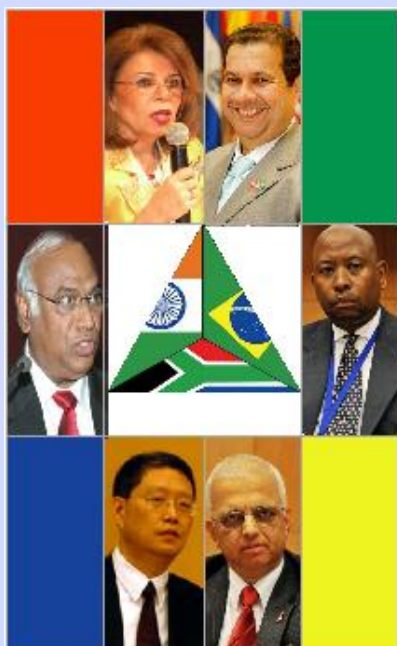




ILO, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

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South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC): ILO promotes a new path for social development

A panel discussion was hosted by the ILO at the International Labour Conference in June 2011 on 'South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC): A New Path for Social Development'. Ministerial representatives of India, Brazil, and South Africa (known as IBSA, which have been a major driver of South-South Cooperation), the Ambassadors of China and Nepal, and a representative of the Confederation of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) were among the participants. China announced the donation of US\$ \$1 million to the ILO in support of technical cooperation in the field of employment.

The tripartite panel discussion gave an opportunity to showcase some of the best practices in South-South Cooperation (SSC) in IBSA countries, China's view of SSC, and the role of tourism as a means of poverty reduction in least developed countries. Welcoming the panellists, María Angélica Ducci (Executive Director, Office of the Director General, ILO) stated that solidarity was the key to SSC, and the ILO was keen to play its full role in this and facilitate global knowledge for local solutions.

H.E. Mr. He Yafei, Ambassador of China, announcing his Government's donation, stated that China had also previously given assistance in the form of investment, health programmes, no interest loans, the provision of experts and medical teams, and human resource training. He also reiterated China's commitment of solidarity with other countries and its intention to use South-South Cooperation within the framework of the ILO. Towards this goal, a High Level Seminar on Social Insurance was to be hosted by China in September 2011 in order to exchange views and share experience on various aspects of the issue among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Mr. Mallikarjun Kharge (Minister of Labour and Employment, India) stressed the importance of such decent work goals as workplace safety and non-discriminatory policies at work, including on HIV/AIDS. India could, through the IBSA forum and also directly from its own experience, provide institutional support in labour inspection, the right to education, mine safety, HIV/AIDS, rural employment and skills development.

Mr. Carlos Lupi (Minister of Labour, Brazil) reiterated IBSA's commitment to the ILO's Global Jobs Pact and its global call for job-centred policies. The IBSA Trust Fund was aimed at supporting projects through SSC mechanisms, and a proposal on the ILO's Decent Work Agenda and SSC was under evaluation. He welcomed the creation of the IBSA Forum in the ILO, which was of great importance in taking the concept of SSC forward.

Mr. Luvuvu Ndimeni (Deputy Permanent Representative of South Africa to UNOG), referring to some of his country's achievements such as child support grants and community projects based on subsistence farming, stated that South Africa had established collaboration with Viet Nam on agriculture, with Guinea Bissau on employment generation, with Sudan on training and capacity building, with Mali and Sierra Leone on health services, and with the Central African Republic on a number of development projects. Through IBSA, South Africa also funded joint projects in several countries, including Laos and the occupied Palestinian territories.

Mr. Dinesh Bhattarai, Ambassador of Nepal to UNOG, drew attention to the importance of tourism as a recognized tool for employment creation and development. Nepal had undertaken various initiatives on sustainable tourism, including policies on ecotourism, and on rural, educational and research tourism, and had encouraged public-private partnerships in tourism industries.

Speaking on behalf of the trade unions of all IBSA countries, Mr. Bhekhe Ntshali (Confederation of South African Trade Unions – COSATU) highlighted their success in organizing millions of informal workers through trade unions in the global South. Paying tribute to the ILO's role in setting up the Global Labour University (GLU), Mr. Ntshali stated that GLU had created an opportunity for international knowledge management.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Reports: Desk Review of UNDAFs signed in 2010



A desk review was conducted by the UNDAF Programming Network (UPN) Task Team of the 13 UNDAFs signed in 2010, based on reports submitted to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) by the Governments and the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) concerned (Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Kosovo, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Philippines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Somalia, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe). While the UNDAFs reflected domestic national priorities as well as areas where the UN could offer added value, the desk review was intended to give an overview of the integration of various elements in the UNDAFs, including the principles of decent work. Some of the highlights are –

- The 13 reports gave insights into country progress, outcomes and goals, and showed how a high-quality strategic programme framework had contributed meaningfully to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals and to other national priorities.
- The common focus areas in all UNDAFs were the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the CEB Joint Crisis Initiatives (2009), the five key programming principles (human rights-based approaches, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management and capacity development) and South-South Cooperation (SSC).
- All the UNDAFs adequately addressed the MDGs.
- With regard to the Joint Crisis Initiatives (JCI), considerable attention was given in most UNDAFs to such themes as food security, the green economy, the Social Protection Floor, the Global Jobs Pact and the Decent Work Agenda. Humanitarian Security and Additional Financing for the most Vulnerable appeared less regularly in the 13 reports reviewed.
- A human rights-based approach (HRBA) was common to all the UNDAFs, suggesting the incorporation of HRBA into public policies.
- The gender dimension appeared significantly across a broad spectrum of issues such as gender equality, women's empowerment, gender-based violence, and gender balance in decision-making processes.
- Environmental sustainability is in the spotlight in all the UNDAFs. However, the social dimensions of climate change were mentioned in some UNDAFs such as that for Honduras.
- Under the results-based management (RBM) model, comparisons of logframe outcomes with national priorities contributed to greater efficiency in the UNDAFs.
- Capacity building efforts focused on governments' capacity to address development issues. Greater attention to the needs of the social partners and other actors is needed in the future.
- The weakest element in the UNDAFs reviewed was South-South Cooperation (SSC). Although the UNDAFs partially focused on regional cooperation and solidarity, SSC was barely mentioned, pointing to an important gap. The desk review may be consulted at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/pardev/download/reasons/2010-undafs-review.pdf>. A synthesis is also available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/pardev/download/reasons/2010-undafs-review-synthesis.pdf>.

ILO and Sweden signed the second phase of the ILO-SIDA partnership agreement for 2009-2013. Under this agreement, Sweden committed to donate SEK 72 million (US\$ 11.2 million), which will be spent over the next two years for the promotion of the new Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and international labour standards, including freedom of association and collective bargaining, and an additional contribution of SEK 12 million (US\$ 1.9 million) for the promotion of youth employment. The ILO also received a donation of \$500,000 from the Government of Kuwait to continue its technical cooperation in the Arab States, with a focus on the occupied Palestinian territories.