



**Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme for the
Promotion of South-South Cooperation**

**PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME DOCUMENT
2023-2027**

SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2023-2027 SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Coordinating Institutions:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and International Labour Organization, through the ILO Office in Brazil
Links to the SDGs:	SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 17 - Partnerships SDG 10 - Reducing Inequalities SDG 5 - Gender Equality SDG 1 - Poverty Eradication
Participating regions:	Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Pacific

This Partnership Programme Document is made pursuant to article 3(1) of the Complementary Agreement (of 22 March 2009) to the Agreement (of 29 July 1987) between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the ILO on Technical Cooperation with Other Latin American and African Countries for the Implementation of the ILO/Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation and is subject to the provisions of that Complementary Agreement.

Signed in Geneva, this sixteenth day of June 2023, in four originals, two in Portuguese and two in English, with identical contents. In case of inconsistency between the languages, the English version prevails.

For the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil:
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INDEX

PRESENTATION	6
THE BRAZIL-ILO PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION	9
PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2023-2027: SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH	13
Background	13
Innovation	15
Identified Experiences	16
Contribution to agenda 2030	19
Logical Framework 2023-2027	20
Implementation strategy	25
GOVERNANCE	26
Instances of governance	26
Responsibilities of the stakeholders	27
Monitoring and Evaluation	28
Financing	29
Communication	29

ACRONYMS

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
ABRAPA	Brazilian Association of Cotton Producers
C2C	City-to-City
CAMPAT	National Campaign for the Prevention of Accidents in the Workplace
CAP	Comitê de Acompanhamento do Projeto (Project Follow-up Committee)
CNI	National Confederation of Industry
CONAETI	National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour
CONATRAE	National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labour
CSS	South-South Cooperation
CUT	Central Única dos Trabalhadores (Central Workers Union)
ENAP	National School of Public Administration
ENIT	National School of Labour Inspection
F2F	Fragile-to-Fragile
FAP	Accident Prevention Factor
GET	Tripartite Study Group
IBA	Brazilian Institute of Cotton
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual and other sexual orientations and gender identities
MDA	Ministry of Agrarian Development
MDH	Ministry of Human Rights
MDS	Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger
MF	Ministry of Finance
MMA	Ministry of Environment
MPS	Ministry of Social Security

MPT	Public Labour Prosecutors
MRE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
NRS	Regulatory Standards
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
ILO	International Labour Organization
PCD	Person with Disability
PETI	Child Labour Eradication Program
PNSST	National Policy for Occupational Safety and Health
PRONAF	National Programme for the Strengthening of Family Farming
RFB	Federal Revenue of Brazil
SEET	Undersecretariat of Labour Studies and Statistics
SENAES	National Secretariat of Solidarity Economy
SENAI	National Service of Industrial Learning
SEPRT	Special Secretariat of Social Security and Labour of the Ministry of Economy
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SNAS	National Secretariat of Social Assistance
SRGPS	Under-Secretariat of the General Social Security Scheme of the Ministry of Social Security
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
TIP	List of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
TSSC	Trilateral/ Triangular South-South Cooperation
TST	TST Superior Labour Court
USD	American Dollar

PRESENTATION

The Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme is a strategic collaboration between the Brazilian Government and the ILO to promote sustainable development, decent work, and social justice through South-South Cooperation (SSC). The Partnership Programme has been implemented since 2009 and is anchored in the strategic priorities of both parties and in regional and global issues of collective interest, seeking to support capacity-building in developing country partners. Capacity-building occurs through the production, sharing, and appropriation of knowledge in mutual learning processes, based on equity, solidarity, demand-driven, and not tied to conditionalities.

Brazilian SSC responds to Foreign Policy priorities and is guided by the principles enshrined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action +40 (PABA+40), adopted in 2019¹: respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs, and mutual benefits.

Brazilian cooperation foresees four implementation modalities (i) bilateral; (ii) within a regional block (Mercosur, CPLP, etc.); (iii) trilateral with International Organizations; and (iv) trilateral with Developed Countries. The Brazil-ILO Partnership to promote South-South Cooperation falls under the Trilateral Cooperation modality. The name "trilateral cooperation"² is used by Brazil to define the concept of horizontal partnership, in which the partners act in a consensual manner in all stages of the cycle of negotiation and implementation of projects, share responsibilities in governance and in the composition of technical, human, and financial resources. The Trilateral Cooperation is based on shared governance among the different actors and on the joint implementation of activities, with the technical and political participation of all partners.

The Brazil-ILO Partnership responds to Brazil's interest in diversifying its strategies, associating itself with international organizations, with the objective of potentiating its South-South cooperation. This Partnership also aims to complement Brazilian bilateral cooperation and is anchored on identifiable comparative advantages. This initiative is expected to achieve greater scale and mobilization of resources for technical exchanges between countries of the global South, promoting complementarity and optimization of technical, human, and financial contributions from the cooperating parties.

¹ The BAPA+40 renews and updates the commitments made in 1978 under the Buenos Aires Plan of Action to Promote and Implement Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (PABA). One of the main differences between the two normative frameworks is the broadening of the understanding of South-South cooperation (SSC), which now includes several modalities in addition to technical cooperation between developing countries (TCDC). The complementary, not alternative, nature of SSC to North-South cooperation, however, was reinforced in the BAPA+40. Source: United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, available at <https://unsouthsouth.org/bapa40/documents/buenos-aires-plan-of-action/>.

² Source: Brazil. Ministry of External Relations. Brazilian Cooperation Agency. General Guidelines for the Design, Coordination and Supervision of Trilateral Technical Cooperation Initiatives. Ministério das Relações Exteriores, 1st ed., Brasília, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação, 2017. It is important to note that ILO uses the term "triangular cooperation", as defined in GB documents 2012, 2018 and 2021.

For the ILO, Triangular Cooperation is a modality of development cooperation used by governments, international organizations, academia, civil society, and the private sector to collaborate and share knowledge and good practices on decent work. As such, it is considered a key means of achieving the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goal 8, which seeks to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

The ILO considers the following sub-modalities of SSC: Country-to-Country: between two countries in the Global South; Regional/Sub-regional cooperation: South-South exchanges and partnerships at the regional or sub-regional level; City-to-City (C2C) cooperation: between different cities in the Global South; Fragile-to-Fragile (F2F) cooperation: between countries in a situation of fragility; SIDS - SIDS cooperation: between Small Island Developing States.

Through its support to Triangular South-South Cooperation (TSSC), ILO aims to promote and expand capacity-building and peer-to-peer exchanges for the promotion of decent work. The ILO brings together tripartite constituents (governments, workers, and employers) and acts as a facilitator of cooperation strategies. In this sense, the ILO documents and disseminates a wide range of knowledge on good development practices facilitates partnerships and strategic alliances, supports the adaptation of different experiences to the specific contexts of partner countries, and monitors the main intergovernmental decisions on TSSC to inform the actions of its members.

The Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme, during the 2023-2027 cycle, titled “Social Justice for the Global South, will implement an integrated approach, seeking to advance the promotion of decent work and social justice in developing countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia-Pacific, supporting the expansion of partner countries' capacities to develop, strengthen and integrate policies, programmes, and initiatives in **four priority axes of action**. The new Partnership Programme Document reflects the commitment of the institutions involved to contribute to the 2030 Agenda and leave no one behind.

Brazil-ILO Partnership for South-South Cooperation promotion 2023-2027 Programme

Objective



To promote decent work and social justice in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia-Pacific through South-South Cooperation

AXES



Ending child labour and forced labour

Promote the development, strengthening and integration of policies, programmes and initiatives for the eradication of child and forced labour and for access to decent work to assist, as a priority, victims and vulnerable groups, taking into account issues of gender, race and ethnicity



Occupational safety and health and Labour Inspection

Promote the development, strengthening and integration of labour inspection and occupational safety and health promotion policies, programmes and initiatives in developing countries



Gender, race and generational equity and promotion of equality

Promote equal opportunities and equal treatment in the world of work, including all intersectionalities, in developing countries



Employment & Social Protection

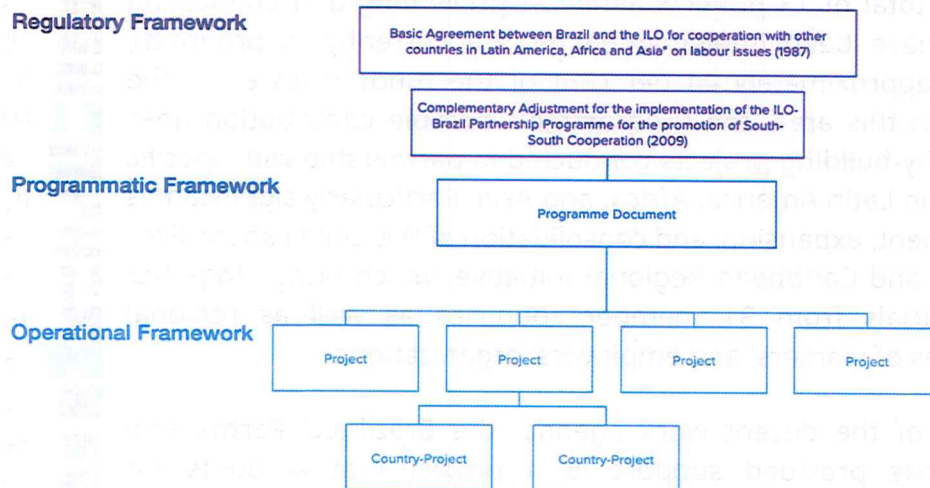
Foster more and better jobs and social protection for all in developing countries



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

Since 2005, Brazil and the ILO have jointly promoted CSST projects, responding to the growing interest of other developing countries in the Brazilian experience with promoting the Decent Work Agenda, particularly in combating child labour and forced labour, areas with consolidated experience of technical cooperation between the ILO and Brazil.

On 22 March 2009, the partnership between Brazil and the ILO for the TSSC was formalized with the signature of a complementary agreement to the Agreement between Brazil and the ILO on Technical Cooperation with Other Latin American and African Countries of 29 July 1987.³ The [Complementary Agreement for the Implementation of the ILO/Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation](#) (Complementary Agreement) defines the parameters for the creation of the Partnership Programme and provides the legal basis for operationalizing technical cooperation projects that respond to the priorities defined by the Programme and that are agreed upon by Brazil, the ILO, and the partner countries. The figure below summarizes the execution arrangement of the Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme, considering its normative, programmatic, and operational bases.



³ United Nations Treaty Series, [v. 1668](#), p. 12-22.

At this present moment, the Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme has promoted a total of 21 initiatives with more than 40 countries. A total of 9 Brazilian institutions have been involved: Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC); Brazilian Association of Cotton Producers (ABRAPA); Brazilian Cotton Institute (IBA); Ministry of Social Security (MPS); Ministry of Social Development (MDS) and its counterparts in previous governments; Ministry of Environment (MMA); Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE); Federal Revenue of Brazil (RFB); National Service for Industrial Learning (SENAI).

The Brazilian financial resources mobilized amount to approximately USD 27 million. In addition to these resources, one should add the technical hours invested by the cooperating Brazilian institutions that are not accounted for, since the salaries of the Brazilian technicians are already paid by the institutions themselves.

The Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme has been operating through Thematic Programme Documents until 2023. During the period of 2009 to 2010, four documents were approved to offer guidance for identifying and implementing projects focused on key themes: the eradication of child labour, promotion of social security, enhancement of decent work and trade union organization, and elimination of forced labour and promotion of green jobs. Notably, the endeavors to combat child labour and promote decent work deserve special recognition as they constitute approximately 75 per cent of the mobilized financial resources.

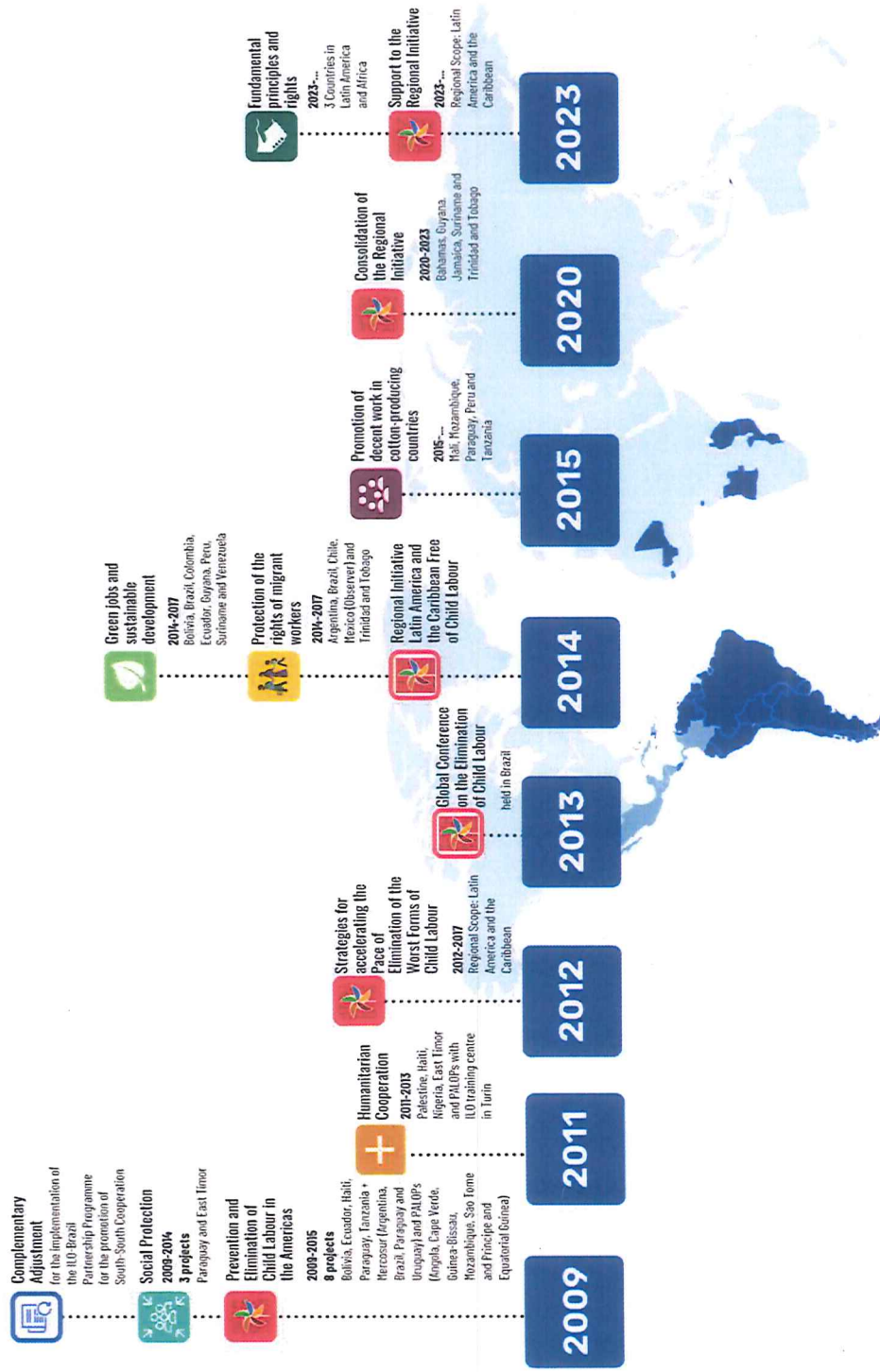
Since 2009, a total of 13 projects aimed at preventing and eradicating child labour have been implemented (or are currently in progress), representing approximately 44 per cent of the funds invested in the Programme. In this area, the Programme's notable contribution goes beyond capacity-building projects conducted in partnership with specific organizations in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Particularly significant is the establishment, expansion, and consolidation of the Child Labour-Free Latin America and Caribbean Regional Initiative, which brings together esteemed officials from 31 member countries as well as regional representatives of workers' and employers' organizations.

In the realm of the decent work agenda, the Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme has provided support to a project that accounts for approximately 30 per cent of the total investment. Notably, the [Decent Work Cotton Project](#) has been implemented across five countries in Latin America and Africa, namely Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Paraguay, and Peru. This project stands out for its significant contribution to enhancing the capacity of partner countries' institutions to develop and implement policies and programmes that promote decent work within the cotton value chain.

	Angola
	Antigua and Barbuda
	Argentina
	Bahamas
	Barbados
	Belize
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Cape Verde
	Chile
	Colombia
	Costa Rica
	Cuba
	El Salvador
	Ecuador
	Grenada
	Guatemala
	Guyana
	Guinea-Bissau
	Equatorial Guinea
	Haiti
	Honduras
	Jamaica
	Mali
	Mexico
	Mozambique
	Myanmar
	Nicaragua
	Nigeria
	Palestine
	Panama
	Paraguay
	Peru
	The Dominican Republic
	Saint Lucia
	Saint Kitts and Nevis
	Sao Tome and Principe
	Suriname
	Tanzania
	Timor-Leste
	Trinidad and Tobago
	Uruguay
	Venezuela

The remaining projects initiated by the Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme are categorized under the following themes: Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which represents 15 per cent of the mobilized resources through a project approved in 2023; a project focused on protecting the rights of migrant workers, accounting for 4 per cent; a training initiative on Humanitarian Cooperation and Prevention of Crises and Natural Disasters, implemented in collaboration with the ILO International Training Centre in Turin, constituting 4 per cent; and three projects within the realm of Social Protection, totaling 2%. The figure below provides a comprehensive overview of the history of the Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme, from its inception until the beginning of 2023.

Brazil-ILO Partnership for South-South Cooperation promotion 2009-2023



21
Projects

40+
Countries

9
Brazilian
Institutions

USD 27 mi
Brazilian financial
resources mobilised



PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2023-2027: SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Background

The aspiration for social justice implies the opportunity for all workers to claim freely and based on equal opportunity their fair share of the wealth they have helped to generate. Social justice makes societies and economies more cohesive and productive, reducing poverty and hunger, inequalities, and social tensions. Given its central importance for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development, social justice should be seen as one of the foundations of the renewed multilateralism that is needed to overcome today's challenges - a focal point and organizing principle for a more efficient and coherent multilateral system that supports national efforts in diverse areas and policy interventions.

In the most fundamental sense, a society is "socially just" if all human beings "have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity",¹ and if there is an essential degree of fairness in the distribution of economic outcomes, including in the context of difficult transitions such as those related to crises and longer-term economic transformations. Such a society has the capacity to provide related universal rights and institutional support, with the rule of law as a cornerstone.

As early as 1919, the Constitution of the International Labour Organization (ILO) charged the organization with promoting social justice, recognizing that "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice". Subsequently, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998), as amended in 2022, and the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008), as amended in 2022, established the four pillars of decent work⁴. These are: (i) respect for rights at work, especially those defined as fundamental (freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of all forms of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and the eradication of all forms of forced labour and child labour); (ii) the promotion of productive and quality employment; (iii) the extension of social protection; (iv) the strengthening of social dialogue.

More recently, the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, 2019, directed the ILO to deepen the pursuit of this mandate through a human centered approach to the future of work, in the context of "transformative change in the world of work, driven by technological

⁴ Source: ILO, available at <https://www.ilo.org/brasilia/temas/trabalho-decente/lang--pt/index.htm>

innovations, demographic shifts, environmental and climate change, and globalization, as well as at a time of persistent inequalities, which have profound impacts on the nature and future of work, and on the place and dignity of people in it". In 2021, the Global call to action for a human-centered recovery from the COVID-19 crisis appealed to all constituents and stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the Centenary Declaration to address the profound and highly uneven social impacts of the COVID-19 crisis.

The quest for social justice goes beyond the world of work. Both the Social Justice Declaration and the Centenary Declaration note that it cannot be an endeavor for the ILO alone and requires the involvement of the multilateral system. Failure to act on social justice in one domain undermines progress in others and undermines the capacity of the ILO to promote decent work. This has been particularly evident during the recent COVID-19 crisis and the subsequent energy and food crises. Indeed, the ILO has long acknowledged that the pursuit of social justice in respect of adequate food and housing and effective access to quality medical care and education is essential for the realization of its own mandate. For these reasons, the Declaration of Philadelphia refers to the obligation of the ILO to advance programmes and actions to extend social security measures to provide comprehensive medical care, provide adequate nutrition and housing, and ensure equality of education and vocational opportunity. These are mutually interdependent, for example, effective access to health care and to quality education improves opportunities to access employment, while access to decent work enhances the likelihood that workers and their families will enjoy good health and adequate nutrition and will benefit fully from quality education.

Social justice has come under further strain from a combination of overlapping crises and the acceleration of long-term structural economic transformations. In particular, rates of extreme poverty and working poverty are on the rise, as are child labour, youth unemployment, informality, and precariousness. The multiple crises are severely affecting enterprises and their workers, particularly small firms which are most vulnerable to shocks. Many countries now face an even more complex policy landscape marked by rising debt burdens and shrinking fiscal space. These decent work deficits are widening in many countries, fueling inequalities, undermining social cohesion and the foundations of peace and stability, and hence putting social justice under further strain. There is ample evidence that these growing inequalities are threatening the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and undermining trust in democratic institutions, further reducing civic space, and leading to recognition within the multilateral system of the need to take action.

In such circumstances, the efforts of governments, international organizations, social partners and others involved urgently need to be intensified and better coordinated to protect people and support the achievement of social and economic progress, with special attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized individuals, in order to have maximum positive impact on human dignity.

In his report on the future of global cooperation and the multilateral system, "Our Common Agenda", the UN Secretary-General presented his vision of a more networked multilateralism, which requires greater solidarity and a renewed social contract to restore trust in governance and in the UN common system. It recognizes that, for this purpose, basic principles of equity and social justice need to be taken into account, as called for in UN General Assembly resolution 57/213.

Innovation

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. This document seeks to improve existing cooperation mechanisms, expand the thematic areas, and diversify the actors, as well as establish monitoring and evaluation strategies.

The new cycle established in this document presents four interesting innovations. The first one is its **participatory elaboration**. It was elaborated during a tripartite workshop held at the ILO headquarters in Brasília, in April 2023, with the contribution of over 30 representatives from a total of 12 organizations, including Brazilian cooperating institutions, representatives of workers' and employers' associations, as well as the ABC and ILO staff. The participating institutions, in alphabetical order, were: Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Central Única dos Trabalhadores, National Confederation of Industry, Ministry of External Relations, Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Economy, Labour Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Labour and Welfare, International Labour Organization and Superior Labour Court. This construction reflects the maturity of the Partnership Programme in aligning, from the planning stage, the expectations of the cooperating institutions regarding its areas of contribution.

Secondly, the new cycle innovates by becoming the first **integrated cycle** of the Brazil-ILO Partnership Programme, by including the different areas of work of recent years in a single strategy of 4 coordinated axes and no longer in sectorial programmes approached separately. In addition, as a third innovation, it includes a **new area** not previously addressed directly by the CSST, "Gender, race and generational equity and the promotion of equality in the world of work".

Throughout the 2023-2027 cycle, the Programme will seek to advance the promotion of decent work and social justice in developing countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia-Pacific, supporting the expansion of the capacity of partner countries to develop, strengthen

and integrate policies, programmes, and initiatives in four axes of action considered priorities for the Brazilian Government and the ILO:

- (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.

The four axes of action were outlined considering the advances achieved by Brazil in recent decades and the knowledge accumulated by Brazilian institutions in these respective areas, as well as their relevance to decent work and social justice. In a transversal manner, as essential implementation strategies of the Programme, emphasis will be given to the production of data and statistics and the promotion of social dialogue including the strengthening of trade unions, tripartism, labour relations and collective bargaining.

The fourth innovation of the 2023-2027 cycle is the clear inclusion of the **mutual benefits perspective** of South-South cooperation, where all those involved in the process (both Brazil and the other partner countries) benefit from the exchanges carried out. Therefore, for each of the axes, Brazilian experiences of excellence with potential to be shared with other countries were identified, as well as Brazilian initiatives that could be strengthened through the exchange of successful experiences from other developing countries.

Identified Experiences

Among the policies and experiences identified as priorities, the following stand out, by axis:

Eradication of child labour and Labour analogous to slavery

- ▶ Legal, institutional, programmatic, and operational framework of policies related to the axis; initiatives for oversight, monitoring, transparency, and social control; professional training; articulation with social assistance and protection systems.
- ▶ Initiatives linked to specific value chains, including those with high levels of informality, outsourcing and use of new technologies. The interest in strengthening domestic practices of due diligence and traceability and certification was highlighted.
- ▶ Initiatives related to groups vulnerable to rights violations, considering inequalities of gender, race, and ethnicity. The improvement of policies to assist migrants was highlighted.

Examples of experiences to be shared within the axis include:	Examples of experiences to be strengthened within the axis include:
• Tripartite methodology for the development of productive activities, p. and cocoa, gypsum, chestnut (Secretariat of Labour Inspection, Labour Prosecutions Office, ILO); • System for Reporting Reports of Child and Forced Labour; • Learning Policy and Inclusive Learning; • Special Mobile Inspection Groups; • Methodologies for the Inspection of Child and Slave Labour; • Elaboration of the "Dirty List" of slave labour; • TIP List (worst forms of child labour and hazardous work); • National plans monitoring systems and beneficiaries: MONITORA and INTEGRA; • Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI); • National Forum for the Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI); • Legal framework on child labour and forced labour; • Institutionalities: National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labour (CONATRAE) and National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI); • Experience in data collection and use in child labour and forced labour observatories; • Conditional Cash Transfer Policy; • Establishment of the flow of attention to victims of slave labour; • Involvement of Social Assistance in the post-rescue of slave labour; • Unemployment insurance for rescued workers; and • Professional qualification for the target public of child labour and forced labour.	• Due diligence policy; • Traceability and certification in productive chains; • Labour intermediation system; • Policies to assist migrants; • Sustainable Labour Programme (PTS); • Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI)

Health and safety promotion and labour inspection

- ▶ Initiatives related to the production and management of data and statistics, including the integration of information systems (e.g., health and social security). The exchange of data processing with other countries stands out.
- ▶ Intersectoral outreach strategies
- ▶ Labour inspection, including gender, race, and ethnicity perspectives.

Examples of experiences to be shared within the axis include:	Examples of experiences to be strengthened within the axis include:
• National Campaign for Prevention of Accidents at Work (CAMPAT) • Safety and Health in Schools • Permanent Tripartite Parity Commission for the definition of Regulatory Norms (NRs) • National Occupational Safety and Health Policy (PNSST); • Tripartite Study Group (GET) Psychosocial • Occupational Safety and Health Observatory (OSH Observatory) of the Smartlab Platform; • Implementation of the guidelines on the general principles of labour inspection; • National School of Labour Inspection (ENIT); • Innovative inspection methodologies, with a preventive focus, such as the case of Collective Notification.	• Knowledge of data processing, intelligence and the use of Big Data in the planning and policy-making process (e.g. China and India).

Promoting gender, race and generational equity and equality in the world of work

- Legal, institutional, and programmatic framework of affirmative policies, productive inclusion and labour inspection, from a perspective of intersectional inequalities and an expanded definition of gender (LGBTQIA+).
- The interest in strengthening the national care policy in Brazil, as a transversal element of social protection and at the interface with Health, Education and Work policies, as well as the implementation of ILO conventions related to the axis (100, 156, 189 and 190) is highlighted.

Examples of experiences to be shared within the axis include:	Examples of experiences to be strengthened within the axis include:
• Quotas law for people with disabilities (PcD); • Apprenticeship with no age limit for PcD; • Pro-equity of gender and race; • Central of alternative sentences and measures; • Titling of indigenous and quilombola lands; • Transcitizenship Programme (São Paulo and Rio Grande do Norte); • Creation of new ministries: indigenous people, racial equality, women; • Enforcement of labour discrimination - gender and race; • Enforcement actions to combat moral and sexual harassment; • Tripartite Commission on Equal Opportunities and Gender and Race Treatment at Work	• Mapping of experiences to maintain/include older people in the labour market; • Implementation of conventions 100, 156, 169, 189 and 190; • Reformulation of convention 100; • Paternity and parental leave; • National policies and systems of care; • Time use survey (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics-IBGE); • Statistical production on gender identity and sexual orientation (administrative records and surveys); • National Programme on Employment, Education and Income - LGBTQIA+, PRIDE-BR (e.g. Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Argentina)

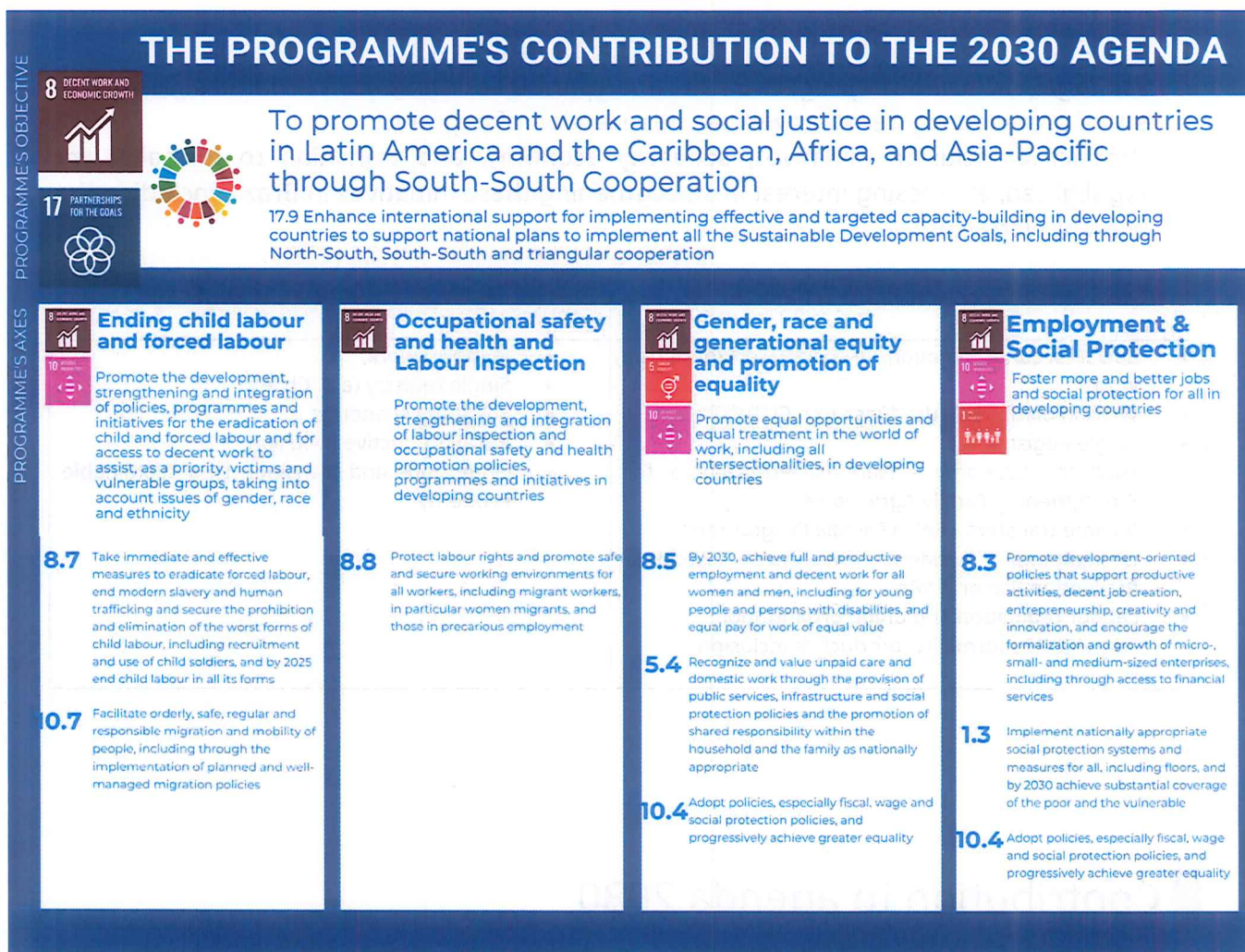
Promoting more and better jobs and strengthening social protection

- ▶ The legal, institutional, programmatic, and operational framework of social security and social protection systems, as well as the reception of migrants.
- ▶ Productive inclusion initiatives, solidarity economy, and transition to formality are highlighted, expressing interest in strengthening these initiatives in Brazil, including the work of platforms.

Examples of experiences to be shared within the axis include:	Examples of experiences to be strengthened within the axis include:
• Social security taxation, e-social work/domestic work; • Work in platforms - the "Research CUT-CIT"; • Single Registry; • Solidarity Economy - National Programme for Strengthening Family Agriculture; • Income transfers - Bolsa Família Programme; • Occupational accident insurance/ Accident Prevention Factor (FAP); • Labour regulation and union organization; • Transition to formality, productive inclusion	• Platform work; • Single registry (e.g. Chile); • Solidarity economy; • Rural productive inclusion; • Green jobs and transition to a sustainable economy

Contribution to agenda 2030

In relation to Agenda 2030, the Programme reflects the commitment of the institutions involved to contribute to the 2030 Agenda and leave no one behind, with special emphasis on the Sustainable Development Goal related to Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8) and with potential to contribute to targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.7 and 8.8. It also aims to contribute to the SDGs related to poverty eradication (SDG 1; target 1.3), gender equality (SDG 5; target 5.4), and reducing inequalities (SDG 10, targets 10.14, 10.7); in addition to SDG 17, related to partnerships (target 17.9).



Logical Framework 2023-2027

The four axes and the priority cross-cutting aspects underpin the construction of the programme's logical framework, whose function is to guide efforts programmatically and strategically in terms of objectives and results to be achieved by 2027. The logical framework also provides clarity regarding the expected results to the extent that it outlines specific indicators for monitoring and evaluation. Finally, it is worth noting that the implementation of the programme's logical framework will depend on the demand from partner countries, as well as the commitment and availability of technical and financial resources from Brazilian institutions.

General Objective: Promote decent work and social justice in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific through South-South Cooperation.

AXIS 1. ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR AND FORCED LABOUR

Actors involved:

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger, Ministry of Social Security, Ministry of Human Rights, Labour Prosecutions Office, Superior Labour Court, Central Única dos Trabalhadores, National Confederation of Industry, S System, organized civil Society.

Specific Objective 1 - Promote the development, strengthening, and integration of policies, programs, and initiatives for the eradication of child and slave labour⁵ and access to decent work in a sustainable manner. The primary focus is on assisting victims and vulnerable groups, prioritizing gender, race, and ethnicity issues, in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific through South-South cooperation.

Result 1.1 Partner countries will have enhanced capacities to develop, implement, and improve **integrated systems of care and guarantee** rights for victims of child and forced labour, as well as groups vulnerable to rights violations, considering issues of gender, race, and ethnicity.

Result 1.2 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to promote decent work in **economically and socially relevant value chains**, making them sustainable and free from unacceptable forms of labour.

AXIS 2. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AND LABOUR INSPECTION

Actors involved:

Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger; Ministry of Labour and Employment; Ministry of Social Security; Public Labour Prosecution Office; Secretariat of Labour Inspection; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Ministry of Education, Superior Labour Court and organized civil society (scientific associations).

Specific Objective 2 - Promote the development, strengthening, and integration of policies, programmes, and initiatives of labour inspection and the promotion of occupational safety and health in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia-Pacific through South-South Cooperation.

⁵ Brazil has adopted the concept of slave labour. Article 149 of the Penal Code provides for the criminalization of slave labour by establishing a sentence of 2 to 8 years for those who practice it: Art. 149 - "To reduce someone to a condition analogous to that of a slave, either by submitting him to forced labour or to exhaustive working hours, or by subjecting him to degrading working conditions, or by restricting, by any means, his locomotion due to a debt contracted with his employer or representative. Penalty - confinement, from 2 (two) to 8 (eight) years, and fine, in addition to the penalty corresponding to the violence.

Result 2.1 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to develop and/or strengthen their knowledge bases to guide evidence-based preventive policies in **occupational safety and health**.

Result 2.2 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to develop and implement **labour inspection** policies, programmes, and risk prevention initiatives.

AXIS 3. GENDER, RACIAL, GENERATIONAL EQUITY, AND PROMOTION OF EQUALITY IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Actors involved:

Ministry of Human Rights; Ministry of Women; Ministry of Labour and Employment; Ministry of Indigenous Peoples; Ministry of Racial Equality; Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger; Public Labour Prosecution Office

Specific Objective 3 - Promoting equality of opportunities and treatment in the world of work, including all intersecting identities, in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific region through South-South Cooperation.

Result 3.1 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to formulate and implement policies, programs, and initiatives aimed at promoting **gender equity** in the world of work, particularly for youth, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities.

Result 3.2 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to formulate and implement policies, programs, and initiatives aimed at promoting **racial and ethnic equity** in the world of work, particularly for youth, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities.

AXIS 4. EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Actors Involved:

Ministry of Labour and Employment; Ministry of Social Security; Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger; Ministry of Finance, Unified Workers' Central, National Confederation of Industry, "S" System, organized civil society.

Specific Objective 4 - Promoting the generation of more and better jobs and social protection for all individuals in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific region through South-South Cooperation.

Result 4.1 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to promote access to **social security, social assistance and occupational safety and health**.

Result 4.2 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to formulate and implement strategies for **transition to formality** and for access to and **generation of employment**.

AXIS 1. ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR AND FORCED LABOUR		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS*
Specific Objective 1 - Promote the development, strengthening, and integration of policies, programs, and initiatives for the eradication of child and slave labour and access to decent work in a sustainable manner. The primary focus is on assisting victims and vulnerable groups, prioritizing gender, race, and ethnicity issues, in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific through South-South cooperation.	1.1 Partner countries will have enhanced capacities to develop, implement, and improve integrated systems of care and guarantee rights for victims of child and forced labour, as well as groups vulnerable to rights violations, considering issues of gender, race, and ethnicity.	- Number and relevance of policies, programmes, instruments, and initiatives implemented and/or improved by partner countries, including Brazil, to strengthen integrated systems of attention and guarantee of rights. - Level of horizontality of initiatives promoted under the programme.
	1.2 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to promote decent work in economically and socially relevant value chains , making them sustainable and free from unacceptable forms of labour.	- Number and relevance of policies, programmes, instruments, and initiatives improved by partner countries, including Brazil, to promote decent work in production chains. - Level of horizontality of initiatives promoted under the programme.

AXIS 2. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AND LABOUR INSPECTION		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS*
Specific Objective 2 - Promote the development, strengthening, and integration of policies, programmes, and initiatives of labour inspection and the promotion of occupational safety and health in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia-Pacific through South-South Cooperation.	2.1 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to develop and/or strengthen their knowledge bases to guide evidence-based preventive policies in occupational safety and health .	- Number and relevance of policies, programmes, instruments, and initiatives aimed at strengthening the knowledge base enhanced by partner countries, including Brazil. - Level of horizontality of initiatives promoted under the programme.
	2.2 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to develop and implement labour inspection policies, programmes, and risk prevention initiatives.	Number of labour inspection policies, programmes, instruments, and initiatives enhanced by partner countries, including Brazil.

AXIS 3. GENDER, RACIAL, GENERATIONAL EQUITY, AND PROMOTION OF EQUALITY IN THE WORLD OF WORK		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS*
Specific Objective 3 - Promoting equality of opportunities and treatment in the world of work, including all intersecting identities, in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific region through South-South Cooperation.	3.1 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to formulate and implement policies, programs, and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equity in the world of work, particularly for youth, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities.	- Number and relevance of policies, programmes, instruments, and initiatives focused on promoting gender equity enhanced by partner countries, including Brazil. - Level of horizontality of initiatives promoted under the programme.
	3.2 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to formulate and implement policies, programs, and initiatives aimed at promoting racial and ethnic equity in the world of work, particularly for youth, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities.	- Number and relevance of policies, programmes, instruments, and initiatives focused on promoting racial and ethnic equity enhanced by partner countries, including Brazil. - Level of horizontal integration of initiatives promoted under the programme.
AXIS 4. EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS*
Specific Objective 4 - Promoting the generation of more and better jobs and social protection for all individuals in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific region through South-South Cooperation.	4.1 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to promote access to social security, social assistance and occupational safety and health .	- Number and relevance of policies, programmes, instruments, and initiatives for job creation and social protection enhanced by partner countries, including Brazil. - Level of horizontality of initiatives promoted under the programme.
	4.2 Partner countries with enhanced capacities to formulate and implement strategies for transition to formality and for access to and generation of employment .	- Number and relevance of policies, programmes, instruments, and initiatives to foster and generate employment and social protection improved by partner countries, including Brazil. - Level of horizontality of initiatives promoted under the programme.

***Number** - Calculation formula: Summation of the number of policies, programs, instruments, and initiatives implemented and/or improved by partner countries. This indicator measures the number of policies, programs, instruments, and initiatives that have been implemented or improved by partner countries, including Brazil. It demonstrates the commitment and progress of countries in the development and improvement of these systems, taking into account the needs of beneficiaries, as well as vulnerable groups, race, and ethnicity issues.

***Relevance** - Calculation formula: Evaluation of the relevance of policies, programs, instruments, and initiatives implemented and/or improved by partner countries using a scoring or categorization system. This indicator assesses the relevance of policies, programs, instruments, and initiatives implemented and/or improved by partner countries, including Brazil, to strengthen integrated systems of care and guarantee of rights. A scoring or categorization system can be established to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of these initiatives in addressing the needs of beneficiaries, considering gender, race, and ethnicity issues.

***Horizontality** - refers to the inclusion and equitable participation of different actors and groups in initiatives, ensuring that needs are addressed comprehensively and considering issues of gender, race and ethnicity. A scoring or categorization system can be established to assess the degree of inclusion and equitable participation in the initiatives developed.

■ Implementation strategy

The Programme is operationalized through development cooperation initiatives and projects that must be aligned with the partners' development priorities and strategies and integrated and coordinated with other South-South cooperation initiatives undertaken by the Brazilian Government and ILO projects.

The South-South cooperation projects aim to strengthen the capacities of the involved parties to advance the decent work and social justice agenda and combine strategies for systematization and knowledge exchange. These tools aim to adapt best practices to the specific contexts of partner countries, involving the coordination of actors responsible for the themes of each project.

The scope of the projects can be global, regional, and national, including the possibility of combining actions at different levels within the same project. The typology of projects envisioned for the implementation of the Programme includes:

- ▶ **Global and Regional Projects:** involve Brazil and the ILO, aiming to strengthen capacities in a group of countries spanning two or more continents (Global) or within a specific region (Regional). These projects are typically umbrella projects that can be implemented through national sub-projects and/or include regional components, such as exchanges, networking, and knowledge management.
- ▶ **National Projects or Country-Projects:** are projects that involve Brazil, the ILO, and a partner country; designed with capacity-building activities to be carried out solely in one country. They can be negotiated separately or within the framework of a Global or regional project.

The project cycle consists of four major phases: formulation, implementation, systematization, and evaluation. The formulation phase begins with the receipt of a request from a country interested in cooperating with the Programme to address specific priority areas related to the promotion of decent work and social justice as defined by the country. Subsequently, a participatory planning process, including tripartite representations of partner countries, is initiated to reach consensus on priorities, outcomes, activities, and inputs for project design. The results of the planning process are formalized in project documents.

The implementation phase involves knowledge exchanges, which may include study missions, technical visits, training, capacity-building, joint training programs, knowledge base development, support in formulating public policies, development of draft laws, regulations, and decrees, awareness-raising campaigns, among others. This knowledge is then adapted

by national institutions to the conditions and needs of partner countries, with technical cooperation from Brazil and the ILO, aiming to create new sustainable solutions specific to each country.

The results and lessons learned within each project are then systematized and validated among the cooperating parties, generating a body of knowledge that will be made available for future South-South cooperation initiatives. Additionally, all projects are evaluated following the evaluation guidelines of the ILO, as described in a specific section of this document.

GOVERNANCE

Instances of governance

To promote horizontality and ownership of the Programme by all stakeholders involved, the Programme is based on shared governance and joint implementation, through direct and active involvement, both technical and political, of all partners, from the planning stage to the monitoring and evaluation of results - in accordance with the principles of SSC⁶. To this end, the Programme has two levels of governance: strategic and operational.

At the strategic level, the management of the Programme will be carried out by the **Programme Monitoring Committee (PMC)**, composed of representatives from ABC and the ILO. The PMC is responsible for analysing and monitoring the Programme's results and its projects, as well as its financial status, discussing and identifying new proposals and cooperation opportunities between Brazil, the ILO, and partner countries, and providing overall policy and technical guidance for the Program. The PMC will meet annually, serving as the programme review meeting foreseen in Article 7 of the Complementary Agreement.

The PMC may, when deemed necessary, convene the **Programme Advisory Committee**, composed of representatives from Brazilian Cooperating Institutions, ABC, the ILO in Brazil, as well as workers' organizations, employers' organizations, and representatives of organized civil society. The Advisory Committee's role is to support the PMC in analysing and monitoring the program's results.

⁶ MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS (Brazil). Brazilian Cooperation Agency. Manual de Gestão da Cooperação Técnica Sul-Sul. Brasília: Brazilian Cooperation Agency, 2013.

At the operational level, all projects approved under the Program will continue to have a **Project Monitoring Committee (PMC)**. The PMC is one of the main management and coordination instruments for South-South technical cooperation projects and is responsible for the supervision, coordination, and monitoring of the specific project activities. The PMC includes representatives from the ILO and ABC/MRE, and in the case of country projects, representatives from the Brazilian cooperating institutions and their counterparts in partner countries.

The PMC meets in person or virtually at least once a year. The main responsibilities of the PMC for each project are: providing strategic guidance; deliberating and approving work plans; monitoring the implementation of activities and the achievement of results; approving any revisions to the Project Documents; reviewing and approving progress reports for the previous period and external evaluations, if applicable.

Responsibilities of the stakeholders

Joint implementation with the political and technical participation of all cooperating parties is a central principle of the Programme. All stakeholders - Brazilian cooperating institutions, ABC, the ILO, institutions from partner countries, and representatives of workers and employers - are actively involved in the stages of formulation, implementation, and evaluation of the projects. However, specific responsibilities are assigned to each stakeholder as follows, subject to article 2 of the Complementary Agreement.

The Brazilian Government, through ABC, is responsible for coordinating the Partnership Programme's execution by Brazilian institutions and all initiatives implemented by them. The ABC is also responsible for coordinating the execution of technical actions of Brazilian Government institutions involved in the Programme and mobilizing resources for the implementation of technical cooperation projects, subject to any terms agreed with the ILO and interested countries.

The ILO, through its office in Brazil, is responsible for internal coordination within the ILO (headquarters, regional, sub-regional, and country offices) to facilitate the implementation of international project actions, including identifying demands from partner countries, mobilizing relevant institutions in the partner country, providing logistical and technical support for exchange processes, and providing technical support in adapting Brazilian experiences to the context of partner countries. The ILO is also responsible for technical, administrative, and financial management, in accordance with its regulations and administrative procedures, as well as the systematization of annual technical reports and semi-annual financial reports for projects implemented under the Programme.

The Brazilian cooperating institutions are responsible for the shared technical implementation of cooperation actions, providing the necessary technical inputs and participating in the development and implementation of technical cooperation projects, in close coordination with the interested countries.

Partner countries are responsible for providing human resources to participate in exchange activities and sharing experiences, as well as adapting knowledge in their countries. It is worth noting that partner countries can also provide financial contributions to South-South cooperation initiatives.

Monitoring and Evaluation

For the Programme monitoring, the ILO will provide the Brazilian government, twice a year, a statement indicating the funds received and expended during the previous six months period. The ILO will also provide the Brazilian Government with annual progress reports and a final report on each project carried out under the Programme.

The evaluation of the projects under the Partnership Programme should follow the institutional guidelines of ABC and the ILO, considering the evaluation criteria established by the [ILO Evaluation Policy](#), the norms and standards of the [United Nations Evaluation Group](#), and the capacity development dimensions defined in ABC's South-South Technical Cooperation Management Manual. They should also incorporate indicators that reflect the principles of South-South Cooperation, particularly the horizontal nature of relationships and mutual benefits, as proposed by the Logical Framework indicators of the Program. The mandatory conduct of project evaluations under the Programme will comply with the evaluation guidelines of the ILO.

The new **ILO results-based Evaluation Strategy 2023-25** encourages strategic planning of evaluations based on information needs of key programming milestones and project evaluations combined into a single evaluation (*cluster evaluation*) based on results or on strategic, thematic or geographic scope.

Programme's guidelines for evaluation

Consider SSC characteristics

Capacity development dimensions and South-South cooperation principles; the results to be observed focus on interdependent changes in capacities at the individual, organizational, inter-institutional and social levels; in addition to reflecting on the horizontality of relations and mutual benefits.

Source: MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES (Brasil), Agência Brasileira de Cooperação, Manual de Gestão da Cooperação Técnica Sul-Sul, Brasília: Agência Brasileira de Cooperação, 2013

Adherence to ILO's evaluation criteria

Evaluations should analyse the level of achievement of results using appropriate criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

Source: ILO, 2017, Evaluation Policy 2017, Governing Body, 331st Session, Geneva, 2017, GB.331/PFA/8.

Adherence to UN standards for evaluation

Internationally agreed principles: Utility; Credibility; Independence; Impartiality; Ethics; Transparency; Human rights and gender equality; National evaluation capacities; Professionalism

Source: UNEG (2017), Norms and Standards for Evaluation

Requirements for project evaluations

According to the project budget:
 > USD 5 million: evaluability assessments + independent external mid-term and final evaluations.
 = USD 1 and 5 million: final independent external evaluations + internal mid-term evaluations.
 < USD 1 million: internal mid-term and final evaluations.

Source: ILO, 2020, ILO policy guidelines for results-based evaluation Principles, rationale, planning and managing for evaluations.

Financing

Projects under the Partnership Programme will be primarily funded by ABC/MRE, subject to the availability of resources in accordance with existing budgetary provisions and in strict compliance with applicable national laws and regulations of the Federative Republic of Brazil. ABC and the ILO may mobilize additional resources, including contributions from other countries, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other sources of financing. The financial inputs planned for the implementation of the Programme are described in the approved South-South cooperation project documents under the Programme.

Communication

The accumulated experience of the Brazil-ILO Partnership demonstrates that strategic communication management is essential to ensure the visibility of the Partnership and participating institutions, strategically position projects in partner countries, and demonstrate results. To this end, ABC and ILO should define the visibility guidelines of the Programme and develop a joint communication strategy.

