

# Brazil-ILO Partnership Program for Promotion of South-South Cooperation

Project “Support to the Consolidation of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor”

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SOUTH-SOUTH TRILATERAL COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
BRAZILIAN COOPERATION AGENCY



# Why has Brazil expanded its portfolio of partnerships?

The Brazilian Government decided to start diversifying partnerships aimed at implementing technical cooperation initiatives, which led to establishing a new cooperation modality – as well as defining the concept of South-South Trilateral Cooperation (SSTC) –, in addition to identifying comparative advantages to the bilateral modality, as such partnership programs started being implemented.

SSTC targets policy development and sharing, based on establishment of horizontal relationships, creation of mutual learning opportunities, and, above all, understanding of the local social context, and respect for the sovereignty of partner countries.



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# Why has Brazil expanded its portfolio of partnerships?

SSTC allows for more mobilization of resources at a greater scale, aimed at exchanges of technical knowledge between countries in the Global South.

SSTC is the result of a natural process stemming from traditional cooperation provided by developed countries in benefit of Brazil.

SSTC also ensures alignment with regional or global themes of collective interest, as it is the case of the decent work agenda under the partnership with ILO.

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



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# South-South Trilateral Cooperation (SSTC)

SSTC is a modality of *international cooperation* based on shared governance and joint implementation, aiming to complement *bilateral cooperation*, due to its *clear comparative advantages*





## SSTC Main Features

- SSTC is guided by *SSC principles*;
- SSTC is complementary to *South-South bilateral cooperation* efforts;
- SSTC is anchored in added value and *identifiable comparative advantages* of each partner;
- SSTC is effected through *technical and political participation* of all partners;
- SSTC values *shared governance and management* mechanisms.

# Comparative advantages



Local context



Mechanisms of  
dialogue



Role of a  
catalyst



Political  
relevance



Complementarity



Synergies



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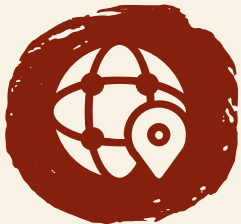
# Brazil-ILO Partnership



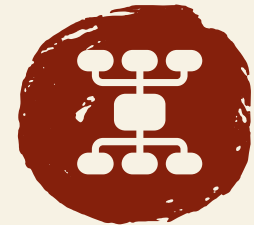
Long experience and technical expertise in a wide range of areas covered by its mandate.

The only tripartite UN agency to bring together representatives of governments, employees, and employers from 187 member countries, with the purpose of setting international standards, developing policies, and designing programs aimed at developing public policies intended to promote decent work for men and women around the world.

Convergence between excellence in public policies, technical cooperation received, and humanitarian cooperation.



Wide coverage across the globe, with a network of regional and national offices, being present in 107 countries.



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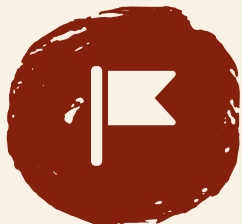


# Brazil-ILO Partnership



A pioneering initiative in the implementation and consolidation of the SSTC modality, used today as a model for other partnerships of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC/MRE, acronym in Portuguese) with international organizations. There are currently 14 ongoing partnership programs.

The Brazil-ILO Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation formally began in 2009, when the Complementary Agreement to the Technical Cooperation Agreement with Latin American and African Countries was approved. At that time, Brazil made a commitment to cooperation between developing countries under ILO's Decent Work Agenda.



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



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# Background on the Partnership

2002



Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labor Organization and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the establishment of the South-South cooperation initiative to combat child labor (Brasilia, December 14, 2002)

2009



Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for Promotion of South-South Cooperation on Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor in the Americas, signed by the Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Director of the ILO Office in Brazil (Brasilia, May 19, 2009).

2010



Brazil/ILO Partnership Program for Promotion of South-South Cooperation on Forced Labor and Green Jobs, signed by the Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Director of the ILO Office in Brazil (Geneva, June 8, 2010).

2014



Support to the Regional Initiative (IR)



**Iniciativa Regional**  
América Latina y el Caribe  
Libre de Trabajo Infantil

2015



Signing of the Project Cotton with Decent Work

2022



Signing of the Project Support to the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor on strengthening strategies to prevent and eradicate child labor, forced labor, and trafficking in persons

2020



Signing of the Project Support to the Consolidation of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor



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# Partnership consolidated



Under the Brazil-ILO South-South Cooperation Program, in force since 2009, 18 projects have already been implemented with a budget that has totaled USD 21,537,498.85.

The Program produced a massive positive impact on the Latin America (LA) region and several countries in Africa (35 countries in total).

Currently, two projects are underway:

- i) Cotton with Decent Work;
- ii) Support to the Consolidation of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor.

# Partnership consolidated



- i) Project to Support the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free from Child Labor (IR) on strengthening strategies to prevent and eradicate child labor, forced labor, and trafficking in persons (this project has already been signed, and its implementation is scheduled to start in 2023).
- ii) Consolidation of Brazil-ILO South-South Cooperation Program for Promotion of Labor Rights and Fundamental Principles (still being drafted and expected to be signed in 2022).



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# Project

## Support to the Consolidation of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor

- i) Support to collection and analysis of statistical data on child labor aiming at building a knowledge base on child labor;
- (ii) Support to improved labor inspection methods, and delivery of capacity building to labor inspection agents; and
- iii) Support to integration and collaboration between labor inspection and social protection policies and programs for designing better approaches to prevention of and protection against child labor.



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# Project

## Support to the Consolidation of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor

Countries that responded to the call for participation, and formalized their interest in joining the Project:

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Jamaica
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago



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# Main results per thematic area

## Support to the Consolidation of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor



- Given the context of the pandemic, there were restrictions on international travel and, consequently, working from home became the norm. In this sense, some adjustments to activities yet to be carried out were deemed necessary, such as tasks related to mobilization, organization of actions, and implementation of activities remotely.
- September 21<sup>st</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> Project Meeting (online), aiming at presenting the project, bringing together the different Brazilian institutions involved, and planning joint actions for coming agendas.
- Presentation of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics' (IBGE, acronym in Portuguese) experience in collecting data on child labor.
- Presentation of the Brazilian Government's experience in social protection by the Coordinating Division of Socio-Educational Measures and Intersectoral Programs under the Ministry of Civil Rights.
- Presentation of the Brazilian Government's experience in fighting child labor through labor inspection, delivered by the Ministry of Labor.
- In September 2022, three representatives from the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, and Suriname participated in a Brazilian Census observation mission to Rio de Janeiro.
- International seminar on sharing experiences acquired during the Census Observation Mission to Rio de Janeiro.



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# Key Strategic Outcomes

## MUTUAL BENEFITS FROM THE PARTNERSHIP

- Consolidation of the modality of South-South trilateral cooperation with international organizations;
- Brazilian public programs and policies disseminated and considered a reference for partner countries, such as Brazilian labor inspection actions;
- Strengthening of Brazil's credibility as a cooperation partner with developing countries and in international forums;
- Strengthening of Brazil's relationship with partner countries;
- Projection of Brazil as a leader and inspiring source of promotion of decent work;
- Visibility given to Brazilian public policies;
- Internationalization of Brazilian institutions.



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# Key Strategic Partners

## BRAZILIANS AND FOREIGNERS

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE, acronym in Portuguese)

Ministry of Civil Rights of Brazil

Ministry of Labor and Social Security of Brazil

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil

Department of Labor, Employment Opportunity, and Youth Affairs of Suriname

Department of Labor of St. Kitts

Ministry of Labor and Social Security of Trinidad and Tobago

Ministry of Legal Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda



# Key Strategic Partners

## COOPERATING BRAZILIAN INSTITUTIONS

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



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# Challenges



Internal and external  
governance and  
communication



Mobilization of financial and  
technical resources



Coordination of initiatives at  
two levels



Monitoring and evaluation  
systems



Joint implementation



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**Thank you for your attention!**

