ILO.

### **Mainstreaming the Decent Work Agenda: a sectorial approach**

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

As a result of this cooperation process, the Brazilian Navy has currently the technical requirements to meet the demands of cooperation coming from Cape Verde and Mozambique which followed a joint Brazil / ILO mission to Cape Verde, held in October 2010.

In January 2012, the ILO and the Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Combat (MDS) discussed the possibility to undertake joint activities to promote food security. This was an opportunity to identify potential areas of collaboration, in view of the cooperation activities that the Brazilian government is already been implemented in several countries bilaterally, as well as the activities that have been developed under the "Decent Work for Food Security" Programme of the ILO.

Finally, it was agreed to undertake a joint study with the Ministry of Labour and Employment of Brazil on the work conditions in the waterway sector in different basins of the country, covering the scope of the recent activities undertaken by the ILO and the Department of Labour Inspection in the maritime and fishing sector.

## **V. FORTHCOMING ILO-BRAZIL SSC PROGRAMMES**

### **Green Jobs and Forced Labour**

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Under this programme, combating forced labour goes together with initiatives to stimulate the creation of decent work in the forestry sector, contributing to the transition to an economy with low carbon emissions, at regional and global levels. The project proposes to develop an exchange of good practices in the promotion of green jobs in the forestry sector that will help to prevent and to fight forced labour through the strengthening of key institutions. The project includes the rehabilitation of the victims of forced labour and the provision of environmentally sensitive labour inspection. It is being elaborated in the framework of Brazil's extensive experience of combating forced labour, and through the active engagement of tripartite partners and civil society, and the promotion of green jobs. The project's geographical coverage is still being discussed, but will probably benefit the Americas region as a priority.

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### **New initiatives: South-South solidarity between organizations of workers**

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This programme aims to create renewed capacities in workers' organizations for their more effective participation in the formulation of national development agendas on social security and occupational safety and health in the workplace. Its strategy of intervention includes the promotion of tripartite initiatives. Countries included in the programme include Cape Verde, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and South Africa.

One of the key topics for the project is the better preparation of workers' organizations for collective agreements and negotiations in the fields of social security and health at work. The programme also foresees the elaboration of national diagnoses in the field of social security and health at work, and capacity building for unions to pursue social dialogue on these themes through South-South exchanges.

### **Additional Perspectives**

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Finally, it is important to mention that the progress made with Brazil in SSTC initiatives have raised the interests of other developing countries to learn from Brazilian experiences. Brazil is certainly making the way for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the ILO