
Global South-South Development Expo 2014



The contribution of South-South Cooperation to Sustainable Development

ILO Solution Forum: Promoting Sustainable Development and Decent Work through South-South and triangular cooperation in the framework of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

19 November 2014, 09:00-10:30, OAS, Washington DC



Solutions proposed

Contents

A. Social and Solidarity Economy in the Asian context	4
1. Description and Title of the South-South Initiative, including background and challenges	4
2. Main partners.....	5
3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation	6
4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):	7
5. Sustainability	8
6. Innovation	9
7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective).....	10
8. Areas of contribution of SSE	10
9. Awareness of the initiative	11
10. ASEC/RIPESS Asia Contacts	11
11. ILO Contacts	11
12. Participating organizations of the solidarity economy learning journey (SELJ)	12
B. Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation in the g7+	13
1. Description and Title of the South-South Initiative, including background and challenges	13
2. Main partners.....	14
3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation	14
4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):	14
5. Sustainability	15
6. Innovation	15
7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective).....	16
8. Areas of contribution	16
9. Awareness of the initiative	16
10. Contacts	16
11. ILO Contacts	16
C. Microinsurance Innovation Facility – African context	17
1. Description and Title of the South-South and triangular cooperation Initiative, including background and challenges	17
2. Main partners.....	18
3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation	18
4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):	18
5. Sustainability	19

6. Innovation	19
7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective).....	19
8. Areas of contribution	19
9. Awareness of the initiative	19
10. Contacts	19
11. ILO Contacts	20
D. Follow-up to the Third Global Conference on Child Labour, leading to the Regional Initiative: “Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour”	20
1. Description and Title of the South-South Initiative, including background and challenges	20
2. Main partners.....	21
3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation	21
4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):	21
5. Sustainability.....	21
6. Innovation	22
7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective).....	22
8. Areas of contribution	22
9. Awareness of the initiative	22
10. Contacts	22
11. ILO Contacts	22
E. Experience of Guinean workers' organizations in the construction of peace and decent work in Guinea, 2000-2014	23
1. Description and Title of the South-South Initiative, including background and challenges	23
2. Main partners.....	25
3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation	26
4. Achievements and impact (from an SSTC perspective).....	26
5. Sustainability.....	26
6. Innovation	26
7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective).....	27
8. Areas of contribution	27
9. Awareness of the initiative	27
10. Contacts	27
11. ILO Contacts	27
F. South-South Cooperation: Enterprise Network for a Child Labour-Free Ecuador ...	28
1. Description and title of the South-South and triangular cooperation Initiative, including background and challenges	28

2. Main partners.....	29
3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation	29
4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):	29
5. Sustainability	30
6. Innovation	30
7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective).....	31
8. Areas of contribution	32
9. Awareness of the initiative	32
10. ILO Contacts	32

A. Social and Solidarity Economy in the Asian context

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1. Description and Title of the South-South Initiative, including background and challenges

The Solidarity Economy Learning Journey (SELJ) is a project initiated in 2007 by the Coalition of Socially Responsible Small and Medium Enterprises in Asia (CSRSME Asia), which is one of the incubators of the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC), also known as ‘RIPESS Asia’, being the continental network of RIPESS (an intercontinental network that connects social and solidarity economy networks throughout the world) in Asia. The SELJ constitutes mainly a biennial meeting of ASEC partner organizations in Asia, and reinforced by roundtable discussions on Social and Solidarity Economy (RTD-SSE) by interested organizations at the country level on a monthly or quarterly basis.

The SELJ is patterned after Otto Scharmer’s Theory U (Sharmer, O. 2007, Theory U: leading from the future as it emerges). The SELJ aims to provide participants with a learning environment where they can: (1) get to know each other and learn from each other in a deeper way, especially about their concepts and practices of SSE; (2) move to a deep process of reflection on each individual's SSE mind-set, and to the building up of trust and confidence among themselves; and (3) undertake a participatory process of prototyping to translate visions into concrete working models of SSE supply chains, which could pave the way for concrete proposals for joint actions or projects.

2. Main partners

The Coalition of Socially Responsible Small and Medium Enterprises (CSRSME Asia) of the Philippines initiated the SELJ in 2006 in the Filipino context. In 2007, CSRSME Asia set up a website <www.aa4se.org> which gradually attracted subscribers from different parts of Asia. A regular number of people from 14 Asian countries (see diagram below) communicated with CSRSME Asia regularly either through email or via the website, and shared their thoughts and experiences on SSE.



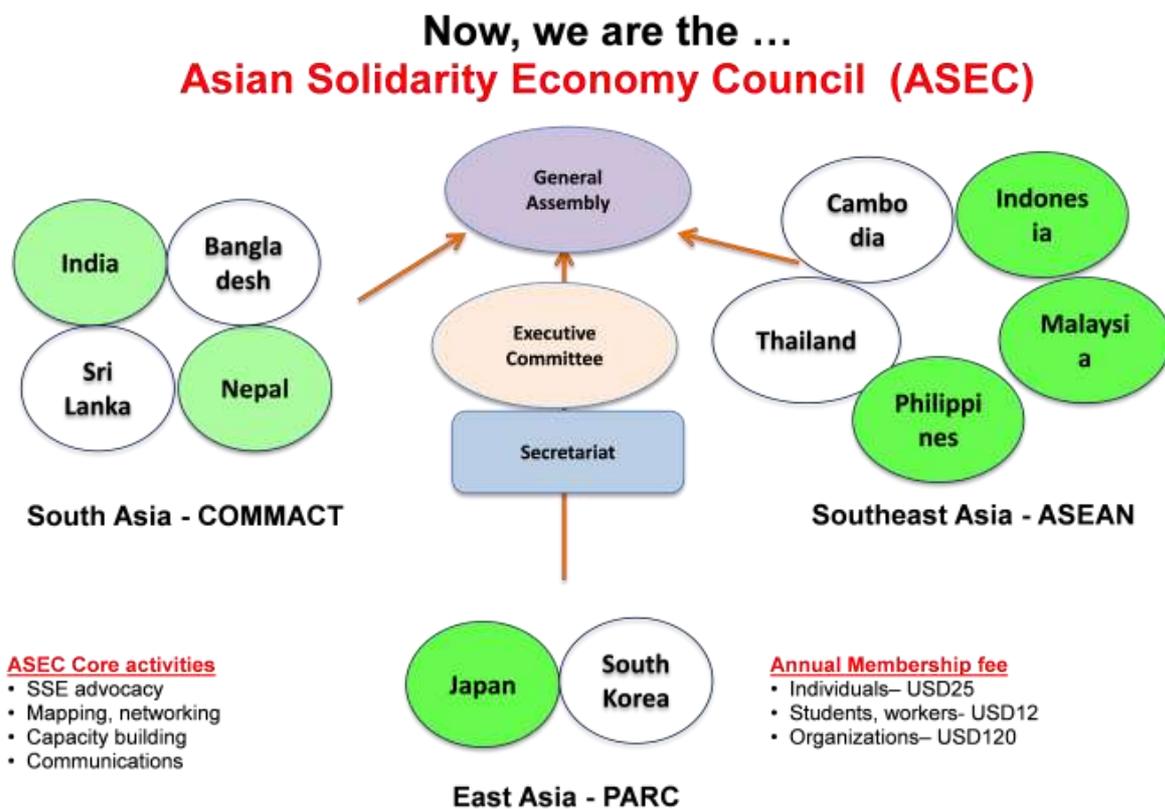
On October 17-20, 2007, CSRSME Asia organized the first Asian Solidarity Economy Forum (ASEF) at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. More than 700 participants from 26 countries attended ASEF Manila 2007, two-thirds of whom were women, and almost half of the participants were young people. At the end of ASEF 2007, delegates from Asian countries met to discuss the steps forward. It was agreed that ASEF shall be conducted once every two years, and that the time was not ripe to form an association or coalition among participating organizations. The assembly of Asian participants gratefully accepted the offer of Japan delegation to host ASEF 2009 in Tokyo.

The Pacific Asia Resource Centre (PARC) hosted and organized ASEF Tokyo 2009 on November 7-10, 2009. More than 550 participants from 20 countries attended the event. Delegates to the ASEF Tokyo 2009 issued a declaration on SSE as an alternative development model to the neoliberal market economy. At the end of the event, the Asian delegates once more met to determine the next steps. In this meeting, the Malaysian delegates' offer to host ASEF 2011 in Kuala Lumpur was unanimously endorsed. Furthermore, the Asian delegates reached the conclusion that, after the successful conduct of ASEF 2009, the time was ripe for partner organizations in Asia to organize themselves

into a council that would be the prime promoter of SSE in Asia, and would represent Asia in RIPESS.

ASEF Kuala Lumpur 2011 was hosted and organized by the Gemilang Masyarakat Economic Malaysia (GMEM), a network of NGOs and academic institutions promoting social enterprises as a vehicle for social inclusion. More than 350 participants from 18 countries attended the event, with youth comprising over 60% of the total participants. During ASEF KL 2011, representatives of delegations from various Asian countries met to formalize the establishment of the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC).

As a result of the SELJ, the once informal gathering of SSE practitioners and advocates materialized into the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC).



For greater effectiveness in coordination, ASEC divided the geographic grouping of SSE networks into three sub-regions: South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka), Southeast Asia (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), and East Asia (China, Japan and South Korea). Today, SSE networks in 11 countries are involved in RIPESS Asia/ASEC. Of these 11 country level networks, 4 are very active in terms of conducting SSE learning journeys (Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and Philippines), and 2 are moderately active (India and Nepal). Nonetheless, in each sub-region, RIPESS Asia/ASEC collaborates with a sub-continental institution in order to keep the SELJ alive: COMMACT for South Asia; the ASEC chapters of Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia for Southeast Asia; and PARC for East Asia.

3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation

South–South Cooperation is based on a spirit of solidarity where SSE networks in developing countries are able to provide sustainable solutions to their own problems and at a lower

cost. To facilitate an organized and meaningful information exchange and experience sharing, ASEC adopted a conceptual framework for defining, measuring and evaluating SSE supply chains. The ASEC framework focuses on five dimensions of SSE supply chains: socially responsible governance, ethical values (beliefs and principles that put people and environment over profit), and the triple bottom line of social development (people), ecological conservation (planet), and economic sustainability (profit).

Annex 1 shows the organizations that have participated in the ASEC SELJ. Each country level network contributes at least with one case study that seeks to evaluate the performance of an existing SSE supply chain in the concerned country. The country level network is also responsible for selecting a delegation to the Asian Solidarity Economy Forum (ASEF) and for presenting the results of their case study. Travel and accommodation costs are partly borne by the respective country delegations, and partly by ASEC with support from international donor organizations.

4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):

(1) Broader knowledge and greater understanding of the concept and practice of SSE

Since the first ASEF in 2007, the knowledge and understanding of SSE has perceptibly increased among ASEC partner organizations in Asia. This was demonstrated at the 5th RIPESS International Meeting of SSE held in Manila on October 15-18, 2013 where over 400 participants from Asia actively participated in elaborating a global vision of SSE as well as in formulating the SSE recommendations for the post-2015 MDGs.

(2) Establishment of ASEC chapters or focal points in Asian countries

There are now ASEC chapters/focal points in four Asian countries: ASEC Indonesia, ASEC Philippines, the Gemilang Masyarakat Ekonomi Malaysia (GMEM), COMMACT, and PARC. A division of labour in coordinating SSE networks at the country level has gradually evolved. The SSE networks in South Asian countries are coordinated by COMMACT, those in East Asian countries by PARC, and the Southeast Asian SSE networks by the consortium of ASEC Indonesia, ASEC Philippines, and GMEM. Historically, the countries of Malaysia, Philippines, and Indonesia set up the MAPHILINDO, a non-political confederation that attempted to unite the Malay race. MAPHILINDO was subsequently replaced by ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

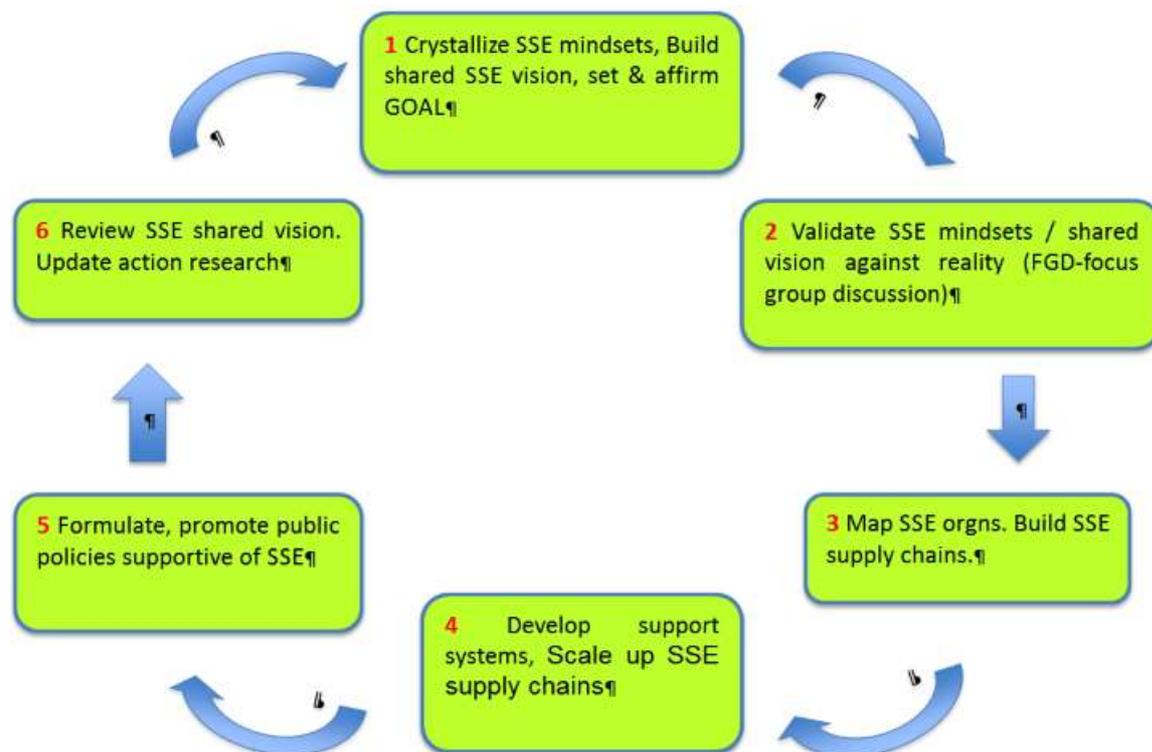
(3) Producer-Consumer Solidarity Projects

The focus of SELJ on the synergy (working together) of various stakeholder organizations in a particular supply chain has prompted ASEC chapters/focal points in Malaysia, Philippines, and Indonesia to spearhead the development of producer-consumer solidarity projects. In Malaysia, GMEM is promoting the 300-ha. rubber plantation project of Oekonomie Cooperative among the Orang Asli (indigenous people) of Malaysia, by linking the Orang Asli rubber producers to companies with CSR programs. In Indonesia, ASEC Indonesia collaborates with Bina Swadaya, Sinergi Indonesia, and other NGOs in linking small and medium producers to organized groups of consumers in Jakarta. Similarly in the Philippines, ASEC Philippines is linking producer networks with organized groups of consumers in Metro Manila. These solidarity linkage models have the potential of attracting investments that are essential for scaling up SSE supply chains.

(4) ASEC SSE Course

After the successful conduct of the 5th RIPESS international meeting of SSE, the ASEC Executive Committee met in Manila in June 2014 to review the outcomes of SELJ and draw lessons from it. Six major processes were distilled from SELJ (see diagram below).

The 6 modules of the ASEC SSE Course are logical phases of a continuing learning cycle, the aim of which is the formation of a SSE team of promoters/organization development (OD) specialists in a country, network or organization. In each module, participants are enabled to handle a methodology or tool which they could use in their respective work assignments back home. When the participant completes the six modules, he will have the knowledge and skills to 'replicate' the learning cycle in his own organization and/or with the participation of other organizations in the same country. This iterative process will be beneficial to organizations that are interested in pursuing SSE as an alternative model of development. The buy-in of ASEC SSE Course is most robust in Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, and to a certain extent, Japan.



5. Sustainability

As a tool for South-South Cooperation in SSE, the ASEC SSE Course has greater potential for sustainability compared to the Asian Solidarity Economy Forum (ASEF). SSE networks in a given country can send 3 to 5 middle to senior level managers to the ASEC SSE Course, who in turn will run the course at a lower cost in their respective countries. ASEC/RIPESS Asia as a continental network can then focus on training the trainers and OD specialists, while the latter train their counterparts from local partner organizations.

The ASEC SSE Course is fee-based. Responsibility lies mainly on sending institutions to source funds to pay for their tuition and travel costs of their own participants. At the same time, there is ample room for triangular cooperation with international donor agencies. Sending institutions can tap their partner donor organizations to sponsor their candidates to

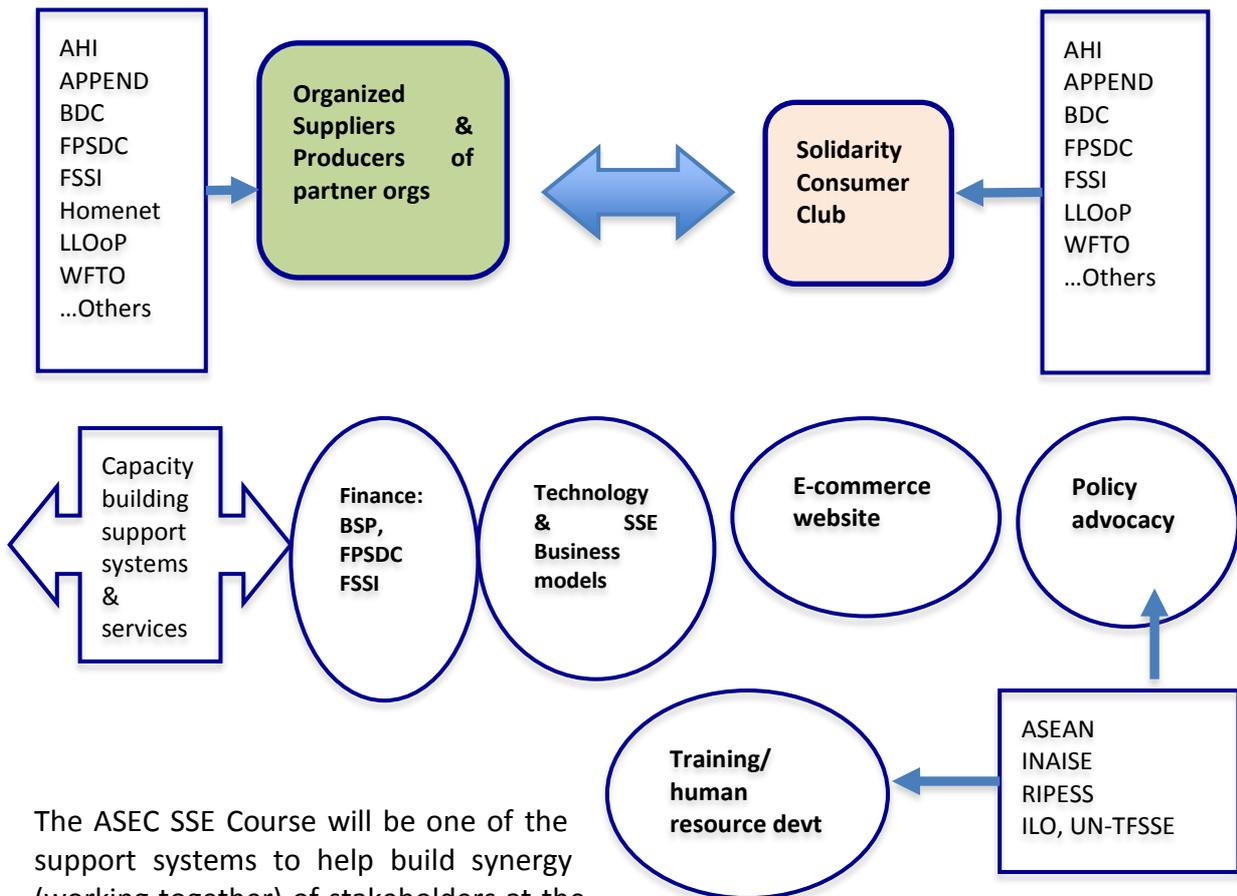
the ASEC SSE Course. It is also possible for international organizations to support candidates from different developing countries.

In this context, South–South and Triangular Cooperation on SSE (SSTC-SSE) can become an effective and efficient instrument for strengthening Social and Solidarity Economy and the conditions for Decent Work. The convergence between SSE as a thematic area and South-South and Triangular arrangements as a modality of cooperation is a strategic opportunity for the ILO, particularly to promote social and economic inclusion in the framework of the Post-2015 development agenda.

6. Innovation

The SELJ has paved the way to a new SSE innovation, the ASEC Solidarity project. A glimpse into the ASEC Philippines Solidarity Project (see diagram below) showcases the project’s multi-stakeholder approach, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, academia, government and intergovernmental agencies, and international actors.

The primary-level partner organizations of ASEC Philippines (AHI, APPEND, BDC, FPSDC, FSSI, Homenet Philippines, LLOoP, and others) have their respective networks of producer groups as well as consumer groups. The solidarity project combines all these producer and consumer groups into one umbrella, initially through an e-commerce website where transactions between consumers and producers can be facilitated. Banco de Oro, a universal bank with the largest network in the country, has agreed to provide e-banking (cash card) facilities in support of the ASEC Philippines solidarity project. Eventually, a holding company will be established and duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and partner organizations can buy a predetermined number of shares in the company. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP, the Central Bank) has also committed to assist by developing long-term capital market instruments (bonds and stock certificates) for the holding company, to be sold to ASEC partner organizations as well as to individual investors (e.g. overseas Filipino workers). Proceeds from the sale of bond/stock certificates will be used to finance the production and marketing of products of SSE organizations participating in the ASEC Philippines solidarity project.



The ASEC SSE Course will be one of the support systems to help build synergy (working together) of stakeholders at the country level (Philippines) and at the level of ASEAN.

Through the ASEC Solidarity Project, South-South and triangular arrangements can expand the impact of SSE in national contexts; it can help build wider regional and inter-regional networks and platforms for knowledge and experience-sharing.

7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective)

Social and Solidarity Enterprises from Southern countries face similar challenges and situations and as they develop solutions to cope with current difficulties, the potential for South-South Cooperation increases taking into account the sharing and adaptation of these solutions into analogous contexts. With concrete examples of ASEC Solidarity Projects in Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, it is quite possible for the governments of these three countries to sponsor the adoption by ASEAN of a regional SSE program that will support the development of similar Solidarity Projects in other ASEAN member countries. These solidarity projects are essential for achieving ASEAN’s goal of ‘One Community, One Destiny’. There will then be an increasing number of cases in which civil society organizations (CSOs) and local governments create partnerships to boost the development of SSEs in local territories.

8. Areas of contribution of SSE

(1) sustainable job creation: SSE links informal workers to organized product and formal financial markets, and thus ensure sustainable employment and job creation.

(2) social inclusion through entrepreneurship: pooling the productive capacities of micro and small producers and linking them to organized markets will ensure the development of sustainable enterprises and the inclusion of micro and small operators in the supply chains of these enterprises.

(3) responsible production and consumption: promoting the triple bottom line of SSE (social development, ecological conservation, economic sustainability) will usher in a new breed of responsible producers and consumers.

(4) environment and food sovereignty: short supply chains (i.e. supply chains which link local producers and local consumers) favour the conservation of environment; short supply chains are also the bedrock of food sovereignty.

9. Awareness of the initiative

ASEC has entered into partnership with the Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) of Malaysia in advancing awareness on SSE and its SSTC arrangements at the ASEAN level. Every year, ASLI organizes the ASEAN Leadership Forum in the country that hosts the ASEAN Leaders Summit. In the past, ASLI has given ASEC a space to organize a workshop on SSE during the ASEAN Leadership Forum. For the ASEAN Leadership Forum 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, ASEC has enjoined Nobel Peace Laureate Prof. Muhammad Yunus to lend his support by serving as the main resource person at the SSE side event. This will further boost the awareness about SSE and its SSTC features among ASEAN leaders.

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12. Participating organizations of the solidarity economy learning journey (SELJ)

BANGLADESH

Development Wheel (DEW)

CAMBODIA

AFESIP Fair Fashion

Artisans Association of Cambodia

CEDAC

In-Out Ecotravel

Khmer Village Homestay

HONGKONG

Hong Kong Chamber of Social Enterprises

Hong Kong Fair Trade Power

Longsee Foundation

Senior Citizen Home Safety

INDIA

Anekal Rehabilitation Education and Development Centre

Centre for Information and Action on People's Alternatives

COMMACT India

Creative Crafts India

Global Citizens for Sustainable Development

Keystone Foundation

Sadhana Trust

INDONESIA

ASEC Indonesia

Association of Social Enterprises of Indonesia (AKSI)

Bina Swadaya Foundation

Homenet Indonesia

ICCO Cooperation

Indonesian People's Handicraft Foundation

Institute for Women's Empowerment

Mitra Bali

Sam Ratulangi University

Sinergi Indonesia

Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan

JAPAN

Pacific Asia Resource Centre (PARC)

PARC International Cooperation (PARCIC) Inc.

Seikatsu Club

LAOS

Environment Conservation and Community Development Association (ECCDA)

MALAYSIA

Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI)

Centre for the Advancement of Philanthropy

Centre for Social Entrepreneurship, Binary University

Yayasan Kajian dan Pembangunan Masyarakat (Foundation for Community Studies and Development)

Generasi Gemilang/Family Capital Centre

Gemilang Masyarakat Ekonomi Malaysia

Holistic Integrated Services Bhd

Koperasi Kredit Rakyat/Credit Union Promotion Centre

Malaysian Care

Malaysian Indian Business Association

Oekonomie Cooperative

Rich Earth Solutions

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Universiti Kelantan Malaysia

NEPAL

Fair Trade Group Nepal

F-SKILL

Mahaguthi Crafts

National Forum for Advocacy Nepal (NAFAN)

Solidarity Economy Network-Nepal

PAKISTAN

Homenet Pakistan

PHILIPPINES

APPEND Inc.

Armadillo Holdings Inc.

ASEC Philippines

Bumbaran Development Corp.

Center for Positive Futures

College of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines

School of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of the Philippines

Federation of People's Sustainable Development Cooperatives

Foundation for Sustainable Society Inc.

Laguna Learning Organization of Peace

SRI LANKA

National Christian Evangelical Alliance of Sri Lanka

PARCIC Sri Lanka

SOUTH KOREA

Beautiful Store

Work Together Foundation

THAILAND

Ethnos Asia

Foundation for Labour and Employment Promotion

Thailand Rubber Smallholder Group

World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO)-Asia

VIET NAM

Craft Link

Vietnam Women's Union

B. Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation in the g7+

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1. Description and Title of the South-South Initiative, including background and challenges

The g7+ is an intergovernmental organisation, bringing together countries that have recent experience of conflict. The group aims to draw attention to the special challenges faced by fragile states, provides a platform for conflict-affected countries to come together to discuss their shared development challenges, and advocates for better international policies to address the needs of conflict-affected countries.

The g7+ was formalized at the first Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS), held in Dili, Timor-Leste in April 2010.

The g7+ Secretariat is based in Dili, Timor-Leste.

Through the forum of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding the g7+ and development partners designed the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. The New Deal includes three interconnected pillars:

1) The five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) are:

- Legitimate and Inclusive Politics
- Security
- Justice
- Economic Foundations
- Revenue and Services.

2) FOCUS (a new way of engaging): Fragility Assessment, One Vision one plan, Compact, Use PSG to monitor, Support political dialogue.

3) TRUST (a set of commitments by donors and recipient countries alike): Transparency of Aid, Risk Sharing, Use and strengthen country systems, Strengthen Capacity, Timely and predictable aid.

A core objective in peacebuilding and statebuilding is to transform resource wealth into tangible benefits for the people of these countries. This can be achieved through best practice international systems and models of governance prioritizing inclusive politics, security, justice, strong economic foundations and good resource and revenue management as integral steps to sustainable development. Though each national trajectory will differ, priorities and agendas change, each unique country-owned and country-led plan should be grounded in these five basic principles adapted to their national context.

2. Main partners

The g7+ is composed by 20 member states: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, San Tome e Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and Yemen.

3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation

Cooperation projects and partnerships were implemented between countries of the global South, with a considerable degree of success.

Peer learning and experience sharing among the member countries have been major elements of the g7+ forum. In addition to the efforts towards increasing knowledge sharing among member countries, the secretariat has gathered and consolidated reports from the fragility assessments in the form of a fragility spectrum note which was officially launched in Kinshasa during the 5th Technical Meeting in November 2013. With the publication of the note the g7+ aims to increase understanding of the fragility spectrum and its purpose so that other countries can use it more effectively to carry out a fragility assessment. It also aims to create a consolidated and institutionalized process that carries the label of the g7+.

In 2013, the g7+ also started promoting the idea of 'Fragile to Fragile' (or 'F to F') cooperation. For example, Timor-Leste supported the electoral process in Guinea-Bissau and pledged up to USD 6 million to support the government of Guinea-Bissau in holding these important elections.

Also, in the spirit of "F to F" support, the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste visited South Sudan from 2-5 December 2013 and met with the President of South Sudan to provide support to its Compact and development efforts.

Other "F to F" activities have included the disbursement of 1 Million USD to Haiti (in November 2012) by the Government of Timor-Leste.

In October 2014, within the framework of the g7+, the Government of Timor-Leste announced a grant of two million dollars to help Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea Conakry in the fight against the Ebola virus.

4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):

Fragility is not a permanent condition but a temporary challenge to the successful socio-economic development of States and their citizens. Political realities on the ground are rarely evident; and there is no 'one size fits all' approach for operating in fragile environments. National ownership and the inclusion of local expertise are vital for designing evidenced-based and diversified policy approaches that correspond to the individual needs of States and societies affected by fragility.

In 2013 the g7+ launched its research programme on natural resource management in g7+ countries, with the support of ODI. The research work has so far produced 10 profiles on natural resource rich countries and a synthesis paper which is currently being finalised. The 10 countries covered by this research are: PNG, Sierra-Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Afghanistan, DRC, Timor-Leste, South-Sudan and Guinea.

The other countries will be profiled in 2014, and the final report will be launched at the Ministerial Meeting in 2014.

To further promote peer learning among member countries, South-Sudan and Sierra Leone along with the g7+ secretariat will be helping Guinea Bissau in launching the fragility assessment.

In March 2014, after the Technical Cooperation segment of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization, a High Level Meeting on Decent Work in Fragile States was held. Mr. Guy Ryder, Director-General of the ILO, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Mr. Helder da Costa, Secretary General of the g7+, which mentions the importance of "fragile-to-fragile" cooperation to build a partnership in key areas for the ILO such as job creation, skills development, social protection and promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation.

5. Sustainability

In fragile States, the key to consolidating peace and stability is to position governments to lead the state and manage the delivery of services to their citizens. For instance, the ILO's engagement in fragile situations is based upon the principle of national leadership and ownership: Through collaboration with tripartite constituents and UN partners, ILO's projects and programmes help to build the capacities of governments and communities to create institutions responsive to the needs of their citizens.

The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, launched in Busan in 2011, is a landmark global policy

guiding the transitions from fragility to sustainable development. Endorsed by over 40 countries and

organizations it is a testament to the strength and determination of the g7+ to define country-owned and country-led plans to build peaceful states.

The New Deal will guide country-led planning which will ultimately be defined by the unique context and challenges within an individual country. Each country – local, regional and national government actors together with civil society and the private sector – will develop its own understanding of what the New Deal means, and set its own plans, targets and indicators. This is a very different approach to that taken

by the MDGs as it is an approach that is context-sensitive and truly country-led.

6. Innovation

The exchange of knowledge and good practices deriving from a framework of South-South Cooperation is an innovative aspect within the g7+.

The g7+ was formed in response to a gap identified by conflict-affected states in the effectiveness of aid partnerships and delivery in their countries. Despite coming from different regions, cultures, traditions and historical contexts, they identified significant commonalities in their dealings with international actors, and in the impediments restricting the process of state building in their countries. In turn, international partners have supported the g7+ led objective to define a new way forward, endorsing the "New Deal".

The core mission of the g7+ is to promote peacebuilding and statebuilding as the foundations for transition out of the margins of conflict to the next stage of sustainable development. This is achieved through a process of country-owned and country-led dialogue and planning.

7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective)

These countries face similar challenges and situations and as they develop solutions to cope with current difficulties, the potential for South-South Cooperation increases taking into account the sharing and adaptation of these solutions into analogous contexts.

Through peer sharing and lessons learned, their successes and failures inform a new and better understanding of their own conditions and necessary steps for transitions. Adaptive and innovative aid modalities and policies to overcome unique and rapidly shifting challenges are emerging from the forum to guide international actors for result-based outcomes.

8. Areas of contribution

- public financial management
- natural resources management
- peace and reconciliation
- job creation and skills development
- social protection and social safety nets
- health and humanitarian assistance

9. Awareness of the initiative

See: <http://www.g7plus.org/>

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C. Microinsurance Innovation Facility – African context

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1. Description and Title of the South-South and triangular cooperation Initiative, including background and challenges

The Microinsurance Innovation Facility (MIF) is hosted by the ILO, having been launched in 2008 with the aim of developing better ways to protect and enhance the livelihoods of low-income people. Therefore, it collects, consolidates and shares emerging knowledge and best practices with the micro-insurance sector.

Microinsurance protects the poor, extends social protection, provides collateral for poor entrepreneurs that can't access loans and encourages lending to the poor. Microinsurance has been included in the financial services accessible to low income households through workers' unions, NGOs, women's organizations, farmers' cooperatives, microfinance institutions, savings and credit cooperatives, and even prison services.

The ILO has partnered with Mekelle Prison to transform the prison into a hub of various enterprises that produce goods and services, provide skills and financial training as well as development of cooperatives. The prison project has been awarded top prize by the 2012 Social Economy Conference held in Montreal for transforming a major prison into a self-sustaining economic entity whereby 30 cooperatives owned by women and youth prison inmates operate successfully creating quality jobs and assets for their members. The prison looks very much like a large enterprise with different departments such as weaving, metal works, woodworks, bakery, bricks and cobble stone production, cattle fattening, and having created educational services (elementary and high school) and health services (health centre). The cooperatives have partnered with Dedebit Credit and Savings Institution SC (DECSI) that has set up a branch office within the prison compound providing savings, credit and microinsurance. There is a positive partnership with the prison management that has been trained in communication, conflict resolution, negotiation and rights of prison inmates.

Another excellent example is WISE (Organisation for Women in Self Employment). The ILO's partnership with WISE has provided quality and sustainable livelihoods for 12,000 women entrepreneurs, some of whom have created employment for many other women. The cooperatives provide financial education and skills, focus on savings for asset building, lend for investments, and provide insurance services covering life, accident, disability, health and maternity benefits.

Recognizing that loans alone don't have an impact on low income rural households, the ILO has partnered with IFAD to promote a wide range of financial capacity building for 11,000 cooperatives serving 6.9 million farmers in rural Ethiopia by providing financial education, support to women's rural value chains, development of financial reporting system for cooperatives, distribution and product development, insurance and branchless banking.

Poor farmers can access insurance services that also serve as collateral for loans that are fully repaid in the event of death, loss of crops and livestock and a variety of other circumstances.

2. Main partners

NGOs, Workers' Organizations, Women's Enterprises, Farmers, Prisons, Government institutions.

3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation

The Microinsurance programme has created a strong community of practice among innovators:

- (a) Sharing knowledge in microinsurance application for microfinance institutions in Mozambique whereby exchange visits by Mozambican representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank and the Insurance Regulator as well as from the UNDP, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - German Federal Agency for International Cooperation) were organised to Ethiopia. A microinsurance diagnostic study has since been completed in Mozambique and MFIs are being supported to incorporate microinsurance in their business strategy.
- (b) Mekelle prison officers visited South Africa to share their experience with SA prison officers. In SA prison inmates work, but it is the prison that benefits from their work unlike Mekelle prison where the inmates are organised into cooperatives and retain 100% of the profits generated from their businesses. Real lessons were exchanged, which will be useful if/when the SA prisons decide to integrate cooperatives into their system.
- (c) The Management team of WISE undertook a study visit to India for one month training at IRMA and performed exchange visits with the Self-Employed Women's Association of India (SEWA). WISE also visited Kenya to meet with the Young Women Leadership Institute (YWLI) and a number of NGOs and women self-help groups. Learning still continues with good communication on-going in both countries.
- (d) The MIF Facility is a favourable environment for SSTC networking and cooperation between developing countries, as it works through communities of practices that can share horizontally their know-how and experience as explained above.

4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):

Empowerment of different partners and stakeholders to create sustainable livelihoods for their constituents that have been implemented with quality and scale.

Improved delivery and performance of cooperatives and MFIs serving the low income population, through technical capacity building, provision of sustainable products, TOT and financial literacy.

The MIF has provided grants to 63 organizations to test new products, models, and strategies, and facilitating south-south exchange to support the learning process. The MIF has also been effective in the improvement of the access to knowledge through an online platform that tracks partners' progress while aggregating and disseminating lessons.

5. Sustainability

The Facility has increased the capacity of microinsurance providers and of individual practitioners.

The Facility's research programme responded to key knowledge gaps of practitioners, donors, and policy makers. It included rigorous, academic research to influence policy, as well as practitioner-based research to understand and improve practice. The programmes have reached a sustainable phase, not requiring further support from the ILO.

6. Innovation

Insurance innovation involves venturing into uncharted territory in order to find ways to make products viable and beneficial for clients. This could include testing new mechanisms for premium collection or verifying claims, using technology to improve efficiency, or experimenting with ways to educate consumers.

Vulnerable groups such as poor women have been given support to participate in economic units, and benefited from insurance products, distribution and coverage fitting their needs, and financial education related to their economic activities.

7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective)

The Facility is keen to share its experiences of successes and failures. The knowledge management is seen as an upward cycle, where the lessons generated are extracted, organized and analysed through the projects with partners. The Facility then compiles, shares and disseminates these findings in formats that are relevant to its audiences. Once these lessons are applied, practice is improved, new lessons are generated, and the cycle continues.

The process has been disseminated in a number of African countries including French-speaking West Africa (Senegal).

8. Areas of contribution

Education, Products, Distribution, Partnerships between Cooperatives and MFIs/Insurers, supporting regulatory and policy framework development for microinsurance and working with various donors and development partners, partnering with UN agencies that have a shared vision for financial inclusion.

9. Awareness of the initiative

<http://www.microinsurancefacility.org/>

Publications, Video, Press coverage.

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D. Follow-up to the Third Global Conference on Child Labour, leading to the Regional Initiative: “Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour”

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1. Description and Title of the South-South Initiative, including background and challenges

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

The organization of the Conference was carried out through an ILO cooperation project funded by the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger called "Strategies for Accelerating the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour". In addition to that, the ILO Brazilian-funded project in partnership with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) "Strategies for Accelerating the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in the Americas" - was amended with funds from the Brazilian Ministry of Labour, in order to increase the ILO's support to the III Global Conference on Child Labour (III GCCL), and enhanced the support to South-South Cooperation initiatives by including the objective of contributing to the development and implementation of a Regional Strategy of South-South Cooperation for Child Labour Eradication through the "Latin America Free of Child Labour" initiative, materialized after the GRULAC meeting during the III GCCL.

The "Regional Initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour" constitutes a regional tool to enhance national capabilities and create a multiplier effect in various

sectors. The GRULAC member countries conceived the Regional Initiative to be an effective and timely tool as it allows to think globally and act locally to make a global impact; to act together respecting differences and building trust and solidarity; to jointly address common problems through various national policies, achieving regional results; to exchange experiences.

2. Main partners

The National Organizing Committee responsible for hosting the III GCCL was constituted by the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the other hand, the Regional Initiative is currently led by representatives from 25 countries. The original founders were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay. Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela also joined the initiative.

The main actors involved include the public sector (Ministries, local governments, etc.), workers' and employers' organizations, NGOs, international organisations, among others.

3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation

The III GCCL intended to broaden the concept of social dialogue by bringing four parties to the debate: governments, workers' and employers' organisations, and civil society.

The Regional Initiative is an innovative tool that incorporates a flexible set of plans and projects adapted to the needs of the national, sub-regional, regional and sectoral areas identified as requiring urgent action. In addition to a vast and diverse group of partners, its innovative character consists in pool funding through participating countries, agencies of international development cooperation, companies and foundations, among others. Consequently, the RI foresaw the creation of a Fund for the Eradication of Child Labour to support the implementation of projects.

4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):

The Brasilia Declaration signed at the III GCCL in October 2013 reaffirms the commitment of governments to accelerate actions to combat the exploitation of children and youth. The signatory countries reasserted the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and eradicate all forms of child labour.

5. Sustainability

Brazil is considered a reference in the fight against child labour by having implemented efficient public policies and having congregated the support of civil society. The country registered a reduction of 62% in the number of children and youth between 5 years and 17 years in situations of labour between 1992 and 2013. In recognition for its remarkable progress, Brazil was chosen to host the Third Global Conference on Child Labour (GCCL), being the first time a country outside Europe organised the Conference.

The Fourth Global Conference on Child Labour will be organised by Argentina in 2017.

6. Innovation

The III GCCL organized by the Brazilian government, with the support of the ILO, brought together delegations from 155 countries. More than 1200 representatives of governments, workers' and employers' organizations, and civil society organizations exchanged knowledge and ideas to contribute to sustainable worldwide solutions to this global challenge.

The Government of Brazil decided to bring the Brasilia Declaration to the attention of the ILO Governing Body for consideration and follow-up.

Moreover, the creation of a Regional Initiative for the Latin America and Caribbean Free of Child Labour represents an innovative solution for the achievement of the goals set for 2016 for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as the countries of the region have joined forces to provide a collectively-built response to the issue.

7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective)

The Brasilia Declaration reasserted a general commitment to the eradication of child labour. It enhanced social dialogue with social partners and civil society organisations and the fact that representatives from 155 countries were present demonstrates that there is a wide scope to increase international cooperation towards this common challenge. It is also worth noting that cooperation projects served as a driving force for the establishment of the Regional Initiative, creating common grounds for the dialogue and establishment of a shared commitment of the related countries towards the goals set for 2016.

8. Areas of contribution

Child labour in agriculture and cities; rights of children and youth; models of education and schools; national statistics on child labour; role of the judiciary power.

9. Awareness of the initiative

The III GCCL put emphasis on consultations, extending the possibility of open debate. The event was broadcasted live on the Virtual Platform Dialogues on Child Labour (www.childlabourdialogues.org). All the themes discussed during the conference had previously been the object of debate through this online platform, involving nearly 19,000 people. These contributions are consolidated in the updated base text of the III GCCL (see conference website: www.childlabour2013.org).

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E. Experience of Guinean workers' organizations in the construction of peace and decent work in Guinea, 2000-2014

Nominee: Ms. Diallo Rabiadou Serah, Guinea

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1. Description and Title of the South-South Initiative, including background and challenges

Social dialogue and the promotion of decent work can be solutions to peace and security in terms of prevention, resolution and management of conflicts through South-South and triangular cooperation. These tools help to rebuild social cohesion in fragile countries and South-South cooperation is essential to achieve durable and sustainable results.

Context and challenges

This example focus on the experience of Guinea, and the role played by Ms. Rabiadou Diallo as Secretary-General of the CNTG (Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs de Guinée - National Confederation of Guinean Workers) and President of the National Commission for Transition.

There are five major steps in the approach to the promotion of social dialogue as a means to and for peace:

a) Personal experience in helping to solve conflicts in neighbouring countries

After the CNTG Congress in 2000 and taking into account the socio-political situation and the conflicts that affected the neighbouring countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia, there was a request made to the ILO to organize a training seminar on prevention and crisis management through social dialogue. In this context, the development of a training manual on the prevention and management of armed conflict was undertaken as well as field visits in the border areas to meet the refugees, give them clothes and food while reassuring them of the workers' solidarity and putting them at ease with the presence of the ILO.

b) The events of 2006 to 2008 in Guinea: the conflict crosses borders

The deterioration of the purchasing power and living conditions of workers and disadvantaged social groups have led unions to organize a series of strikes and protest marches.

Given the authorities refusal to negotiate, unions have set up a confederation of trade unions in order to establish unity of action, expand cooperation and coordination with other actors of civil society, political parties, young women and religious denominations. A national negotiating committee was set up under the aegis of republican institutions (the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, the Economic and Social Council). A proposal from

the Negotiating Committee was delivered to the head of State to appoint a prime minister as head of government.

In order to reduce the gap between civilians and the military, a civilian-military committee was established.

Meanwhile, efforts were being made to build regional and international mobilization of the working world: the CSI International, CSI Africa, and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (Organisation de l'unité syndicale africaine - OUSA), supported by all members of the continent. A Conference of Solidarity Trade Union led by Mr. Guy Ryder, at the time General Secretary of ITUC, was held in Conakry in 2007. On the government side, we got the support and intervention of the African Union and ECOWAS, through former Nigerian President Babangida and Mr. Ibn Chambas, President of the ECOWAS Commission at the time. At the international level and following the arrest of trade unionists, the ILO intervened vigorously through its Director General Juan Somavia. A Forum of Living Forces, initiated by unions on February 9, 2009 at the Labour Exchange was organized due to the fact that solidarity was undermined because of social injustice and the resulting conflicts. This Forum of Living Forces allowed speaking with a united voice with the International Contact Group.

c) The events of 28 September 2009 in Guinea: massacre of citizens and women

As the tragic consequences of these events resulted in more than a hundred deaths, the socio-political actors and the international community mobilized to reach an agreement on solutions to be implemented. Negotiations and signing of the Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) agreements that established transitional structures were achieved through dialogue between the Government and the National Transitional Council (CNT played the legislative role) setting a schedule for presidential and legislative elections. Guinea has had a transitional government with a President from the Armed Forces, a prime minister from the political parties and Ms. Rabiato Diallo as President of the National Transitional Council, representative of civil society specifically unions. The success of all these institutions was made possible through the support of the ILO, OIF, UNDP, the European Union, the African Union and ECOWAS, and the willingness of workers and their unions to promote dialogue and inclusion. This also enabled the creation of a National Commission for Social Dialogue, which has specialized sub-commissions for unions, employers, civil society, the defence forces, the coalition of young women, and security, religious and elder groups.

d) Results acquired by the Living Forces of the Nation and the activities led by trade unions and the preparation of legislation

The presidential elections were held in 2010, and thanks to the initiatives of all the socio-political actors, the results of the 2nd round were accepted by the opposition parties. The new president was sworn in on December 21, 2010. At the initiative of the CNTG, and on behalf of all the unions, a request was sent to the ILO for organizing a national seminar on the role of unions in prevention and management of crises and violent conflicts. This important seminar was held in Conakry in July 2011 and its opening ceremony was presided by the Head of State, His Excellency, Professor Alpha Condé while the closing ceremony was led by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, Mr. Said Fofana. The seminar was attended by a large delegation of the ILO-ACTRAV Training Centre in Turin, CRISIS (ILO's Programme for fragile states and disaster response), ITUC-AFRICA, OUSA and fifty delegates from eight national unions, the National Transitional Council (CNT), the Economic and Social Council,

civil society, the 4 regional coordination offices, defence and security forces, and the coalition of women, youth, the informal sector and religious denominations. A national seminar on the dissemination of the handbook on prevention and management of conflicts was organised for national universities, the mining sector, youth sections of the city of Conakry, and the military, having the participants' feedback been transmitted to the structures of their organisations. In addition, two regional seminars were organized.

Preparations for parliamentary elections were underway and the promotion of social dialogue was promoted through the establishment of a committee chaired by the 1st Vice-President of the CNT and the participation of all socio-political actors in the inclusive dialogue committee, the amendment of the Election Code by the CNT and the institutionalization of an Independent National Electoral Commission, the systematization of consultations with all the stakeholders chaired by the President of the CNT, and the achieving of the criteria of HIPC (Highly indebted Poor Countries) program.

e) Finally, the conclusion of work with the adoption of a negotiation agreement protocol between the government, the employers and the trade union movement

The consolidated results were: the signing of the agreement for the preparation and organization of elections in 2013; the peaceful organization of parliamentary elections and the acceptance of the final results by the authorities and the Republican opposition; the adoption by the CNT of a new labour code; and the establishment of the new National Assembly of Guinea on January 13, 2014.

The experience and the concrete results obtained in a fragile state weakened by divisions and years of bad governance, clearly show that social dialogue is crucial for the recovery and mobilization initiatives, through the support of South-South Cooperation, and to facilitate the reconstruction of a wide social cohesion essential for achieving decent work and sustainable peace. The role of the ILO was important to strengthen the institutional capacity of the republican bodies, particularly the CNT, the defence and security forces, and all the socio-political, economic and cultural actors. The principles and values of South-South Cooperation were crucial in the success of these processes.

For unions, the key concept of development in fragile states is linked to know how to find a consensus, taking into account the social needs of workers, considering social dialogue as a central factor in the reconstruction of the State. When workers are satisfied, employers will be too as well as the government: the reverse is not true.

All these achievements were possible thanks to the creation of a permanent framework for dialogue, synergy between all the socio-political and economic actors including the private sector without discrimination or exclusion through social dialogue: listen, understand, and deal honestly with the situation.

2. Main partners

- UN through the UNDP and the ILO
- European Union
- African Union and neighbouring African states: Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia
- OIF - Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
- CSI International, CSI Africa, OUSA, Organisation of Workers in West Africa (OTAO)
- ECOWAS

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- Bilateral Partners (USAID, Embassies of France, Germany, Spain, South Africa, etc.)

3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation

The role of social partners has been instrumental in providing technical and financial support as well in the promotion of social solidarity between all Guineans.

- Cohesion between trade unions; Guinean workers' organizations of Guinea and neighbouring countries, CSI Africa, OUSA, OTAO (organization of a forum of the Living Forces of the Nation)
- CSI Brussels
- Cohesion with NGOs and civil society institutions (women, youth, religious groups, etc.) and regional and sub-regional structures
- Governments and republican institutions

4. Achievements and impact (from an SSTC perspective)

Guinea has rebuilt its institutions and is currently in a state of peace. There has been an assessment at the local level and a valid monitoring process at regional, sub-regional and global levels to ensure the sustainability of the action.

Another action at the national level is being prepared. It focuses on the organization in Guinea of Partnership Journeys with the emerging countries of the South in 2015. In this context, the Government launched the preparatory process during the UN Day on South-South Cooperation celebrated on September 12, 2014 to raise awareness and instil a sense of ownership of South-South and triangular cooperation values among Ministries officials, private sector representatives and civil society.

Moreover, in the post 2015 development agenda, Guinea and Africa will make the best use of the opportunities offered by South-South and triangular cooperation by incorporating this theme in development strategies, and in the process of coordinating development assistance while strengthening its support for African integration and advocating a structured and permanent dialogue with Southern partners.

The GSSD Expo 2014 could be an opportunity to support the promotion of the decision taken at the 20th Summit of the African Union, which created the South-South and triangular Coalition for Africa Post 2015, to invite bilateral partners in the North and the emerging South, multilateral partners, international NGOs, charitable Foundations, and the business community to provide material, scientific, technological and financial support in the form of grants and concessional loans to the Coalition to enable Africa to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the Post-2015 Agenda.

5. Sustainability

Establishment of a Committee for National Reconciliation as well as a National Committee on Social Dialogue.

6. Innovation

The originality of the initiative derives from the role of workers' organisations which have chosen social dialogue to end the crisis and restore national cohesion. A Pact for Unity and Convergence was then elaborated. The Guinean labour movement went beyond its traditional areas of struggle of defending workers' rights in order to promote social peace.

7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective)

Niger and Tunisia are some of the countries which were inspired by the Guinean model of social dialogue.

8. Areas of contribution

- Social Dialogue
- Social Protection
- Assistance and support to the reunification of refugees in border areas with Sierra Leone and Liberia

9. Awareness of the initiative

This initiative was presented in several forums. At the national level, a book and articles have been published.

The results obtained by the Living Forces have been replicated in more than two countries.

10. Contacts

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¹ Appointed President of the CNT on behalf of the workers' organizations of Guinea, Ms. Rabiadou Diallo coordinated this important body composed of 159 advisers from several socio-political areas. It supported the elaboration of legislation allowing the return to a constitutional order (drafting of a constitution and a new electoral code and others). It promoted the reconciliation process and the operation of the CNT with the launch in June 21, 2010 of the Peace Torch to the People's Palace. It established commissions headed by elected officials and members of the Executive Office of the CNT.

F. South-South Cooperation: Enterprise Network for a Child Labour-Free Ecuador

Nominee: Ms. María del Carmen Velasco, Project Manager for the Eradication of Child Labour, Ministry of Labour Relations - Ecuador

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1. Description and title of the South-South and triangular cooperation Initiative, including background and challenges

The problem of child labour involves various causes and therefore requires a range of strategies to cope. At this stage, achieving successful and sustainable actions critically depends on the constant and efficient coordination of actions and initiatives between various strategic stakeholders. Hence, it is of outmost importance to foster a broad social dialogue and build shared spaces in order to design the most appropriate strategies. It is in this sense that Latin America and the Caribbean have seen the need for joint efforts to combat child labour through the Regional Initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour by 2020. This framework will allow the exchange of good practices between countries to accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour in the region.

The Ministry of Labour Relations of Ecuador (MRL) in its capacity as leading agency for the design and implementation of labour market policies, employment and development of human resources in Ecuador promotes actions through the Project for the Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) which has been considered a flagship project within the Ministry. The Ministry has been characterized by generating intersectoral coordination at different levels to ensure comprehensive intervention in eradicating child labour to promote a shared responsibility to achieve Ecuador for Good Living without child labour. The MRL has promoted various public-private partnerships in order to coordinate actions and strategies of both sectors for the prevention and eradication of child labour under the principles of corporate social responsibility. In this context, in July 2012, the Project for the Eradication of Child Labour of the MRL with the support from UNICEF, created the Enterprise Network for a Child Labour Free Ecuador a public-private partnership in which the member companies work to make the eradication of child labour part of its main objectives and on top of all mainstreaming this approach in their value chains. Thus, suppliers, workers, clients and distributors seek the same goal.

Member companies of the Network are committed to dedicate specific efforts in meeting key performance indicators (KPIs) related to: a) the prevention and eradication of child labour in their supply chains and value substrings; b) development of corporate policies and management systems to ensure compliance with regulations concerning child labour and teenage labour; c) sensitize all employees and stakeholders about their co-responsibility on the subject; d) carrying out social responsibility to promote the inclusion and school attendance of children and adolescents in their territorial spheres of influence; e) provide decent work conditions for adult workers to improve their living conditions and that of their families and thus, prevent child labour; f) make transparency reports to promote good practices in other similar companies.

The participation of the private sector through this kind of public–private partnership is essential for the eradication of child labour in Ecuador. The increasing interest shown by the private sector in participating in this initiative demonstrates positive changes to business models that are based on responsible business management, which implies a new conception of social responsibility as an integral part of corporate policies companies.

The management model of the Ecuadorian Enterprise Network based on KPIs was socialized in 2012 with the Argentinian Enterprise Network, in order to share best practices to strengthen both networks.

In a spirit of cooperation among countries of the region, in March this year, the Ecuadorian experience was shared with Colombia in a workshop in which a detailed explanation of the management model and implementation mechanisms of the Network of Ecuador was shared. Thanks to this exchange, and monitoring undertaken by Ecuador of the implementation experience, Colombia has announced the replication of the Enterprise Network in October this year adapted to their context. Similarly, with the support of the Inter-American Network for Labour Administration - RIAL in August an exchange activity with Costa Rica was organized to share the Ecuadorian model. Finally, thanks to the interest shown by different countries, a workshop on Enterprise Networks for the Eradication of Child Labour is being organized with member countries of MERCOSUR, where Ecuador has been invited to share its expertise.

2. Main partners

In exchange of experiences participated Ministries of Labour of Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Argentina and the private sector. In Ecuador, the Enterprise Network initiative involves the participation of the Ministry of Labour Relations, UNICEF Ecuador and 28 member companies that have signed their commitment with the initiative, which implies the compliance with indicators, and internal guidelines and policies established in the framework of the Network.

3. Horizontal dimension of cooperation

Ecuador has implemented important strategies to promote public-private articulation with the aim of working together towards the achievement of a development goal such as the eradication of child labour. Ecuador has been recognized in the region for its progress in this area.

The Ecuadorian Enterprise Network has raised the interest of several countries in the region such as Colombia, Costa Rica, MERCOSUR member countries, among others. Horizontal exchanges have been undertaken with Colombia and Costa Rica where the most tangible result was the replicability of the Network in Colombia, and Costa Rica has begun the process to do so. With Argentina there is a regular exchange of experiences, strengthening the Enterprise Network in both countries. It is in this context that the Regional Initiative: Latin America and Caribbean Regional Initiative Free Child Labour by 2020 becomes an excellent platform to facilitate the exchange and replicability of good practices.

4. Achievements and impact (from a SSTC perspective):

In the short time since its creation, the Network has made significant progress:

-
- The initiative is replicable in other countries in the region such as Colombia and in the near future, Costa Rica. Under the request of MERCOSUR Member Countries, a workshop to share the experience has been organized.
 - The results achieved by the Network in Ecuador to date are:
 - 85% of companies have a zero tolerance policy on child labour.
 - 90% of companies have made a mapping of their value chain involving their key suppliers with whom strategies to prevent and eliminate child labour are being implemented.
 - To date more than 10,000 employees and suppliers are certified in knowledge on regulations and sensitized on the importance to act against child labour. This process extends to distributors and suppliers.
 - Joint initiatives between member enterprises of the network have been developed, to mention some examples:
 - Initiatives related to reintegration and school attendance; sponsoring programs to combat educational underachievement, such as Accelerated Basic Cycles.
 - Development of communication materials for the development of awareness campaigns.
 - Development projects to withdraw children and adolescents from labour and to promote their educational inclusion.
 - Programs on the use of free time for children to keep them in safe spaces, promoting educational and recreational activities which contribute to the prevention of child labour.

5. Sustainability

Ecuador has provided support and has followed up with its peer countries for the successful implementation of the initiative. Additionally, as part of the Regional Initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour, a network of focal points was created that enhances and promotes collaboration between countries and serves as a coordination and communication platform to ensure the sustainability of South-South cooperation initiatives between countries of the region.

The increasing interest shown by the private sector in participating in this initiative demonstrates positive changes to business models that are based on responsible business management, which implies a new conception of social responsibility as an integral part of corporate policies companies.

Key factors for sustainability of the initiative are: to achieve its institutionalization in both the State and enterprises based on a transparent and honest dialogue between parties seeking win-win strategies; to promote joint work; establishment of formal mechanisms of growth of the Network.

6. Innovation

The operational model of the Enterprise Network allows measurable results through the effective implementation of indicators, which were designed in a participatory manner among network members. This was done to successfully achieve the prevention and eradication of child labour targeting not only their own enterprises, but also their value chains. This allows to scale up the impact and scope of the initiative. Member companies have developed strategies for social responsibility and many are voluntarily adhered to the

Global Compact of the United Nations. These elements motivate them to try to promote "best practices" around the eradication of child labour along their value chain.

For proper operation of the Enterprise Network, various commitments and indicators were established as follows:

- Commitment 1: Comply with national and international law to eradicate all forms of child labour in our value chain.
- Commitment 2: Support the creation of a comprehensive public-private network to achieve the country objective to eradicate child labour.
- Commitment 3: Incorporate as a business objective to guarantee the elimination of child labour throughout our supply chain.
- Commitment 4: Implement an internal management system to monitor and evaluate the eradication of child labour in the supply chain.
- Commitment 5: Communicate in a timely manner the implementation of these commitments and action plans to their most relevant interest groups

For each commitment, the expected impact and indicators were defined.

In the short term, companies should work mainly in –

- Establishment of policies and procedures to formalize their interest to engage value chain in the eradication of child labour. Among the most important policies are those of: zero tolerance for child labour and procurement policies with criteria relating to the prohibition of child labour.
- Raising awareness of the issue of child labour among employees, suppliers and distributors. This process should be practical and supported by material to communicate the harm of child labour and create a culture of social responsibility on the issue.
- Consolidation of management, monitoring and evaluation systems, so that the elimination of child labour will become part of the "strategic" business objectives.

7. Replicability and scaling up (South-South perspective)

The main element of replicability is the management model that is based on KPIs, which makes it easy to be implemented in other countries adapting them to the country's reality. Additionally, there are support tools that are systematized and can be easily share.

The multiplier effect of working with companies that transfer their social responsibility and culture of zero tolerance policies to child labour along their value chains is of great value to any project to eradicate child labour. In addition, this type of public-private partnerships allows to create bridges with the industry, opening the possibility of dialogue and join efforts for other initiatives such as the promotion of decent employment for adult workers and any other related to child rights and business principles.

The main condition for the development of similar experiences is the existence of political will in the public sector to create opportunities for dialogue and coordination with the private sector, and to work on joint strategies for the eradication of child labour; similarly, the genuine interest of the private sector to create permanent commitments and become strategic partners in the prevention and eradication of child labour in their supply chains is essential.

8. Areas of contribution

The Enterprise Network model can contribute as a good practice that promotes social dialogue for the eradication of child labour. This experience can be very beneficial for other countries because it represents a permanent link between the public and the private sector. The private sector becomes a strategic partner, not only with the compliance with the rules concerning the prohibition of child labour, but also developing actions and strategies to create responsible corporate cultures on the topic.

Apart from governmental institutions involved in the elimination of child labour, partnerships created under this model scale up the efforts towards the eradication of child labour and for awareness raising among strategic stakeholders and society in general. The enterprises are committed to undertake actions to benefit the affected population along their value chains.

Compliance with indicators in this initiative offers companies the added value of being able to report the progress made as part of their management within the Enterprise Network, in its sustainability reporting, GRI performance indicators, and progress of the Global Compact, among others.

9. Awareness of the initiative

An animated video has been produced, which summarizes the importance of an articulated work between government, private sector and civil society to achieve the eradication of child labour.

The management model is documented with a view to facilitating exchange and replication.

A webpage has recently been developed in which the objectives of the Network and the progress of member companies is summarized.

Additionally, progress of the Network has been documented as well as the model itself in two reports (2012 and 2013), and the 2014 edition is in progress.

10. ILO Contacts

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