

BRAZIL-ILO PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOUTH- SOUTH COOPERATION



Why has Brazil expanded its portfolio of partnerships?

- Brazil began (2008) to diversify its partnerships to enhance its international projection, which led to the establishment of a new modality of cooperation, South-South Trilateral Cooperation (SSTC).
- SSTC targets policy development and sharing, based on the establishment of horizontal relationships, creation of mutual learning opportunities, and, above all, understanding of the local context, and respect for the sovereignty of countries.

Why has Brazil expanded its partnerships with International Organizations (IOs) to promote SSC?

A natural process stemming from traditional cooperation provided by IOs to Brazil.

- SSTC allows for more mobilization of resources at a larger scale, aiming at the exchange of technical knowledge between countries in the Global South.

SSTC also ensures alignment with regional or global themes of collective interest, as in the case of the partnership with the ILO, the decent work agenda, fundamental rights and principles at work.

SSTC is an instrument of horizontal cooperation that ensures complementarity between technical, human, and financial resources provided by partners involved.

South-South Trilateral Cooperation (SSTC)

SSCT is a modality of international cooperation based on **shared governance** and **joint implementation** of actions, aimed at complementing bilateral cooperation, and with **comparative advantages** that can be identified.

Trilateral as opposed to **Triangular**
(ABC Manual Guide – 2013)



Assumptions that underpin SSTC

- It is guided by **SSC principles**;
- It complements **South-South bilateral cooperation** efforts;
- It is anchored in added value and **identifiable comparative advantages** of each partner;
- It is implemented through the **technical and political participation** of all partners;
- It values spaces of **shared governance and implementation**;
- It targets **mutual benefits**;



Comparative advantages of cooperating with international organizations



Knowledge of the local context of partner countries (Coverage of Regional or National Offices)



Spaces for dialogue with a variety of players to formulate policies in the areas of their mandate



Promotion of national public policy formulation processes



Worldwide strategic political relevance in the area of their mandate



SSTC ensures complementarity between technical, human, and financial contributions from the various partners involved



Synergies with other projects to scale up South-South technical cooperation initiatives

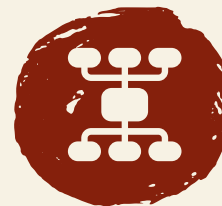
Brazil-ILO Partnership

Long-lasting experience and **specialized technical knowledge** in a wide range of areas under its mandate.



The only tripartite United Nations agency that brings together representatives from governments, employees and employers from 187 member countries to set international standards, develop policies, and design programs to promote decent work around the world.

A pioneer in the implementation and consolidation of the SSTC modality, used today as a model for other partnerships of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) with international organizations. Currently, there are 12 partnership programs underway between the Brazilian Government and international organizations, and two under negotiation.



Brazil-ILO Partnership



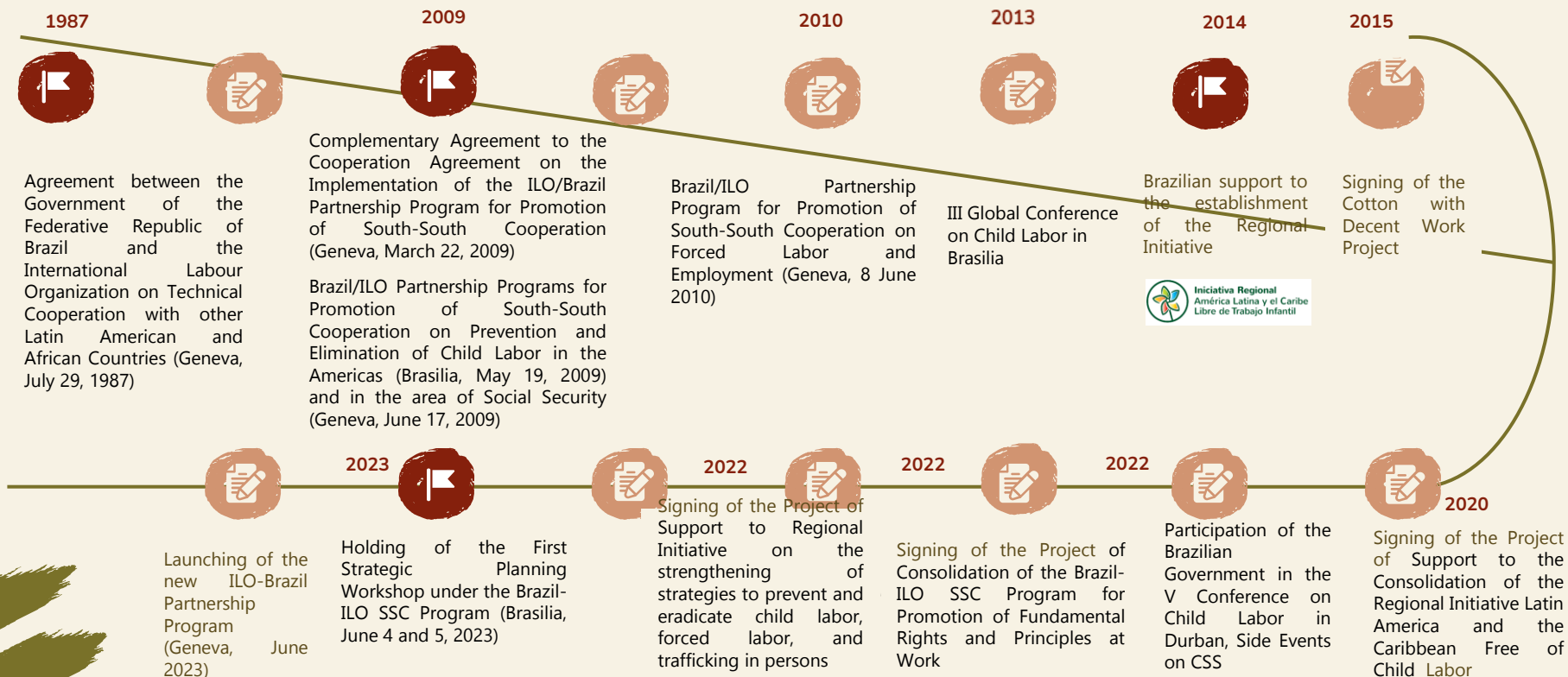
The Brazil-ILO Partnership Program for Promotion of South-South Cooperation, established in 2009, based on the approval of the **Complementary Agreement to the Technical Cooperation Agreement with Latin American and African Countries**, with the commitment to promote the Decent Work Agenda.



The **Decent Work Agenda** has four strategic pillars (respect for rights at work, creation of more and better jobs for men and women, greater social protection, and promotion of social dialogue).



The History of the Partnership (key milestones)



Social Justice for the Global South



The new Programme Document 2023-2027 "Social Justice for the Global South" seeks to be a contribution of the Brazil-ILO partnership to jointly think of solutions to the challenges of the post-pandemic world scenario.

Four axes:

- (i) Eradication of child and forced labour;
- (ii) Occupational Safety and Health and labour inspection;
- (iii) Gender, race and generational equity and promotion of equality in the world of work; and
- (iv) Employment and Social Protection

Social Justice for the Global South



Innovations:

- Participatory elaboration - over 30 representatives from a total of 12 organizations,
- new area not previously addressed directly by the CSST, "Gender, race and generational equity and the promotion of equality in the world of work".
- Geographic areas: Latin America, Africa, and Asia-Pacific
- Mutual benefits perspective of south-south cooperation

A well-consolidated partnership

Since 2009, 18 projects have been implemented under the partnership, and the Brazilian Government has already contributed with about **USD 26 million**, in addition to the technical capacity of Brazilian Cooperating Institutions that has been made available.

The Program is implemented in Latin America (LA) and several countries in Africa (35 countries in total).

Currently, **4 projects** are underway:

- i) **Cotton with Decent Work** – Global;
- ii) Support to the Consolidation of the **Regional Initiative** Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor;
- iii) Signing of the Project of Support to the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor on the strengthening of strategies to prevent and eradicate child labor, forced labor, and trafficking in persons;
- iv) Consolidation of the Brazil-ILO South-South Cooperation Program for Promotion of Rights and Fundamental Principles at Work (still being drafted and expected to be signed in 2022).

SSTC main strategic partners

– Brazilian Cooperating Institutions

- Brazilian Cooperating Institutions provide the necessary technical inputs for capacity development in partner countries;
- Brazilian Cooperating institutions are responsible for shared technical implementation of actions under cooperation projects, with emphasis on delivery of training and technical outputs (studies, analyses, etc.);
- Brazilian Cooperating Institutions do not get paid for activities they take part in under cooperation projects;
- Without the participation of Brazilian Cooperating Institutions, technical cooperation is not possible.

Key Strategic Partners



- Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE)
- Ministry of Social Security (MPS)
- Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS)
- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
- National Apprenticeship Service of the Industrial Sector (SENAI)
- Brazilian Cotton Farmers Association (ABRAPA)

Key Strategic Outcomes



MUTUAL BENEFITS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

- **Consolidation of the modality of South-South trilateral cooperation** with International Organizations;
- **Brazilian public programs and policies disseminated and considered as a reference** for partner countries, such as labor inspection in Brazil;
- Strengthening of **Brazil's credibility as a cooperation partner** with developing countries and in international forums;
- **A closer relationship between Brazil and partner countries;**
- **Projection of Brazil** as a leader and inspiration for the promotion of decent work;

SSTC Challenges



Internal and external
governance and
communication



Mobilization of financial and
technical resources



Gender issues to be a
cross-cutting theme in all
SSC actions



Monitoring and evaluation
systems



Joint implementation

Thank you very much!

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