



International  
Labour  
Organization

# SSTC Good Practices

Measuring Informal Employment and COVID -19  
Impact on Informal Economy



## Preface

South-South cooperation complements traditional North-South by incorporating the idea that, "through a spirit of solidarity, developing countries can provide sustainable solutions to their own problems and at lower cost." thus, "The efforts of South-South cooperation, including identifying successful experiences in one country and their adaptation and application in another, are an important contribution to the dissemination of the results of decent work for the four strategic objectives of addition ILO. ". At the same time, it" allows networking among developing countries and traditional donors through triangular schemes that contribute to a fair globalization ".

Hence, South-South cooperation is recognized as an important means to address the challenges of the least developed countries. This is because South-South and triangular cooperation has within its, the following fundamental constituent elements: (a) includes initiatives to social, economic, environmental, technical and political level, and from this perspective is a useful tool to involve partners social of developing countries in promoting the Decent Work Agenda through development cooperation; (B) is a manifestation of solidarity between the countries and peoples of the South that contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance, and to achieve development goals; (C) not be regarded as official development assistance, but as equal partnership based on solidarity, not replace, but complement North-South cooperation. Hence the concept of "triangular cooperation", defined as "South-South cooperation supported by a partner of the North" (d) takes different forms and evolving, including mainly the sharing of knowledge and experience, training and technology transfer.

This publication presents good practices from BRICS participants, and participants from other nationalities who attended the measuring informal employment and COVID -19 Impact on Informal Economy forums organized by ITC -Turin in collaboration with ILO/PARDEV. The SSTC forum provided a unique opportunity for exchanging knowledge and forging connections with key players and scholars from the field of international development, as well as with ILO tripartite constituents and representatives from governments, international organizations and civil society.

## Chapter 1 – Measuring Informal Employment

**Author's name:** Aguinaldo Nogueira Maciente

**Institution:** Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada / IPEA

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Millennials en América Latina y el Caribe: ¿trabajar o estudiar?

**Countries involved:** Interamerican Development Bank (IDB); UNDP; Brazil; Canada; Chile; Colombia; El Salvador; Haiti; México; Paraguay; Uruguay

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The main object was to produce a set of studies and a publication to facilitate the design of public policies that ensured better school to work transition for youth in Latin America. The analysis included a focus on the NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training), as well as youth in different employment conditions, such as informality, and unpaid household activities.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	This was a joint project to interview more than 15,000 youth (between 15 and 24 years old) in nine countries (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). The Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) provided funding. Fundación Espacio Público, from Chile, coordinated the data collection effort; Young Lives, from Oxford University, provided technical support in the definition of the questionnaires; the national research centers were responsible for individual country data analyses. The IDB organized the publications. Other partners involved: United Nations Development Program (UNDP); Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (Brazil); Espacio Público (Chile); Universidad de los Andes (Colombia); Institut de Consultation en Informatique, Économie et Statistique Appliquées (Haïti); Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias; Centro de Análisis y Difusión de Economía Paraguaya; University of Oxford; Universidad de la República (Uruguay).
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Two datasets (one qualitative and one quantitative) were used to better understand the skills, expectations and aspirations of the youth in the selected countries, and the context in which they arise. This approach was intended to foster the development of policies better suited to the challenges faced by the Latin American youth in their transition from school to the labour market.
<i>Innovation</i>	The novelty of the study stems from a detailed look at variables concerning how youth deals with information about the labour market, their expectations, and their socioemotional and cognitive skills, in addition to traditional household variables, such as education and household income levels.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The external international financial support and the high-quality technical expertise of several research centers in the region enabled the continuation of the project along the three years of data collection and analysis. The research also used existing longitudinal data collected by two countries and the questionnaires can be used, in the future, to assess the situation of future youth cohorts.
<i>Adaptability</i>	This research Project could be extended to other countries or regions, or even replicated in the future. The main conditions would be the existence of financial support and technical expertise in local research

	centers from different countries, in order to carry out the surveys and the subsequent country data analyses.
<i>Results</i>	The results produced a detailed and encouraging view on the Latin American and Caribbean youth, free from stereotypes and preconceived ideas, which could prevent a better understanding of the more than 20 million NEET in the region.
<i>Contact details</i>	More information from the Brazilian counterpart of the project can be obtained at <a href="mailto:enid.rocha@ipea.gov.br">enid.rocha@ipea.gov.br</a>
<i>Funds</i>	The Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) provided funding. Servicio Nacional de Capacitación y Empleo de Chile (SENCE) financed Chile's participation; , United Nations Development Program (UNDP) financed Brazil's participation, while the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) made Haiti's participation possible.
<i>Materials</i>	The main publication can be found in: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.18235/0001410">http://dx.doi.org/10.18235/0001410</a> . The webpage is <a href="https://www.iadb.org/en/millennials/home">https://www.iadb.org/en/millennials/home</a> . A video explaining the project and its results can be found in: <a href="https://youtu.be/yd42zE7jAIA">https://youtu.be/yd42zE7jAIA</a>

**Author's name:** Leandro Horie

**Institution:** CUT-Brasil. I am an economist at DIEESE and CUT-Brasil is one of our main partners.

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Global Labour University (GLU)

**Countries involved:** Brazil, Germany, India, South África, United States

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The main objective is to create a network of universities and workers' unions with a view to offering qualification programs. The themes of the programs are labor unions, sustainable development, international labor standards, economic policies, in addition to the cooperation of these entities on issues related to global labor issues, among other themes.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The countries involved are Brazil, India, South Africa, Germany and the United States. Universities are UNICAMP (Brazil), Kassel University (Germany), Witwatersrand University (South Africa), PennState University (United States), Jawaharlal Nehrua University (India), in addition to the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and Hans-Böckler-Stiftung (Germany). The CUT-Brasil currently is part of the network's board of director as a representative of the workers' union movement. The full list of members and partners can be found at: <a href="https://www.global-labour-university.org/index.php?id=314&amp;L=270">https://www.global-labour-university.org/index.php?id=314&amp;L=270</a> In addition to the natural interaction that occurs in master's programs, students do internships at union entities. Countries are represented by their universities and union entities.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The basic assumption is collaboration between civil society institutions, of which labor unions are an important part, together with knowledge production institutions, among which universities have a central role. The growing complexity of topics related to the economy and labor issues requires greater knowledge, aiming to qualify both members of the union movement and people working in the area, such as professionals and researchers. Frequent meetings are held, both for discussion of research carried out on the network, and for new topics to be studied.

<i>Innovation</i>	Perhaps the greatest innovation is the creation of a network that involves the production of knowledge based on the exchange of experiences between workers' union entities and universities, creating knowledge considering the workers' perspective as a core element.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The continuity of this research program is based on the great participation of the social actors involved, which is formalized in the involvement of the management in a multipartite way, in its financing and in the research agenda, all decided jointly. The institutionality of the universities, foundations, research centres and labour unions involved allows for greater credibility and enables medium and long-term planning of their activities.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The existence of universities and / or research institutions that have the possibility of developing research on the theme of labor, in addition to a labor union that has enough organization and articulation to act as part of this network.
<i>Results</i>	The main result is the greater qualification of entities and members of the labor union movement, as well as researchers, expanding the exchange between the countries involved and in view of the multiplicity of understandings on labor issues, as well as the different realities. Those different views are both among workers, North and South countries and in the South-South relationship. And this aspect is fundamental, since the transformations in the world of work have been very fast, both in relation to technological transformations and changes in the national legislation on labor relations.
<i>Contact details</i>	You can contact GLU at: <a href="https://www.global-labour-university.org/index.php?id=76&amp;L=888">https://www.global-labour-university.org/index.php?id=76&amp;L=888</a>
<i>Funds</i>	Funding sources are diverse: mainly governments, foundations and institutions, but there may be eventual donations. In addition, labor unions can make contributions related to scholarships, accommodation, among others. Finally, universities make their entire structure available for classes and other resources and facilities, in addition to professors and researchers.
<i>Materials</i>	<p>Site: <a href="https://www.global-labour-university.org/index.php?id=5">https://www.global-labour-university.org/index.php?id=5</a></p>  <p>GLU Conference Berlin, March 2019.</p>

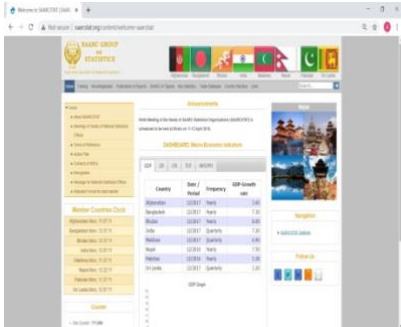
**Author's name:** Avishek Guha, Ziaul Haque , Deepak Kumar

**Institution:** Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** SAARCSTAT

**Countries involved:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan & Sri Lanka

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>It was envisaged by the SRAAC Member States that Statistics has to play an important role for close cooperation within the SAARC region be it analysis of intra-regional trade statistics according to common denomination and standardized Trade Classification or various socio-economic statistical parameters including poverty profile of the region. Accordingly, to pursue and firm up cooperation in the field of statistics in the meeting of the Heads of Statistical Organizations of SAARC Member States formed a permanent 'SAARC Group on Statistics' namely 'SAARCSTAT'.</p> <p>The same is considered as a milestone development for the SAARC region.</p>
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The Heads of Statistical Organizations of SAARC Member States cooperated at the initial phases in framing the objectives and action plan of SAARCSTAT. The forum held meetings regularly in rotation among Member States. To achieve the action plan Technical Subgroups were formed wherein India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka offered to worked as Technical Coordinators of the Subgroups.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The work of the forum was designed to be conducted through the proceedings of the Technical Subgroups. In correlation with the objectives of the forum 7 Technical Subgroups on aspects ranging from publication of SRAACSTAT Statistical Yearbook, developing statistics of informal sector, developing SAARC industrial Classification, Framework for Inter-country comparison on National Accounts to capacity building, future action plan and a dedicated SRAACSTAT website. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka offered to work as coordinators of these subgroups. The Technical Subgroup interacted through the SAARCSTAT meetings held regularly once in an year.</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>The innovation exhibited through some of the objectives of the forum has the potential of removing discrepancies observed in reporting of statistics of important parameters paving the way for seamless comparison of progress made among the SAARC Member States which in turn could trigger focused policy initiatives at different multilateral forums wherein the SAARC Member States interact with other nations. The objectives of Development of SAARC Industrial Activity Classification (SIAC) based on ISIC revision, Development of framework for measurement of informal sector in the region and Development of framework for Intra-country comparison of National Accounts were some of the components of the innovative strategy.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The sustainability of the forum is dependent on the cooperation exhibited by the SRAAC Member States in terms of providing timely data inputs, raising funds and providing human resource support.</p>
<i>Adaptability</i>	<p>The mere existence of similar forums on statistical cooperation among other multilateral forums, region grouping validates the adaptability and applicability of forum like SRAACSTAT for other countries.</p>
<i>Results</i>	<p>The SRAAC Statistical Yearbooks and publication titled 'SRAAC in figures' have been some of the tangible outputs delivered by the</p>

	forum. In addition, the capacity development planned by the forum has the potential of improving the quality of national statistics generated by the Member States.
<i>Contact details</i>	Saarcstat.org/content/saarc-country-links-statistical-office
<i>Funds</i>	The SRAAC Member States cooperated for functioning of the SRAACSTAT forum. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided invaluable technical assistance in this regard. In fact, the SRAAC-ADB joint project on 'Enhancement of Efficacy of SRAACSTAT by developing web based user protected interface and institution of a Statistical Cell' was instrumental in the development of the present SRAACSTAT web portal.
<i>Materials</i>	<p>Dashboards, Statistical Yearbook and other statistical publications have been prepared by the forum and the same can be accessed by the SRACCSTAT portal.</p> 


**Author's name:** Zhao Ting

**Institution:** China Enterprise Confederation

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Doing Responsible Business

**Countries involved:** China , Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Norway

<i>Objective (s)</i>	This practical guide is compiled to help Chinese enterprises better understand the characteristics of industrial relations in East Africa. Through cooperation with the local employers' organization, the enterprises will be guided in how to build harmonious industrial relations.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Partners in the cooperation: Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise-NHO China Enterprise Confederation-CEC Federation of Uganda Employers-FUE Federation of Kenya Employers -FKE Association of Tanzania Employers-ATE
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The partnership has delivered a series of training responding to the challenges identified in the survey. Company visits covering various labour and responsible business topics have also been conducted. The EOs use the pool of expertise from their organizations regarding understanding of laws and regulations. They also utilize the experience from their member companies through demonstrating best practice at the workplace. This unique combination of resources and skills ensure results in the cooperation.

<i>Innovation</i>	The project collaboration between the employers' organizations (EOs) brings experts together from Africa, Norway and China to share experience in industrial relations and best business practice. The organizations have done baseline studies among Chinese enterprises in East Africa Community (EAC), identifying areas of challenge within industrial relations.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The enabling environment for private sector and good labour relations, understanding and compliance to local conditions, is a precondition in the creation of harmonious relations at the workplace and for doing responsible business and ensuring sustainability
<i>Adaptability</i>	Sensitizing the Chinese entrepreneurs on labour issues, work ethics and staff welfare could enable them to set up and run their enterprises successfully in other countries. Through membership to local employer's organizations, it is easier for the companies to get assistance to achieve these results.
<i>Results</i>	The organizations, headed by CEC developed a guideline for building harmonious industrial relations in EAC.
<i>Contact details</i>	No.17 Zizhuyuan Nanlu, Beijing China
<i>Funds</i>	The project has been funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.
<i>Materials</i>	<p>Investing in East Africa: A Guide to Building Harmonious Industrial Relations. CEC has conducted a research related to industrial relations involving Chinese enterprises investing in EAC. It examined the common problems facing these enterprises, summarized their experiences and lessons in handling industrial relations.</p> 

**Author's name:** Xu Keli


**Institution:** Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Special Action online Recruitment for Ten Million in 100 Days

**Countries involved:** China

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The purpose of the Special Action is to promote the matching of supply and demand in the labor market. COVID-19 was preventing workers from applying for jobs offline in the first half of this year, so we built an online recruitment platform from March to July.
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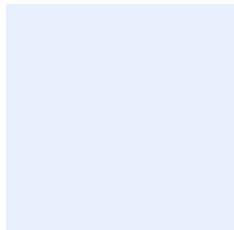
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Human resource service companies and the government of China worked together to collect recruitment information.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	A total of 27million job postings were posted and workers sent out 20 million resumes.
<i>Innovation</i>	It was the first time to collect job information in a large area and for a long time nationwide. What's more, we set up recruitment columns for different groups and industries to improve the accuracy of information delivery.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Many countries are also facing the challenge of labor market and employment services under the onslaught of COVID-19 and the practice will provides reference for countries to reduce friction unemployment caused by COVID-19.
<i>Adaptability</i>	No space restrictions, as long as the use of IT, all countries can carry out the practice.
<i>Results</i>	A total 4902 public employment personnel service agencies and various social entitles participated in the special action, and held a total of 14392 online job fairs.
<i>Contact details</i>	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security Employment Promotion Division
<b>Funds</b>	<b>financial support, project funds</b>
<i>Materials</i>	web address: <a href="http://job.mohrss.gov.cn/wlzp/index.jhtml">job.mohrss.gov.cn/wlzp/index.jhtml</a> 

**Author's name:** Liu Yihong

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** South South Cooperation to Enhance the Institutional Capacities of Trade Unions in Asia and the Pacific

**Countries involved:** All ILO Member states in Asia and the Pacific Region

<b>Objective (s)</b>	To build or enhance the core capacities of trade unions and workers' organizations in the Asia and Pacific region
<b>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b>	Institutions: ILO ACTRAV and the ACFTU Interaction model: ACFTU provides funding resources to ACTRAV to assist trade union development in Asia and the Pacific region

<b>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</b>	The methodology is to implement a set of regional activities on selected topics organized by ACTRAV with the view to strengthen unions in Asia-Pacific region and to develop effective trade union policies and strategies on protecting and promoting fundamental rights of workers.
<b>Innovation</b>	The involvement of trade unions and workers organization is an innovative approach to ensure good cooperation.
<b>Sustainability</b>	Working with ILO and involving all countries from Asia and Pacific is a good sustainability approach.
<b>Adaptability</b>	The project is easily adaptable in countries in Asia and the Pacif.
<b>Results</b>	Improve workers' organizations in the following aspects: 1. Using new knowledge to formulate strategies to promote decent work 2. Engaging in social dialogue and negotiate for policies that promote decent work 3. improving capacity to work together as a platform utilizing and applying ILO standards, tools and instruments to influence and shape policy agendas at different levels
<b>Contact details</b>	
<b>Funds</b>	The fund is provided by ACFTU.
<b>Materials</b>	

## Chapter 2 – COVID -19 Impact on Informal Economy

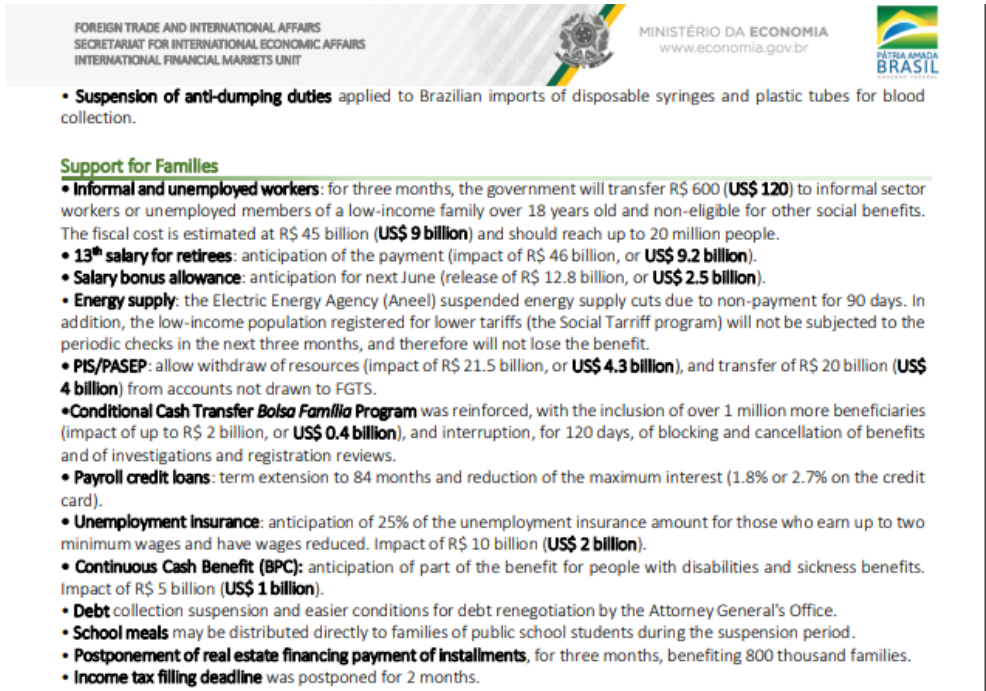
**Author's name:** Leif Raoni De Alencar Naas

**Institution:** Ministry of Economy

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** The Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme: Brazil's federal programme for preserving jobs and income during the Covid-19 pandemic

**Countries involved:** Brazil

<i>Objective (s)</i>	As a response to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the labour market, Brazil's federal government launched a programme directed at preserving jobs and income, entitled "Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme" (further details regarding this programme are outlined below). Although targeted at formal workers, there is evidence that suggests that this programme may have indirectly buffered the economic effects on the informal labour market, especially in economic sectors in which informality is notoriously high, such as construction. The study of this programme may serve as influence for other countries to adopt similar strategies, or expand on existing measures, to indirectly tackle the effects of the pandemic on informal workers.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme is fundamentally a government driven public policy. It was launched by the federal government and approved by Congress, with further regulations by the Ministry of Economy. Even though this is essentially a public policy, the measures included in the programme may consist of negotiations with between employers and trade unions. In such cases, the participation of trade unions as worker representatives allows these negotiations to take in consideration issues that concern not only the affected workers, but also collectively.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Being essentially a government driven public policy, the Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme is a product of discussions held within Brazil's federal government and with Congress. Studying this programme as a means of preserving jobs and income, as well as indirectly mitigating the effects of the Covid-19 on the informal labour market, is an exercise of comparative law, by which it is examined taking into account the legal framework of each country.
<i>Innovation</i>	The Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme is not a particularly innovative practice, since many countries have adopted similar measures to preserve jobs and income in the formal labour market in response to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. In short, Brazil's programme allows employers to negotiate with employees' temporary measures such as reduction of up to 70% of working hours and up to 60 day lay-offs. The offsets for the measures are twofold: the government pays the corresponding salary reduction, and the employer secures job maintenance for the employee. Perhaps the most innovative element of this programme is the simplicity for employers to register their participation. This process is very straightforward and involves little bureaucracy, as it simply requires filling in a form in the Ministry of Economy's website. The possibilities allowed by the programme and the ease for employers to register their participation has led to over 11 million jobs secured and nearly R\$ 30 billion (approximately US\$ 5,6 billion) of government paid salaries as offset for employees, numbers that can be considered unprecedented in Brazil.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Elements of the Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme may influence similar programmes in order to tackle moments of economic crisis, aiding public policy makers in the future, especially considering the level of social protection achieved by the programme.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The possibility of extending to other countries the guidelines of the Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme depends on the legal framework of each country, especially in regard to labour legislation. Some elements, however, can be incorporated regardless of the legal system, such as the straightforwardness of the process for employers to register their participation in the programme.

<i>Results</i>	Aside from the aforementioned 11 million jobs secured, there is evidence that suggests that the Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme may have indirectly softened the economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the informal labour market, especially in economic sectors such as construction (in which informality is high) and food services (in which levels of informal, self-employed workers have increased), as well positions associated to the gig-economy (such as private transportation (Uber) and food delivery). In Brazil, these activities have grown despite the adverse effects of the pandemic on the economy, which maybe explained by the fact that formal workers who benefitted from the Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme represent a large portion of consumers of those economic activities.
<i>Contact details</i>	Labour Secretariat of the Ministry of Economy.
<i>Funds</i>	The Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme is funded exclusively by public resources, specifically by the funds from the Ministry of Economy's budget.
<i>Materials</i>	<p>To promote the Emergency Employment Maintenance Programme, the federal government has resorted to public advertisement.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a page from the Ministry of Economy of Brazil. It includes a header with the text 'FOREIGN TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS UNIT' and the logo of the 'MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA' with the website 'www.economia.gov.br'. A news item is titled 'Suspension of anti-dumping duties applied to Brazilian imports of disposable syringes and plastic tubes for blood collection'. Below this, there are several sections of support programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Support for Families</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Informal and unemployed workers:</b> for three months, the government will transfer R\$ 600 (US\$ 120) to informal sector workers or unemployed members of a low-income family over 18 years old and non-eligible for other social benefits. The fiscal cost is estimated at R\$ 45 billion (US\$ 9 billion) and should reach up to 20 million people.</li> <li><b>13<sup>th</sup> salary for retirees:</b> anticipation of the payment (impact of R\$ 46 billion, or US\$ 9.2 billion).</li> <li><b>Salary bonus allowance:</b> anticipation for next June (release of R\$ 12.8 billion, or US\$ 2.5 billion).</li> <li><b>Energy supply:</b> the Electric Energy Agency (Aneel) suspended energy supply cuts due to non-payment for 90 days. In addition, the low-income population registered for lower tariffs (the Social Tariff program) will not be subjected to the periodic checks in the next three months, and therefore will not lose the benefit.</li> <li><b>PIS/PASEP:</b> allow withdraw of resources (impact of R\$ 21.5 billion, or US\$ 4.3 billion), and transfer of R\$ 20 billion (US\$ 4 billion) from accounts not drawn to FGTS.</li> <li><b>Conditional Cash Transfer Bolsa Família Program</b> was reinforced, with the inclusion of over 1 million more beneficiaries (impact of up to R\$ 2 billion, or US\$ 0.4 billion), and interruption, for 120 days, of blocking and cancellation of benefits and of investigations and registration reviews.</li> <li><b>Payroll credit loans:</b> term extension to 84 months and reduction of the maximum interest (1.8% or 2.7% on the credit card).</li> <li><b>Unemployment insurance:</b> anticipation of 25% of the unemployment insurance amount for those who earn up to two minimum wages and have wages reduced. Impact of R\$ 10 billion (US\$ 2 billion).</li> <li><b>Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC):</b> anticipation of part of the benefit for people with disabilities and sickness benefits. Impact of R\$ 5 billion (US\$ 1 billion).</li> <li><b>Debt collection suspension</b> and easier conditions for debt renegotiation by the Attorney General's Office.</li> <li><b>School meals</b> may be distributed directly to families of public school students during the suspension period.</li> <li><b>Postponement of real estate financing payment of installments,</b> for three months, benefiting 800 thousand families.</li> <li><b>Income tax filing deadline</b> was postponed for 2 months.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Employment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Formal jobs:</b> protection measures of formal jobs were announced, including remote work; anticipation of individual paid vacations; mandatory vacation leave; intensification of the compensatory time off; proportional reduction of wages and working hours; and anticipation of non-religious holidays.</li> <li><b>Emergency Employment Maintenance Program:</b> the government authorized the reduction of working hours and wages, in return for the maintenance of jobs. The government will pay aid to offset the cut while keeping the workload short.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Author's name:** Edilson Costa Matos

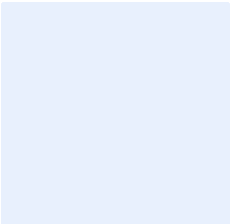
**Institution:** Ministry of Economy

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:**

Good Mercosur cooperation practices

**Countries involved:** Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina e Uruguay

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The main aim of the project is to reduce informality in the labor market.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Partnerships are made with the public labor ministry, unions and with workers and employers.

<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The project involves organizing social dialogue between the countries, exchanges of good practices, guidelines and partnerships.
<i>Innovation</i>	Brazil, through Labor Inspection, is producing sectorial actions, in which it seeks to reduce labor irregularities.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The active involvement of relevant government ministries, workers and labour unions is a good starting point to ensure sustainability.
<i>Adaptability</i>	As part of the Labor Inspection Planning Guidelines, sectoral actions will be included in the activities of each state and, together with the guidelines, it is intended to maintain these actions for a long time.
<i>Results</i>	Although the project is still ongoing, there is substantial improvement in formalization of informal economy.
<i>Contact details</i>	<a href="mailto:edilson.matos@economia.gov.br">edilson.matos@economia.gov.br</a> <a href="mailto:cgfit@mte.gov.br">cgfit@mte.gov.br</a> <a href="mailto:sit@mte.gov.br">sit@mte.gov.br</a>
<i>Funds</i>	Labor Inspection is part of the Federal Government (Ministry of Economy) and the resources used for inspection come from the budget.
<i>Materials</i> <i>What training manuals,</i>	Good practice actions are still being implemented and social dialogue will be the first strategy, after which other materials will be developed. 

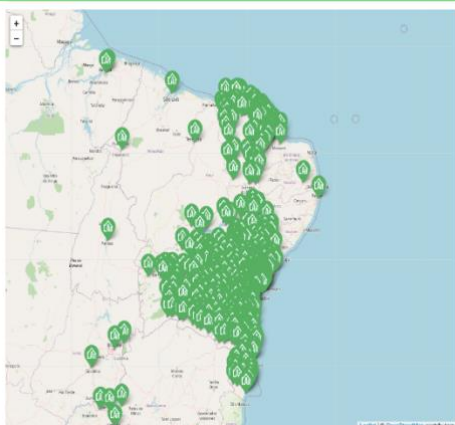
**Author's name:** Giovanni Ribeiro, Brazil

**Institution:** Ministry of Economy

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** "fiquenolar" (Stay at Home), a Collaboration Web Platform.

**Countries involved:** Brazil

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The health crisis caused by COVID-19 still requires great efforts to avoid being affected by the virus. Even without a vaccine to fight the virus, social isolation was necessary as a preventive measure against this worldwide catastrophe. As a result of social isolation, small traders and informal workers were also strongly affected. In an attempt to minimize this problem, teachers and students of the Federal Institute of Science and Technology of the State of Ceara created a collaborative web platform that allowed them to maintain safe social isolation and at the same time guarantee a minimum income for small businesses and informal workers.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The "fiquenolar" platform was developed voluntarily by students and teachers of the Computer Networks and Systems Laboratory of the Federal Institute of Science and Technology of the State of Ceara. The implementation of this platform counted with the partnership of the Government of the State of Ceara, the Government of the State of Bahia and the Public Ministry of Labour. The platform was designed to serve multiple states and cities in Brazil.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The infrastructure of the Stay-at-Home Platform is based on the Internet in view of the broad scope this technology provides. This platform is of great benefit to its users because, on the one hand, it seeks to preserve health against COVID-19 and, on the other hand, to minimize the economic and financial losses for the population, small businesses, and informality workers.
<i>Innovation</i>	The web platform "fiquenolar" presents innovative aspects, because it was shown from a moment of crisis it emerged to help those who needed to protect themselves from COVID-19 and those who needed to offer their products and services. The "fiquenolar" web platform is free, that is, there is no charge for merchants and informal workers to offer their products and services. Another strong feature of this platform is that it has the ability to cover all Brazilian states.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Investments for the realization of the "fiquenolar" web platform come from the budget of the Federal Institute of Science and Technology of the State of Ceara. The governments of the State of Bahia and the State of Ceara support the platform by disseminating information within the scope of their competencies. The partner states have envisioned in this platform a tool with high potential to assist in the implementation of future public policies.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The "fiquenolar" platform has great potential for expansion. Currently the platform reaches 26 Brazilian states. Because it has a technological infrastructure based on the internet and therefore easy to use. There is no restriction in the use of this platform either for citizens, small entrepreneurs or informal workers. The platform also has a small visualization module and data that can be a very useful source of information for governments and researchers that use it.
<i>Results</i>	The "fiquenolar" web platform has two important features in facing the COVID-19 crisis, one is to allow social isolation, saving lives, and the other is to allow the circulation of products and services that can supply cities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, 7,127 small businesses and informal workers were registered in the platform; 21 Brazilian states had used the platform; 457 cities used the platform and the number of accesses reached about 23,391.
<i>Contact details</i>	Federal Institute of Science and Technology of the State of Ceara

	<p>Av. Jorge Dumar,1703          Jardim América-CEP:60410-426          Fortaleza - Ceará          Phone: (055) (85) 3401.3010          Email: <a href="mailto:carina@lar.ifce.edu.br">carina@lar.ifce.edu.br</a></p>
<p><i>Funds</i>          Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>All the funding for the development and support of the platform is financed with the budgetary resources of the Federal Institute of Science and Technology of the State of Ceara.</p>
<p><i>Materials</i>          What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>The "fiquenolar" platform is presented through the web portal. The technological and security support is given by the Federal Institute of Science and Technology of the State of Ceara. Some screenshots of the platform are presented below, and we present links that serve as a platform tutorial.</p> 

**Author's name:** Gisele Ferraz Cavalcanti Neves

**Institution:** Ministry of Economy

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Mercosur Social and Labor Declaration 2015

**Countries involved:** Brazil

<p><i>Objective (s)</i></p>	<p>Brazil is a signatory to the Mercosur Sociolaboral Declaration of 2015, which has as one of its objectives the promotion of social dialogue and tripartism aimed at the development of the region.</p>
<p><i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i></p>	<p>The participating countries are: Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. The States Parties recognize, under the terms of the Treaty of Asunción (1991), that integration is a fundamental condition for economic development with social justice, through policies that prioritize employment as the centre of development and quality work.</p>
<p><i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i></p>	<p>One of the methodologies used within the scope of the Mercosur Sociolaboral Commission is the presentation of reports aimed at demonstrating national practices in line with the content of the Mercosur Sociolaboral Declaration of 2015.          Adopt labour rights principles and rules to tackle informality.</p>

<i>Innovation</i>	The possibility for all social actors to be heard in order to reach a consensus on the country's development in the area of labour relations.
<i>Sustainability</i>	As an example, we can mention the rotation of countries regarding the organization of presidencies pro tempore and decision-making always by consensus.
<i>Adaptability</i>	This project can be easily be adapted by other countries not only in Latin America but also in other Global south countries.
<i>Results</i>	As an example, the possibility of understanding the needs of the countries that are members of the Sociolaboral Commission in order to create coping mechanisms.
<i>Contact details</i>	Within each country, there are so-called focal points for a given subject.
<i>Funds</i>	
<i>Materials</i>	

**Author's name:** Rehana Riyawala, Poonam shroff, Jagrati Agarwal - Association

**Institution:** Self Employed Women's Association

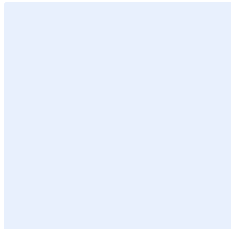
**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:**

**Countries involved:** SAARC and South Asian Countries

<i>Objective (s)</i>	SAARC is one of the largest regions wherein the countries of SAARC differs in terms of demographic features and economic strengths but the livelihood sources of informal sector and situation of women in SAARC countries are more or less same. Informal sector occupies largest pie in all these countries thus there exists a vast scope for knowledge sharing for organising informal sector to fight against poverty and huge opportunity for learning and knowledge sharing among the SAARC countries. SEWA's four decades of experience in organising women from diverse trades, different socio-cultural background, different geographical background has brought in many interest from countries across the world, including SAARC countries to share experiences for economic empowerment of women.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The programme is implemented by SEWA along with the local women in both the countries. SEWA gradually trained the women and facilitated them in setting up their own local district federation. The operations are managed by the local district federation and SEWA continues to provide them with handholding support.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	SEWA's approach of sister-to-sister learning and knowledge sharing bring in sisters from other countries to visit SEWA for three to four weeks for exposure visit and trainings. During these visits, they meet SEWA members and visit economic organization owned by SEWA members to know about their life stories, their struggle and challenges and how they overcome the struggle. The



	<p>women learn as to how collective organizing developed sisterhood, solidarity and strength to overcome their challenges which leads to economic empowerment of women. Further during their visit, they link it with their current situations and prepare plans for taking it in their own areas. These women to women learning, knowledge sharing as an approach leads to empowerment of the women as well as need / demand-based replication of the work, collective strength, economic enterprises under the leadership of the women in the different countries of SAARC.</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>In 2011, the World Bank co-founded the Business, Enterprise and Employment Support (BEES) for Women in South Asia, an informal Network, to promote cross-border learning and collaboration. The objective of this pan-South Asian women's network is to provide a platform for knowledge sharing, learning, collective action, and advocacy on women's economic empowerment. The organizations comprising the BEES Network, are either women-led enterprises or facilitate/foster women's economic empowerment, or a combination of the two. As a formal network, the BEES operate as a regional entity to adopt and apply best practices, strengthen collective marketing, facilitate greater access to markets and trade opportunities and support knowledge transfer.</p> <p>As the only South Asian regional network working exclusively with grassroots producers and entrepreneurs, the BEES members collectively have a wide body of expertise and are uniquely positioned to address challenges within the women's economic empowerment landscape.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The women members from the South Asian countries are organised, trained and provided with continuous support so that they can take up the activities independently. SEWA continues to provide them with hand holding support and facilitate in setting up their own local association/ federation so that they can undertake the activities independently and becomes sustainable in the long run.</p>
<i>Adaptability</i>	<p>SEWA has replicated its experience of working in India to other South Asian countries including Afghanistan, Srilanka, Bhutan, Nepal etc. The local organisations of the women have also been set-up in these countries. The application can be replicated in other countries with proper support in organising and understanding the local conditions. A proper feasibility study, understanding of the local skills, local, and trainings are crucial to the success of the programme in other countries.</p>
<i>Results</i>	<p>The key results include</p> <p>International Round Table Conference on Future of work - The representatives from SAARC sister organizations brainstormed the ideas of multi stakeholders on future of work on various subjects viz Climate Resilient Agriculture, Small Farmers and Future of Work, SEWA Bazaar, Rural, Care and Green Economy and Future of Work, and Technology, Skills and Global Supply chains to make women workers of South Asia resilient to the future challenges.</p> <p>Setting up of Business Enterprise and Employment Support for women in South Asia (Bees) Network wherein SEWA is one of founding organization.</p> <p>Economic rehabilitation of war affected women in Afghanistan and setting up of their local district association</p> <p>Economic rehabilitation of war affected women of Srilanka by building skills through community learning centers and trade facilitation centers.</p> <p>SAARC Business Association of Home-Based Workers (SABAH) in SAARC Countries - SEWA with the local partners replicated the model of SEWA Trade</p>

	<p>Facilitation Centre and established economic organizations SABAH SAARC Business Association of Home-Based Workers with the objective to facilitate livelihood opportunities to all sisters at each stage of the supply chain and develop their own social enterprise thereby generating work and livelihood.</p> <p>Aisa Farmer's forum - Networking with regional farmers organizations across various states of India and countries in the Region.</p>
<i>Contact details</i>	<p>Ms Rehana Riyawala Vice President, SEWA, <a href="mailto:rehanariyawala@sewa.org">rehanariyawala@sewa.org</a></p> <p>Ms. Poonam Shroff Senior Coordinator, SEWA <a href="mailto:poonamshroff@sewa.org">poonamshroff@sewa.org</a></p> <p>Ms. Megha Desai. Senior Coordinator, SEWA <a href="mailto:meghadesai@sewa.org">meghadesai@sewa.org</a></p>
<i>Funds</i>	Regional / International organisations, Government Agencies, multilateral organisations
<i>Materials</i> <i>What training manuals,</i>	<p><a href="http://www.sewamanagernischool.org">http://www.sewamanagernischool.org</a> <a href="http://www.sewa.org">http://www.sewa.org</a></p> 


**Author's name:** K. SHEKAR

**Institution:** Labour Welfare Organisation, Govt. Of India, Ministry Of Labour, Bangalore

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:**

**Countries involved:**

<i>Objective (s)</i>	This institution has taken up digitalization of data of workers involved in Beedi rolling. Since there was no data available for enabling to enrol the workers in welfare schemes this exercise was taken up. It is a continuous process and data of the unorganized beedi workers is being compiled.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	There are 28 dispensaries and 2 hospitals under this organization, and the Medical officers and para medical staff are actively involved in procuring as well as tabulating data pertaining to the poor beedi workers in Karnataka, India. The workers are contacted on a personal basis and their details obtained and forwarded for digitalization.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The methodology adopted was identification of beedi worker and capturing the details including Universal Identity Number and bank details which would then be verified at central level so that the captured data is fool proof.

<i>Innovation</i>	The beedi workers were provided free medical aid and other subsidies such as educational assistance and housing subsidies and during the process based on their identity cards issued by their employer, the data was captured.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The data obtained has been digitalized and is available for sharing with agencies related to administering social security schemes. Therefore, the good practices of digitalization of beedi workers is sustainable and effective.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The practice of digitalization of data pertaining to beedi workers can be extended to other informal sector workers such as construction workers, loaders, street vendors not only in India but in similar countries where the data of informal sector workers is very large but yet to be digitalized.
<i>Results</i>	The result of good practice is that Government of India is able to have digitalized data pertaining to workers of informal sector and compensation by way of direct benefit transfer to their bank accounts can be done in the event of any eventuality.
<i>Contact details</i>	The Labour Welfare Organization head by Director General (Labour Welfare), Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Jaisalmer House, New Delhi-110011 is the implementing agency
<i>Funds</i>	Director General (Labour Welfare), Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Jaisalmer House, New Delhi-110011
<i>Materials</i>	Data sheet capturing the data of beedi workers is enclosed. 

**Author's name:** N.M. SHETTY

**Institution:** Govt. Of India, Ministry Of Labour & Employment, Labour Welfare Organization, Ahmedabad – Gujarat - India

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:**

**Countries involved:**

<i>Objective (s)</i>	To Create a cushion to absorb future emergency shocks so that maximum welfare benefits can be extended to all construction workers. The integrated live register of all construction workers
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Around 7.00 Lakh construction workers have already been registered. The project is intended to cover another 10.00 lakh construction workers. The Gujarat State Labour Department (India), Gujarat State Welfare Board, District Machinery (Panchayat, BDO, Tahsildar, ULB). Adequate publicity/IEC in vernacular language, online/missed call links for registration and renewal through common service centres, State CSC, E-sewakendras, mobile apps, portal, weblinks, Self-Declaration, physical verification by telephone/video calls. The project is confined to State of Gujarat-India.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Under the project, workers physical presence is not required. The process is hassle free through telephonic/online registration. There is provision for online application for migration certificate. States are empowered to issue online migration certificate on registered mobile. The states to upload on National Building and other construction workers portal for interstate portability. There is an incentive of Rs.500/- on new registration and Rs.250/- on renewal for common service centres. The digitalization of data shall facilitate implementation of health insurance scheme, life and disability cover, lifelong pension and subsistence allowance for construction workers.
<i>Innovation</i>	Transit/hostel accommodation in big cities for migrant construction workers on rental basis. Scholarship schemes for children of construction workers, the skill development programmes for construction workers as per NSDC norms. The project is intended to give benefits to all eligible construction workers within the state of Gujarat in terms of universal social security and welfare schemes by optimally utilizing cess fund.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The State of Gujarat has issued necessary work order of pilot project for site-based registration to the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-India, for registering 50,000 construction workers. There is no FEE for registration. The new portal will be based on AADHAAR (Unique Identity Number) for registration to DBT (Direct Beneficiary Transfer). The project shall facilitate transfer of benefits to the construction workers from Gujarat State like Shramik Annapurna Yojna, Educational Assistance, Hostel Facility, Mobile health facilities, maternity benefits, Chief Minister Bhagyalaxmi Bond Scheme, Occupational disease, accidental death, disability, funeral, Covid-19 protection cover, housing subsidy, subsistence allowance, PM Jan Aarogya Scheme etc.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The emergency situation arising out of Covid-19 has created more opportunities to extend the welfare programmes of Gujarat State as well as Govt. of India through digitization of data of construction

	<p>workers by direct benefit transfer scheme. A major portion of the construction workers have been extended financial benefits through DBT during Covid-19 from State Cess fund. The Gujarat State has also extended state welfare schemes through DBT to the construction workers. The process of registration is simple, and it ensures proper delivery of targeted social security schemes. The Gujarat State has effectively utilized the latest technology and tools in the online processes. The Gujarat State has also appointed a Nodal Officer to oversee the implementation and the project is monitored at district level. The progress is also monitored through video conference by the State Labour Department and the position updated in WhatsApp group/s regularly. The Welfare Commissioner, Govt. of India has been appointed as Nodal Officer for effective monitoring</p>
<i>Results</i>	<p>The mission mode project is brainchild of Government of India to register all construction workers and to have a central digitalized data for transferring the benefits through DBT. It worked like a magic during Covid-19 and an amount of Rs.4905 crore (as on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020 in respect of 1.80 crore workers) have been transferred through DBT throughout India out of 3.48 crore workers registered. The project is expected to help the State of Gujarat to transfer the eligible benefits under its various schemes without any hassles to the beneficiaries. The project is expected to cover around 5.00 crore construction workers before this financial year.</p>
<i>Contact details</i>	<p>The Gujarat State Cess Board is headed by Secretary Labour, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-India – 380001</p>
<i>Funds</i>	<p>Gujarat State Cess Board as well as various schemes formulated by the State of Gujarat – India. Approximately around Rs.1900 crores available in the board</p>
<i>Materials</i>	