
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.

A. Introduction

The **Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo** is the United Nations' annual high-profile forum for the promotion of South-South Cooperation. The first Expo took place in 2008 and since then, it has been annually coordinated by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation. The Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo arose as a response to the UN Secretary General's report on the sixty-second session of the General Assembly (A/62/295), which called on the international community to strengthen South-South Cooperation in order to scale up its impact, particularly in advancing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals.

The GSSD 2014 brings together representatives of governments, workers, employers, civil society organisations, and academia to present development solutions to tackle the current international development challenges, especially those related to **social and economic** issues, which represent two of the three pillars of the sustainable development framework. Furthermore, the Expo will showcase southern development solutions to exemplify and better understand the existing regional trends in South-South Cooperation. The participants of the GSSD Expo 2014 will share relevant good practices in different countries and contexts where local actors have received support to develop and implement effective policies for sustainable development. Thus, it will open a wide range of opportunities for networking and building partnerships that help in the process of replication of such initiatives from the Global South.

The ILO has been actively involved in the GSSD since 2009 and hosted the 2010 Expo at its Headquarters in Geneva. In that line, the ILO has been active in the promotion of Decent Work solutions in the different GSSD, devoted to Social Protection (2010), Food Security (2011), Energy (2012), and Sustainable Development (2013).¹

Within the post-2015 framework, the achievement of Decent Work should be seen as "a dynamic process of successive improvements in wages, working conditions, labour institutions and standards

¹ In addition, the ILO had an active participation at the first Arab States Regional South-South Development Expo in February 2014 (http://www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/WCMS_234626/lang--en/index.htm).

of employment and social protection that is related to the structural transformation of an economy”, a process that creates a virtuous circle of expanding inclusive growth, stronger job creation for men and women, and poverty eradication. In the report “A new Global Partnership”, the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda stressed that adapting economies for jobs and inclusive growth had to be one of the main pillars of a transformative global development framework. Social protection can tackle multiple dimensions of poverty and exclusion and foster equality and social solidarity.

The key messages of the General Assembly High-Level Event proposed a sustainable development goal (SDG 8) to “promote strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and Decent Work for all”. The UNESCO expert meeting² held on 21–22 May 2014 highlighted the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation as a means to strengthen the post-2015 development agenda. It also mentions that the UN System should continue to support South-South Cooperation by strengthening, deepening and broadening development partnerships. Irrespective of their development status, all countries have something to offer and South-South and triangular cooperation promotes solutions from the South and from horizontal learning. These innovative mechanisms of cooperation are of the utmost importance in the framework of the post-2015 development agenda.

Governments from the South, including the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) are currently searching for innovative mechanisms based on solidarity and non-conditionality in order to assist their partners. It is in this context where South-South, Triangular and Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation mechanisms will play a major role in expanding the support of the ILO. The current approaches to working with LDCs and fragile states have an enormous potential for improvement and the engagement of the international community in a new deal on this matter is necessary.

In this line, the ILO Solution Forum will also be an opportunity to highlight the efforts of the g7+³ and the ILO to promote fragile-to-fragile cooperation. Over the past decade, the ILO has been active in more than 38 fragile and conflict-affected States, including 18 of the member countries of the g7+.⁴ On the 20th March 2014, during a High-Level Panel on Decent Work in Fragile States, the ILO Director-General, Mr. Guy Ryder and the General Secretary of the g7+ Secretariat, Mr. Helder da Costa, signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

The agreement expresses the ILO support for the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, with special focus on the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals on employment and livelihoods, and on fair service delivery. It foresees joint efforts to adapt the ILO's involvement in g7+ Member States to specific contexts, in close cooperation with their governments, in particular through joint programmes and projects. Efforts will be made to facilitate peer learning among the g7+ States and between other developing and least developed States, with a focus on Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation between the g7+ Member States within a South-South and triangular cooperation framework.⁵

² http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/pdf/sts/2014_5_23_Key_messages_HLE_on_NS_SS_TICT4D.pdf

³ <http://www.g7plus.org/introduction>

⁴ From 2004 to 2013, the ILO implemented 159 technical cooperation projects in 18 Fragile States, taking advantage of its tripartite nature that includes governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and mostly carrying out the implementation in partnership with other UN agencies.

⁵ http://www.ilo.org/pardev/development-cooperation/WCMS_239403/lang--en/index.htm

B. The ILO Solution Forum

In the framework of the GSSD 2014, the ILO will organize a Solution Forum intended to present and disseminate development projects that have been identified as good practices, all of them including South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC). These practices have been adapted to different contexts and can be further replicated to address the post-2015 development challenges. The lessons learned will be presented and discussed in the context of the three pillars of sustainable development.

This year, the overarching themes of the ILO Solution Forum will be: **Social Protection, Social and Solidarity Economy, Combating Child Labour, Social Dialogue and Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation.** The discussions will include representatives of governments, workers' and employers' organisations who will present and exchange knowledge and experiences within their areas of expertise and in regards to the way they have addressed a given development challenge. The conjugation of the different perspectives of the participants gives as a result an integrated approach to South-South Cooperation, which constitutes one of the main features of this solution forum. Therefore, this will allow firstly, combining and better understanding the interrelation of fundamental principles and rights at work, labour standards, employment creation, social protection mechanisms, and social dialogue as components of strategies aimed at tackling sustainable development challenges. Secondly, it will continue to pave the way towards new mechanisms of dialogue for South-South Cooperation. Moreover, all of the development solutions that will be showcased in this global forum represent essential tools that bring new technologies and capacities (i.e. transfers of know-how, technology, and exchanges of information), which can be utilized in the promotion of Decent Work for sustainable development.

Furthermore, discussions will contribute to the cooperation strategy for Fragile-to-Fragile cooperation that is being carried out between the ILO and the g7+ in the framework of the agreement signed in March 2014, which will implement cooperation projects for job creation, skills development, social protection and social safety nets, migration, and labour market monitoring. The special feature of this agreement is that it envisages South-South and triangular cooperation as a means of fostering an accelerated progress. This opens wide-ranging possibilities for exchanging information based on experiences, so that fragile states can learn from one another. Given the ILO's rich experience in successfully promoting and expanding SSTC, it is well positioned to take on the role of a facilitator to offer valuable insights on consultation and policy processes to the g7+ and other countries in fragile situations.

The aim of this year's Expo is to build on the solutions showcased in previous years to exponentially scale up them towards the achievement of internationally agreed development goals and global sustainable development beyond 2015. In line with this goal, the ILO Solution Forum will contain Decent Work solutions from the Global South that have already been replicated and that have the potential of further replication in the framework of the post-2015 development agenda.

1. Decent Work for Sustainable Development: Scaling up Decent Work Solutions through South-South and triangular cooperation in the framework of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

A. Implementation of Social Protection Floors

In April 2009, the UN Chief Executive Board launched the Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPF-I) as one of nine initiatives to solve the financial and economic crisis and accelerate recovery. The SPF has subsequently been adopted during the 2009 International Labour Conference as a fundamental element of the Global Jobs Pact. During the 101st session of the International Labour Conference in June 2012, the ILO constituents adopted a Social Protection Floors Recommendation which provides guidance to "establish and maintain, as applicable, SPFs as a fundamental element of their national

social security schemes”, and to implement SPFs within national strategies for the extension of social security.

Many developing countries have already taken successful measures to establish elements of national social protection floors. Programmes in these countries show that the impact of the social floor on poverty, vulnerability and inequality can be dramatic. Considering the technical knowledge of these countries of the South, they are in a unique position to advise and support other countries in their efforts to build, expand, extend or reorient their social protection systems. It is well recognized that the knowledge, skills and technical expertise that can be exchanged through South-South and triangular cooperation are in many cases those most suitable to meeting the development challenges faced by other countries in the South.

Given the special relevance of the post-2015 development agenda, the inclusion of social protection should be a core priority. Social protection can play a fundamental role in addressing the needs of people living in extreme poverty, tackling inequality and realizing human rights, all essential goals of any future development agenda. The [ILO Concept Note on the post-2015 Development Agenda](#) stresses that an appropriate and realistic overarching jobs and livelihoods goal should be to upgrade the objective of full and productive employment and Decent Work as a central objective of the post-2015 Development Agenda, and that it should be supported with the implementation of Social Protection Floors to reduce poverty.

The solutions implemented by the ILO demonstrate how South-South and triangular cooperation mechanisms can support the replication and scaling up of effective strategies for the implementation of Social Protection Floors at the national level.⁶

B. South-South and triangular cooperation and the Follow-up to the III Global Conference on Child Labour, leading to the Regional Initiative: “Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour”

The ILO’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was created in 1992 with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labour, which was to be achieved through strengthening the capacity of countries to deal with the problem and promoting a worldwide movement to combat child labour. Since then, IPEC’s efforts to eliminate child labour have been an important feature of the ILO’s Decent Work Agenda. Within this context, South-South and triangular cooperation has been an important mechanism to scale up the efforts for the elimination of child labour. Particularly, South-South Cooperation experiences in the Americas, PALOP and CPLP states⁷ have shown positive results in the implementation of effective national policies and projects for the elimination of child labour.

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 154 countries represented by governments, workers’ and employers’ organizations; it establishes a process of continuity, with a new global conference to be organized by Argentina in 2017; 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.

⁶ For further information on the ILO’s engagement in this area, please consult: Social protection floors in the post-2015 agenda: Targets and Indicators

(<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=44357>)

⁷ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---exrel/documents/event/wcms_240290.pdf

In addition, the ILO Brazilian-funded project "Strategies for Accelerating the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour" - ILO support to the III Global Conference on Child Labour (III GCCL), enhanced the support to South-South Cooperation by including the objective of contributing to the development and implementation of a Regional Strategy for South-South Cooperation for Child Labour Eradication through the "Latin America Free of Child Labour" initiative, which was materialized into a Regional Initiative, created during a GRULAC meeting in 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; and to exchange experiences.

The post-2015 development framework for sustainable development needs a stronger focus on social and labour standards, namely ILO core labour standards, especially the effective abolition of child labour, with priority being given to the urgent elimination of its worst forms. With this in mind, the commitment from each country to scale up high impact strategies through South-South and triangular cooperation mechanisms is essential to tackle current and future challenges with regards to the elimination of child labour.

C. South-South Cooperation and Social and Solidarity Economy and Cooperatives in Asia and Africa

Social and solidarity economy represents an important tool for job creation. A vast research indicates that it has also contributed to sustainable and inclusive development, but there are still some challenges to overcome in relation to the advance of the social and solidarity economy and the implementation of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda in this field. In this context, South-South Cooperation has been identified as an effective and efficient instrument to strengthen social and solidarity economy and the conditions for decent work. The convergence between Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) as a thematic area as well as South-South and triangular cooperation arrangements as a modality for partnerships are strategic opportunities for the ILO to promote social and economic inclusion in the framework of the Post-2015 development agenda.

South-South Cooperation is based on a spirit of solidarity where developing countries are able to provide sustainable solutions to their own problems and at lower cost. In this sense, South-South Cooperation initiatives – including the identification of good practices and its adaptation and replication in other countries – are fundamental for the dissemination of Decent Work outcomes under the ILO's four strategic objectives. At the same time, it contributes to a fair globalization by enabling the formation of networks and strengthening the dialogue between both developing countries and traditional donors in triangular schemes. Within this perspective, the ILO can play an important role not only as a support channel, but also as an institution that maximizes financial, logistical and technical resources.

Moreover, South-South Cooperation and the Social and Solidarity Economy embrace a multi-stakeholder approach, including non- governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, academia and other actors. This partnership between equals is central to the mainstreaming of the Decent Work Agenda (DWA).

South-South and triangular cooperation arrangements can expand the impact of Social and Solidarity Economy in national contexts as it can build wider regional and inter-regional networks and platforms for knowledge and experience-sharing. There are already many SSE networks between countries from the South, for example the REMESS in Morocco, a SSE network which partnered with the ILO for the 2013 session of the Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy held in Agadir focused on youth employment. Building partnerships between Social and Solidarity Economy stakeholders in

the North and South, as well as South-South partnerships was one of the areas of work of the Plan of Action for the Promotion of Social and Solidarity Economy Enterprises and Organizations in Africa which was developed at the ILO Regional Conference on “The Social and Solidarity Economy – Africa’s Response to the Global Crisis” held in Johannesburg in 2009.

A great example of a community of practice on the topic is the Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy. The Academy is a meeting point for researchers, social partners, academia, practitioners, and other experts from all over the world to engage in the promotion of sustainable development through Social and Solidarity Economy, local governance and cooperatives. In 2014, the Academy was held in Campinas, Brazil, and had a whole day devoted to the promotion of South-South Cooperation, a good practice that started in 2013 in Agadir. This fostered peer-to-peer contributions for expanding the set of knowledge of Social and Solidarity Economy by sharing information and experiences with the group in respect to SSE and its links with the ILO’s Decent Work Agenda. The Academy counted with over one hundred participants, including more than 40 South-South fellows from Africa, Americas and Asia who took part in the deliberations and gave written contributions⁸.

The ILO has been engaged in some initiatives that have put into evidence the complementarity between SSTC and SSE. For instance, *Managing your Agricultural Cooperative - My.COOP* is a training package published in 2011. It covers managerial challenges faced by many agricultural cooperatives. It is based on the idea that strong cooperatives are necessary for a more equitable distribution of income, democracy, and economic and social development.

Microinsurance is a mechanism to protect poor people against different sorts of risks such as accidents, illness, death in the family, and natural disasters in exchange for payments tailored to their needs, income and level of risk. The targets are low-income workers, especially those in the informal economy. It can avoid difficult measures in times of need such as putting children to work, selling assets, among others. It promotes resilience and contributes to the Millennium Development Goals.

The Microinsurance Innovation Facility (MIF) was launched in 2008 and is being managed by the Social Finance Programme of the ILO. Since then it has expanded to many countries of the Global South in different regions of the world. Through the facility, better ways to protect the lives and enhance the livelihoods of low-income people are promoted. In doing so, this mechanism collects, consolidates, and shares emerging knowledge and best practices with the microinsurance sector. Since it was first launched, the MIF has made significant progress by creating a strong community of practice among innovators. Grants have been provided to several organizations around the world to test new products, models and strategies, facilitating a South-South exchange of experiences to support and strengthen the learning process.

The MIF counts with an online platform to enhance knowledge through the exchange of good practices and lessons learned between countries. Over 3,000 stakeholders have currently access to this platform. One of the most important characteristics of this initiative is its holistic approach, which involves a full range of stakeholders.

The above mentioned southern solutions link South-South Cooperation and Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE), and represent an ideal platform to discuss issues related to the promotion of Decent Work through SSE in the framework of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

⁸ In addition, in November 2010 the ILO organized a tripartite Sub-regional Knowledge Sharing Workshop on Cooperatives in Arab States held in Beirut (Lebanon) gathering representatives of governments, workers’, and employers’ organisations, cooperatives from six Arab countries (i.e. Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian countries, Syria and Yemen), and development partners

D. Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation and Social Dialogue

After decades of traditional “horizontal” international cooperation, many countries of the global south increasingly highlight the merits of forging new partnerships among “Southern” countries. South-South Cooperation is based upon the acknowledgment that some traditional “beneficiary countries” have learnt sufficiently from past development efforts and have mastered techniques that they can now pass on to other countries to promote this learning process.⁹

SSTC is first and foremost based on the principle of solidarity and non-conditionality and aims to provide an innovative response to global challenges that better adapts development policies to the needs of the concerned countries. Therefore, the objectives and practices of SSTC are in alignment with the principles of national ownership and self-assessment of F2F cooperation mechanisms as outlined in the Dili Consensus of the g7+.¹⁰

As of April 2014 the development of a precise strategy for F2F cooperation is still on-going. Given the ILO’s rich experience in successfully promoting and expanding SSTC, the organisation would be well positioned to take on the role of a facilitator to offer valuable insights on consultation and policy processes to the g7+ and other countries in Fragile Situations. In this regard, the ILO-g7+ MoU is an important stepping stone as it declares that the “ILO will support and promote Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation between the g7+ member states and with other developing states, as well as South-South and triangular cooperation”.¹¹

For the ILO, effective social dialogue is the most suitable tool for consensus building and democratic involvement among the main stakeholders in the world of work. Social dialogue promotes better living and working conditions and greater social justice. It is also an instrument through which governance can be enhanced as it fosters cooperation and economic performance, helping to create an enabling environment for the achievement of Decent Work. The tripartite nature of the ILO is one of its strongest assets, as it acts as an open platform for governments, workers and employers which are given equal voice in the work of the ILO’s executive and legislative bodies, exemplifying social dialogue in action.

Since its foundation, social dialogue is at the core of the ILO’s constitutional mandate, as stated by the Declaration of Philadelphia concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation: “the effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the cooperation of management and labour in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures”.

In this respect, the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization states that social dialogue and tripartism help to strengthen social cohesion and the rule of law, as it is based on

⁹ Most notably, Brazil has emerged as an important development partner under the South-South umbrella. Following the adoption of the ILO Strategy on SSTC, the ILO and Brazil have successfully promoted South-South Cooperation throughout the organization and joint implementation of projects and programmes in numerous countries across Latin America, Africa and Asia.

¹⁰ The ILO’s contribution for solving fragile situations is underpinned by the principles of national leadership and ownership. Thus, collaboration with tripartite constituents is deemed fundamental by the ILO in the process of supporting national partners in the promotion of social justice. Within this framework, the ILO’s Decent Work Agenda establishes social dialogue as a cornerstone to achieve social peace. Close cooperation with workers’ and employers organisations is essential to promote employment opportunities, vocational training and social protection, which are vital areas to the pursuit of sustainable development.

¹¹ For instance, it is worth mentioning that the Secretariat of the g7+ was very active during the X Summit of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) held in Dili, Timor-Leste, in July 2014, as Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé e Príncipe and Timor-Leste are members of both organisations.

international labour standards (ILS) covering representation, consultation, freedom of association and collective bargaining. It also plays a critical role in achieving the ILO's objective of advancing opportunities for women and men to secure decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equality, security and human dignity.

The ILO supports the creation of conditions for effective dialogue between social partners. It assists governments, employers' and workers' organizations from the global South to establish sound labour relations, adapt labour laws to changing economic and social circumstances, and to improve labour administration. In fragile contexts, framing the dialogue within the Decent Work Agenda has proven effective to promote common interests and to put forward practical approaches to deliver concrete peace dividends across societies.¹²

In fragile states, both the lack of participation and the lack of formal mechanisms through which to express dissatisfaction are common challenges, a situation which drives people to participate in political violence, hindering the peace building and state building processes. In this sense, the task of the ILO is to strengthen the capacities of the local trade unions so that they can play an active role in conflict prevention and peace consolidation. During the past years, the ILO has supported union movements and followed up on several initiatives for the promotion of Decent Work. Its main tools in these contexts have been the ILO's "UN Employment Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration" and its manual on "Prevention and Resolution of violent and armed conflicts".

Social dialogue is an essential tool to reach consensus on the post-2015 development agenda as it helps to ensure the effective implementation of strategies with the involvement of all the stakeholders to address future development challenges. The good practices mentioned below illustrate how countries of the South and the ILO promote consensus building and the democratic involvement of those with vital stakes in the world of work.

¹² In this sense, the ILO's institutional knowledge and expertise has been relevant for engaging workers' and employers' organizations in South-South Cooperation by encouraging them to share their experiences in the promotion of Decent Work values. The ILO also plays a role in building up their capacity to engage effectively in socio-economic development within their own nations. Employers' organizations in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Latin America regularly meet to share their experience in cooperation for development.

2. Structure of the ILO Solution Forum

The Solution Forum will be conducted in an interactive manner, combining presentation of the applied development solutions from technical experts in the field of sustainable development. One-and-a-half hours will be dedicated to this forum. It will be divided in four segments. Each panellist will have 8 minutes to present his/her solution. After each segment, there will be time for questions and answers. The first segment will be devoted to launch the joint publication ILO-UNOSSC: *Global South-South Development Expos, Decent Work Solutions (2010-2013)*.¹³

Before the presentations, the moderator will introduce each panellist and the topic of discussion. At the end, the moderator will summarize the discussions and will provide closing remarks including possible recommendations on how to strengthen policy cohesion to promote sustainable development through the promotion of Decent Work and South-South and triangular cooperation. The summary report with recommendations will be developed after the forum and will be available for all the participants of the forum and on the web.

A. Agenda and Suggested Solution Presenters (For discussion and comments)

Solution I: Launch of the publication Global South-South Development Expos, Decent Work Solutions (2010-2013)



Moderator: Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, ILO



Mr. Yiping Zhou

Director, UN Office for South-South Cooperation

yiping.zhou@undp.org

The UNOSSC and the ILO have participated actively in joint activities and have partnered for the promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation. The ILO and UNOSSC have joined forces to organize Solution Forums aimed at promoting a series of South-South development exchanges placing particular emphasis in issues related to the world of work.

In the context of the Post-2015, South-South exchanges will continue to be scaled up and the close collaboration between the UNOSSC and the ILO will be of the utmost importance to promote development cooperation, including horizontal knowledge transfers, and social justice.

The ILO-UNOSSC joint publication “Global South-South Development Expos, Decent Work Solutions (2010-2013)” is the result of the constant support to SSC initiatives and replies to the need to scale up initiatives that have been showcased during previous editions of the GSSD Expo.

¹³ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---exrel/documents/publication/wcms_244336.pdf



Mr. Jürgen Schwettmann

Director, ILO Department of
Partnerships and Field Support
schwettmann@ilo.org

The ILO's engagement with the promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation was materialized in the strategy adopted by the ILO Governing Body in March 2012, "South-South and triangular cooperation: the way forward". The ILO strongly believes in and promotes the benefits of South-South and triangular cooperation as a means of finding efficient solutions to development challenges. In addition, the close collaboration between the ILO and the UNOSSC will be highlighted. As a result of this collaboration, the joint initiative "South-South Cooperation for the implementation of gender sensitive Social Protection Floors" was successfully implemented. Moreover, the ILO has been an active participant in the GSSD Expos since 2009, having hosted the 2010 edition at its headquarters in Geneva.

The ILO-UNOSSC joint publication "Global South-South Development Expos, Decent Work Solutions (2010-2013)" is the response to the objective of the 2014 Expo to exponentially scale up solutions presented in the GSSD Expo's history. It has an inspirational value giving visibility to southern solutions in the world of work and making them accessible to different countries.

Solution II: South-South and triangular cooperation and the Follow-up to the III Global Conference on Child Labour, leading to the Regional Initiative: "Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour"

Moderator: Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, ILO



Ms. Paula Montagner

Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Social Development
Brazil

Ms. Paula Montagner has a background in Economy and Philosophy (University of São Paulo) and a Masters in Economy (State University of Campinas - Unicamp).

From 1985 to 2003 she was associated with the Foundation for the State System of Data Analysis (SEADE), Department of Economy and Planning of the State of São Paulo. From 2004 to 2007 she was an Advisor to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Coordinator of the Labour Observatory.

She then served as Director of Communications and Research at the National School of Public Administration (ENAP), Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management.

She is the current Deputy Secretary in the Bureau of Evaluation and Information Management (Sagi) of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger, having played a major role as the Executive Secretary of the III Global Conference on Child Labour (October 2013).

Brazil hosted the III Global Conference on Child Labour (GCCL) 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 consensus among 154 countries represented by governments, employers and workers; establishes a process of continuity, with a new global conference to be organized by Argentina in 2017; reaffirms governmental responsibility for combating child labour, with the collaboration of other actors; acknowledges the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation to promote the eradication of child labour 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) - "Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in the Americas" - was amended with funds from the Brazilian Ministry of Labour, in order to support the III Global Conference on Child Labour and enhance the support to South-South Cooperation initiatives by including the objective of contributing to the development and implementation of a Regional Strategy for South-South Cooperation for Child Labour Eradication through the "Latin America Free of Child Labour" initiative, recently materialized after the GRULAC meeting during the III GCCL.

The Regional Initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI) is a commitment by the countries to accelerate the process towards the elimination of child labour in a response to the urgent call of the Global Roadmap and the goals of the Hemispheric Agenda on Decent Work. At the same time, it represents an innovative cooperation instrument to consolidate and sustain the registered progress, ensuring the full exercise of children and youth rights in the region.



Ms. Maria del Carmen Velasco

Project Manager for the
Eradication of Child Labour
Ministry of Labour Relations
Ecuador

Ms. Velasco has a background in Sociology and Communications.

She is the General Manager of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Labour's Program on the Elimination of Child Labour. She has more than ten years of experience in the management of human development programs and human rights advocacy at the national and regional levels.

She developed, with the sponsorship of the ILO and USDOL, a National Integrated Information System of Child Labour for reporting cases of child labour.

This presentation will showcase the public-private initiative of an Employers Network to eliminate child labour in Ecuador. The initiative has been shared with several countries in the region such as Costa Rica and Colombia. The Colombian network was launched in September 2014, and is based on the Ecuadorian experience. In addition, it has raised the interest of several countries, particularly in the framework of the Regional Initiative "Latin America and The Caribbean Free of Child Labour by 2020". The Ministry of Labour Relations coordinates the initiative and a commitment by member companies is established in order to share best practices and design joint effective strategies to progressively eliminate child labour in enterprises and their value chains. In addition, participating companies also commit to implement a series of actions aimed at complying with indicators to measure and report the progress of this joint work. The Network disseminates these best practices to promote the eradication of child labour by incorporating them in corporate policies and principles of social responsibility.

Solution III: Promoting Decent Work through Social and Solidarity Economy and South-South Cooperation in Asia and Africa

Moderator: Mr. Jürgen Schwettmann, Director, Department of Partnerships and Field Support (ILO-PARDEV)



Mr. Benjamin Quinones

Chairman of the Asian Solidarity
Economy Council (ASEC)
Philippines

Mr. Benjamin Quiñones has a background in Economics and a PdH in Organization Development.

From 1983 to 2003 he worked with the UN system (APRACA/FAO RAPA, APDC/ UNESCAP) and performed consultancy work with several international development agencies (GTZ, IFAD, ADB, UNCTAD and UNDP).

He was a Chairman for the Coalition of Socially Responsible Small & Medium Enterprises in Asia. He possesses a vast experience in Social and Solidarity Economy having been a pioneer in its promotion in Asia, particularly as Executive Coordinator of RIPESS (Réseau Intercontinental de Promotion de l'Économie Sociale et Solidaire) and Founder and Chairman of the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC).

This presentation will address the link between Social and Solidarity Economy and South-South Cooperation. It will place particular emphasis on Social and Solidarity Economy networks in Asia. It will highlight initiatives on South-South exchange of experiences under the framework of the Asian Solidarity Economy (ASEC). The presentation will also address the forthcoming Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy in Asia. The ILO Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE Academy) is an interregional training opportunity gathering practitioners from all around the world, to share their experiences and meet leading SSE specialists. Its main purposes are to contribute to a better understanding of the concept of Social and Solidarity Economy, to discuss the relevance of SSE as a new development alternative and how to relate it to ILO's Decent Work Agenda, and to strengthen the impact of SSE through the creation of a community of practice.



Mr. Yoseph Aseffa
Project Coordinator EMP-SFP
Microinsurance Innovation
Facility
ILO Social Finance Programme

Mr. Yoseph Aseffa is a graduate in Business Management and a Fellow of the Life Management Institute (USA). He has experience as insurance executive, having managed various insurance institutions in Africa, attaining the position of CEO of the African Insurance Organisation and Director of QED Actuaries (South Africa). He has done consulting work for UNCTAD and the World Bank on insurance for developing countries covering supervisory capacity building, agricultural insurance and life insurance. He is at present working as Chief Technical Advisor of Microinsurance, managing the Joint Programme of the ILO with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

The Microinsurance Innovation Facility (MIF) is hosted by the ILO and was launched in 2008 to explore better ways to protect the lives and enhance the livelihoods of low-income people. The initiative collects, consolidates and shares emerging knowledge and best practices with the micro-insurance sector. The MIF has created a strong community of practice among innovators. It has provided grants to 63 organizations to test new products, models, and strategies, and facilitates South-South exchanges to support the learning process. It 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. It also provides a favourable environment for SSTC networking between developing countries, as it works through communities of practice that can share their know-how and experience.

Solution IV: Fragile-to-Fragile cooperation and Social Dialogue

Moderator: Mr. Jürgen Schwettmann, Director, Department of Partnerships and Field Support (ILO-PARDEV)



Mr. Helder da Costa
General Secretary
g7+

Mr. Helder da Costa earned his PhD in Trade Policy at the University of Adelaide.

He is the General Secretary of the g7+ Secretariat, a platform of 20 fragile and post-conflict affected countries, based in Dili, Timor-Leste. He served as Senior Advisor on Aid Effectiveness to the Ministry of Finance, Timor-Leste (2008-2013) and represented the g7+ in the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in 2012-2014.

He has also consulted for various international development agencies including UNDP, UN, ADB, World Bank, AusAID and ACIAR Australia. He has given his

contribution to many book chapters and articles in academic journals on development in fragile and post-conflict settings.

This presentation will highlight fragile-to-fragile cooperation. Since its establishment, the g7+ has been very active in discussing and address common issues and building one-voice vis-à-vis international agendas such as the post-2015 agenda. Among the priorities of the group and in line with the recently signed agreement with the ILO is the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, with special focus on the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals on employment and livelihoods, and on fair service delivery. The presentation will highlight the importance for the g7+ to have a continuous dialogue between Member Countries, share good practices and experiences through South-South Cooperation to promote peaceful societies and to place common issues and goals in international agendas and forums.



Ms. Hadja Rabiathou Sérah Diallo

Présidente d'Honneur de la
CNTG (Confédération nationale
des travailleurs de Guinée)

Ms. Rabiathou Sérah Diallo was elected to the executive committee of the National Confederation of Workers of Guinea (CNTG) as Head of the Department for Women in 1985. She reached the leadership of the CNTG in 2000, having her mandate as Secretary General renewed in 2005.

In February 2010, she was appointed chair of the National Transitional Council of Guinea, having played an important role in the promotion and consolidation of democratic values. She has been, throughout her personal and professional life, an active supporter of civil liberties, human rights, and workers' and women's rights.

The ILO's contribution for solving fragile situations is underpinned by the principles of national leadership and ownership. Thus, collaboration with tripartite constituents is deemed fundamental by the ILO in the process of supporting the national partners in the promotion of social justice. Within this framework, the ILO's Decent Work Agenda establishes social dialogue as a cornerstone to achieve social peace. Close cooperation with workers' organisations is essential to promote employment opportunities, vocational training and social protection, which are vital areas to the pursuit of sustainable development.

SSTC is first and foremost based on the principle of solidarity and non-conditionality and aims to provide an innovative response to global challenges that better adapts development policies to the needs of the concerned countries. The objectives and practices of SSTC

align therefore well with the principles of national ownership and self-assessments of F2F cooperation mechanisms as outlined in the Dili Consensus of the g7+.

Building the capacities of workers' organisations is a key element to facilitate the expression of the workers' views, interests, needs and challenges faced in the labour market, making trade unions a formal forum that has a relevant role in conflict prevention and in the consolidation of peace. In Guinea, the ILO, through the "UN Employment Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration" and the manual on "Prevention and Resolution of violent and armed conflicts", cooperated with the workers' organisations in the implementation of a national training followed by several initiatives such as local workshops, campaigns in the poorest neighbourhoods of Conakry, a football tournament and university debates to promote Decent Work as a means to build peace and prevent conflict at the national level.

B. Closing remarks by Mr Jürgen Schwettmann, Director, ILO Department of Partnerships and Field Support