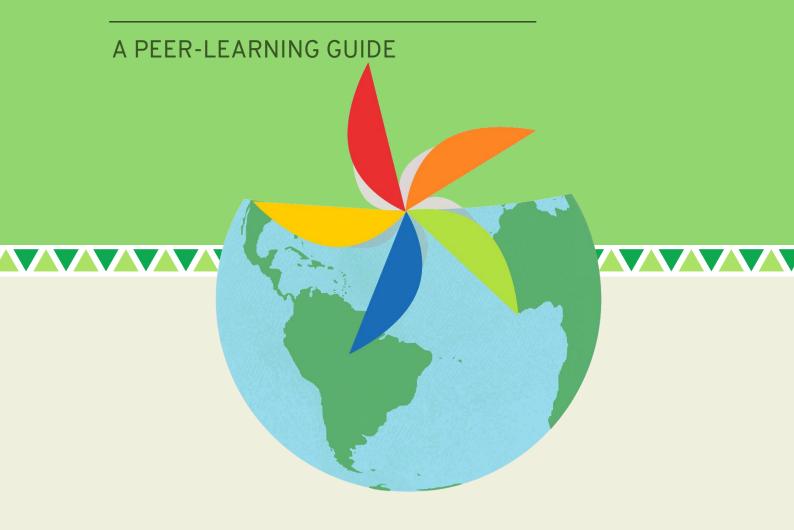


SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION FOR LABOUR MIGRATION



FOREWORD

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The protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own is part of the mandate of the ILO since its foundation in 1919. The ILO has adopted specific international labour standards on migrant workers (C. 97, C. 143, R.86, R.151) to ensure the principles of equal treatment and opportunity are respected. These standards cover areas such as the importance of social dialogue and tripartism in the formulation and implementation of labour migration policies and the drafting of labour migration legislation, the role of the Public Employment Service in the recruitment and placing of migrant workers through bilateral agreements, protection against discrimination and labour exploitation, as well as the need to ensure equal working conditions, family reunification and recognition of certification and skills, need for regularization and the fundamental human and labour rights of migrants in an irregular situation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) can be instrumental in supporting countries of the South to strengthen labour migration policies and guarantee migrant workers' rights. SSTC is a partnership between equals that involves a process of learning or sharing knowledge from effective development initiatives that have been implemented in countries of the Global South, building on similarities in socioeconomic conditions and common challenges related to socioeconomic development. SSTC is especially relevant on the topic of labour migration by contributing to policy-making and building to ILO constituents within the framework of operationalised development cooperation.

This guide presents the main concepts of SSTC, its principles, do's and don'ts, with case studies of selected SSTC projects on labour migration, including a specific section on climate-related labour migration and SSTC between Small Islands and Developing States (SIDS).

Edited by Anita Amorim, Duncan Chando and Luisa Guerra

October 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORE	VORD2
SSTC:	AN INTRODUCTION4
1.	Definitions, mechanisms and principles4
2.	Modalities and Sub-modalities5
3.	Actors involved7
4.	BAPA+408
5.	South-South and Triangular Cooperation step by step8
6.	Do's and Don'ts of South-South and Triangular Cooperation10
SSTC 8	& LABOUR MIGRATION12
1.	SSTC and the Sustainable Development Goals12
2.	South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the ILO14
3.	South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Labour Migration16
4.	Case Studies: SSTC and Labour Migration19
■ Sc	Promoting Development Initiatives for Migrant workers through better Southouth cooperation between Mauritania and Senegal19
■ in	Promoting Decent Work in Refugee and Mixed Migration Contexts: an ILO SSTC itiative between Turkey and Colombia20
•	SSTC for Fair Recruitment of Guatemalan Migrant Workers in Mexico21
5. Isla	Case Studies: Climate Change, Migration and South-South Cooperation: a Small
	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change Project22
	Peer Learning Seminar on a Just Transition and Climate Resilience in Samoa .22
ADDIT	TONAL RESOURCES23

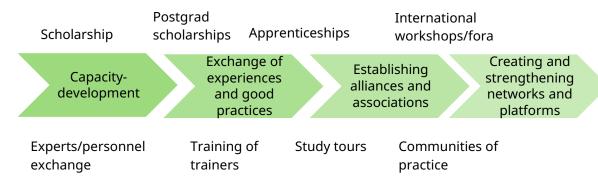
SSTC: AN INTRODUCTION

1. Definitions, mechanisms and principles

Changes in the geopolitical and economic balance of power have brought out the importance of the Global South in the development process and enabled new actors to shape the development agenda. Innovative responses to global challenges are now coming from emerging powers of the South, who are in turn becoming strategic partners for other developing countries. In the spirit of international solidarity, promoting sustainable and decent work for all is central to the ILO's mandate.

South-South Cooperation (SSC) is defined as collaboration between peers, guided by the principles of solidarity and non-conditionality, which aims to implement inclusive and distributive development experiences that are demand-driven and managed by the recipients of the collaboration. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives can be carried out in the form of study visits, development of knowledge-sharing platforms, among others; with the aim of sharing resources and technology or facilitating the transfer of knowledge and experience to develop skills and capacities. This is done between two or more countries of the South and all stakeholders can benefit from the learning process. This cooperation can be implemented at regional, sub-regional and inter-regional levels. With no conditionality, South-South and Triangular Cooperation aims to promote self-sufficiency and strengthen ties among development partners whose characteristics, challenges and areas of opportunity are similar.

Figure 1. Forms and Mechanisms of South-South and Triangular Cooperation



For the ILO, SSTC is based on solidarity among equals and has a multi-stakeholder approach through which everyone learns collectively. The basic principles of South-South and triangular cooperation lead the countries concerned to a higher level of commitment and self-confidence. The fact that cooperation is more aligned with the priorities and needs of development partners is key to ensuring greater sustainability of

projects and programme results. By learning from other countries in the South, countries are more motivated to generate their own solutions, adapt them and replicate them in their own context. In fact, this represents a comparative advantage of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as it facilitates the collection of good practices that can subsequently be adapted and improved for implementation in a different country.

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The Principles of South-South and Triangular Cooperation are:

- Solidarity
- National ownership and leadership
- Mutual benefit
- Non-conditionality
- Complementarity
- Respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs
- Demand-driven

In short, South-South Cooperation is based on the positive effects of proximity, whether cultural, economic, political or social, between the countries that practice it. Similar levels of development, challenges, and experiences make good practices from one country highly adaptable to another in the South. Sharing and adapting evidence-based good practices is a cost-effective means of addressing development challenges.

2. Modalities and Sub-modalities

There are two development cooperation modalities identified under "South-South and Triangular Cooperation", according to BAPA+40 (2019), namely, South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

South-South cooperation (SSC) is a process by which two or more developing countries pursue their individual and/or shared national capacity development objectives through the sharing of knowledge, skills, resources and expertise, and through regional and interregional collective actions, including partnerships between governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, for their individual and/or mutual benefit within and across regions. South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but a complement to, North-South cooperation.

Triangular Cooperation refers to South-South Cooperation supported by a partner "from the North". Triangular Cooperation can often involve both a financial contribution from a partner in the North and technical expertise provided by a partner in the South, in support of another developing country. The idea is to bring together the resources and expertise of the parties in activities that follow the principles of horizontality that govern South-South Cooperation. It must therefore be driven by the developing countries

involved and in accordance with their national priorities. South-South and Triangular Cooperation include the following sub-modalities:

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Sub-modality 1: City to City Cooperation (C2C)

The international community recognizes that cooperation among cities is a sub-modality of South-South Cooperation that enables countries of the South and cities of the South to benefit from experiences developed in similar contexts and therefore better adapted to their realities. Cities and local authorities are essential actors in the SSTC, since they are the ones in direct contact with the needs of the population and the ones who implement the public policies that affect them.

Example: Maputo Road Map

Representatives from the cities of Maputo and other Mozambican municipalities, as well as other authorities from Durban, Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre, met in November 2012, facilitated by the global association United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) with the support of ILO, the Norwegian Ministry of Cooperation, the Cities Alliance and the local government associations of Mozambique and Brazil. Focusing on municipal markets, the workshop resulted in the "Maputo road map", which highlighted the strategic support needed by cities and their partners to develop a project for South-South collaboration among counterparts, and to build local capacity for efficient implementation. Subsequent exchanges on policy and market management included vulnerable actors (informal vendors), NGOs and government technicians. Click here to learn more.

 Sub-modality 2: Cooperation between Small Island Developing States (SIDSto-SIDS)

Small island developing States (SIDS) are recognized as a distinct group of developing countries facing specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. SSTC support for cooperation between LDCs (Least Developed Countries) and SIDS is a unique form of development cooperation.

Example: Pacific Islands Knowledge Sharing Forum on Climate Change (2018)

A knowledge-sharing dialogue on just transition, decent work and climate resilience was held in Samoa in 2018. The event provided a platform for mutual learning among Pacific islands, which are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. An action plan was developed to provide a framework for future collaboration and the establishment of continuous learning. ILO presented this experience at the 2018 Global South-South Development Expo in New York.

Submodality 3: Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation (F2F)

It is cooperation between two or more countries in fragile or post-conflict situations. The idea of Fragile to Fragile (F2F) cooperation is: sharing good practices and experiences among fragile states to promote peaceful societies; fragile states placing common issues and objectives on international agendas and forums; supporting each other through exchange programmes and resource mobilisation from one fragile country to another fragile country.

ILO supports the socio-economic development of fragile states by developing its contribution to the new "fragile to fragile" (F2F) technical cooperation strategy through inter-agency mechanisms and South-South and Triangular Cooperation. In March 2014, ILO signed a memorandum of understanding with the G7+, the voluntary intergovernmental organization that brings together countries facing active conflict or with recent experience of conflict and fragility.

Example: Empowering cross-border traders of the Mano River Union

In 2019, the Mano River Union (MRU) received advice on how to develop a tool conducive to cross-border trade, focusing on women entrepreneurs, and to identify good practices on how to effectively implement the tool, both from a regional and national perspective. The 'Simplified Guide for Women Traders and Small-Scale Cross-Border Service Providers within the East African Community' was adapted to the context of the UTM and the pilot experience in Sierra Leone, based on the findings of the situation analysis and the lessons generated through the study tour.

Sub-modality 4: Regional, Sub-regional, Interregional Cooperation

This is the most common type of cooperation between countries of the South and occurs within the framework of regional (e.g. African Union), sub-regional (e.g. MERCORSUR, Andean Community) and interregional groups or platforms (e.g. Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, BRICS, IBSA). It is typically based on exchanges of good practices, joint projects (e.g. on issues concerning more than one country, in border areas, etc.), collection and harmonisation of labour statistics and others.

3. Actors involved

South-South and Triangular Cooperation takes a multi-stakeholder approach. Under the tripartite structure of the ILO, governments and workers' and employers' organizations are formally part of the implementation process. Because of this tripartite nature, the ILO has a comparative advantage in this regard and in this context the social partners are given a key role in promoting South-South and triangular cooperation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation can also include the strengths of international and regional organizations, bilateral agencies, academic institutions, national institutions and other networks. ILO constituents and partners have shown their support for South-South and triangular cooperation and have followed the principles of solidarity and non-conditionality, thus promoting cooperation among developing countries. This partnership between equals is fundamental to the integration of the Decent Work Agenda.

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The involvement of all of ILO's social partners (Governments, workers' and employers' organizations) is of paramount importance. A South-South and triangular cooperation activity must include them from the earliest stage of the process. Along with strengthening the national response capacity and the coordination mechanism, the commitment of the social partners is crucial to the sustainability of actions and results.

4. BAPA+40

In March 2019, the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation was held in Buenos Aires, with the overall theme "The role of South-South Cooperation and the Implementation of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development: Challenges and Opportunities". The first Conference on South-South Cooperation, at which the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) was adopted, took place 40 years earlier.

BAPA+40 provided a new international framework for SSTC, recommendations for its practice and clarified its concepts and terminologies. BAPA+40 succeeded in bringing together several international frameworks on South-South and Triangular Cooperation such as G77+China, Nairobi 2009, Nairobi 2016. All concepts and definitions in this guide follow BAPA+40. Click here to access the BAPA+40 Outcome Document, including the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

5. South-South and Triangular Cooperation step by step

Needs Matching

- Articulating developmental needs
- ILO's matching mechanisms include bilateral and regional/sub-regional meetings aimed at facilitating information exchanges; the ILO has also published two collections of good practices that can help partners learn about initiatives based on Southern solutions that have proven to be effective in promoting decent work.

Stakeholder consultation

- Governments, employers' and workers' organizations should be included.

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- The ILO's Decent Work Country Programmes should be consulted to establish the basis of the project and define the specific objectives that the knowledge sharing will address.
- A partnership/cooperation agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) can be signed, especially if the activities will be carried out over several months/years.

Project design

- The partners must map out the process to be followed to achieve the objectives of the knowledge transfer/sharing. That is, select the participants; establish the inputs, outputs and expected results; select the instruments and activities; define the teams, roles and responsibilities.
- Linking the project design to the results of the Decent Work Country Programme is of paramount importance.

Implementation

- The partners will be acting primarily as facilitators of the learning process.
- When an unexpected situation arises such as the possibility of exchanging knowledge in an area that had not been previously identified, all partners must have a clear understanding of the needs in order to adapt the activities.
- Implementation is the process of running the project and must be documented in detail

Monitoring & Evaluation

- All stakeholders should be consulted at all stages of the evaluation and kept informed throughout the process.
- To be useful, the evaluation should respond to the needs and interests of stakeholders and provide information to facilitate decision-making throughout the implementation process.

Knowledge and Information Management

- It is very important to demonstrate how the objectives were achieved, how the project has contributed to the development objective and why this activity is a good practice for South-South and triangular cooperation.
- Knowledge dissemination plays a key role in fostering South-South cooperation and international networks.

6. Do's and Don'ts of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

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Do's	Don'ts
Needs-mat	tching

- Collecting adequate information that would help to understand thoroughly the issues of each partners, and the resources they are bringing to the cooperation.
- If the needs match, compatibility between partners should be examined from different perspectives, including culture, language, religion, gender and race.
- Avoid over-looking culturally sensitive contexts.

Stakeholder consultations

- All partners, including tripartite partners should be involved since the beginning of the design process.
- Consultations should be aligned with development partners' priorities and needs (demand-driven) i.e. South-South and triangular cooperation and its agenda must be driven by the needs of the countries of the Global South.
- Ensuring a gender balance in stakeholder consultations is key to the SSTC project' efforts of achieving gender equality
- Avoid calling development partners as "donors": For South-South and triangular cooperation, stakeholders are development partners, neither "donors" nor "recipients".

Project design

- All partners have a voice, ensuring participatory processes, while following ILO rules.
- If it is a Triangular Cooperation, partners from the North and South need to be equally included.
- Structure Knowledge management based on peer learning.
- Avoid designing projects without consultations with the constituents and other stakeholders of the South-South and triangular cooperation.

• Allow for revisions in the design process and adjustments based on evaluations.

- Indicators for evaluation of the quality of SSTC results must reflect SSTC principles as defined in internationally agreed frameworks.
- The design process should be flexible and adaptive to the local contexts and changes that might occur.
- Project design must include a structured Knowledge management system that would allow the revision and replication of SSTC results in the future.

SSTC & LABOUR MIGRATION

1. SSTC and the Sustainable Development Goals

After many years of intense negotiations and dialogue, which brought together not only government and civil society actors, but also millions of ordinary people from around the world, United Nations Member States agreed on what the United Nations Secretary-General described as "the most inclusive development agenda the world has ever seen". The Agenda 2030 encompasses the three dimensions of sustainability: economic, social and environmental. It consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that build on progress made through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This agenda was formally adopted by world leaders meeting at a special UN summit in September 2015 in New York.

The Agenda 2030 for sustainable development puts people and the planet at its centre and provides the international community with the impetus it needs to work together to address the enormous challenges facing humanity, including those related to the world of work. It is estimated that more than 600 million new jobs will have to be created by 2030, just to keep pace with the growth of the world's working-age population. This represents about 40 million jobs per year. We also need to improve conditions for the 780 million men and women who work but do not earn enough to lift themselves and their families above the \$2 a day poverty line. The importance of decent work in achieving sustainable development is highlighted in Goal 8, which aims to "promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all". This global goal, reinforced by the mention of other aspects of decent work, such as social protection and skills development, included in other proposed goals, is an indispensable response to the concerns of many Governments and the demands of populations in all regions.

The Nairobi outcome document (2009), subsequently adopted by the General Assembly (Resolution 64/222) at the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, recognizes the importance and specificities of South-South Cooperation, reaffirming it as "an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their national well-being, national and collective self-reliance and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals". SSTC constitutes a complementary path to traditional North-South development cooperation and incorporates the idea that, through a spirit of solidarity, equality and non-conditionality, developing countries can offer sustainable solutions to their own problems at lower costs and with better results. Practices related to triangular

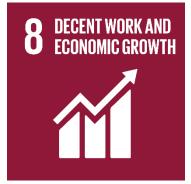
cooperation include the cooperation of one country in the "North" and two or more countries in the "South". Northern aid can take the form of financial participation or provision of technical expertise. Triangular cooperation involves support for "South-South cooperation", and therefore must be "driven" by the developing countries involved and in line with their national priorities. Agenda 2030 reaffirms the role of South-South cooperation (Goal 17). Based on the principles of solidarity and nonconditionality, South-South and triangular cooperation is seen as an approach that is compatible with promoting the Decent Work Agenda in terms of sharing knowledge, experiences and best practices and supporting capacity-building for development, technology transfer, resource mobilization and the formation of international social innovation chains and networks. Over the past 15 years, the ILO has participated in initiatives that have demonstrated the complementarity between the SSTC and the Decent Work Agenda.

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The importance of the southern hemisphere in development processes is clear. New actors are shaping the development agenda and increasingly innovative responses to global challenges are coming from emerging countries, which are establishing strategic alliances with other countries of the South. There is therefore a considerable need for practical clarification regarding the definition of South-South and triangular cooperation, its fundamental principles, the

differences between South-South and triangular cooperation, the process to be followed to carry out projects in a South-South and triangular framework, and the actors to be involved. Furthermore, SSCT is explicitly mentioned in the targets of Goal 17 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development") as an important tool for implementing Agenda 2030.



The main Sustainable Development Goal (SDA) related to employment creation and decent work is Goal 8: "Promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all". This overarching goal - reinforced by specific targets related to the provision of social protection, the elimination of forced labour and child labour, productivity growth, youth employment, SMEs and skills development - is an

indispensable response to the economic and social needs of people and governments around the world. However, job creation and decent work are not only objectives, but are also important drivers of sustainable development. Therefore, the work and mission of ILO is crucial to the advancement of Agenda 2030 as a whole.

It is very important to disseminate the understanding of South-South and triangular cooperation globally by focusing on the actors involved and informing them so that they can make it happen. This is another crucial step towards achieving the ODS by 2030. The ODS represent a major challenge for the international community. However, development networks have effective tools to ensure success in achieving the goals. Now more than ever, the South needs to accelerate cooperative efforts to build capacity, increase resilience and mitigate risks.

2. South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the ILO

South-South and Triangular Cooperation enables the ILO to leverage its particular advantage, i.e. the experience and knowledge of its tripartite constituents, as an effective means of capacity development, knowledge sharing, experience and best practices, and interregional cooperation, as well as a means of resource mobilization. In this regard, thanks to its tripartite nature and its social partners, the ILO can play a key role in promoting SSTC and its multi-stakeholder approach, as well as provide a useful platform for consensus building and cooperation among developing country actors. Governments, employers and workers of ILO member States constitute the largest network of expertise on the world of work: knowledge that is fundamental to the implementation of its Decent Work Agenda.

SSTC fits well with the ILO's approach. This is why the ILO places special emphasis on South-South and Triangular Cooperation as a means of achieving the organization's objectives: to promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work; to create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent income and employment; to enhance the scope and effectiveness of social protection for all; and to strengthen tripartism and social dialogue. The ILO is therefore well aware of the opportunities that this approach offers to development cooperation in the implementation of social justice and the Decent Work Agenda, and of the central position of the SSTC in the achievement of the ILO's mandate and mission.

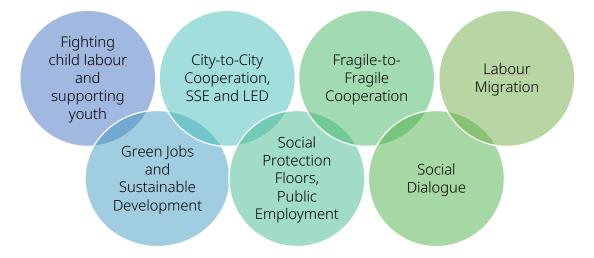
The ILO's Partnerships and External Programme Support Department (PARDEV), through the Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit (ESPU) has been involved in projects with South-South and triangular cooperation components to address issues such as child labour, social security, employment-intensive investment, as well as issues related to the development of constituents' capacities. To know more about the ILO's SSTC projects for 2020-2021, click here.

The ILO acts as a mediator, knowledge broker, alliance builder and analyst of a given country's South-South and triangular cooperation in the context of the Decent Work Agenda. This commitment is implemented through the facilitation of activities to enhance social dialogue; research, identification and dissemination of good practices;

development of web platforms that encourage online knowledge-sharing interactions to keep South-South and triangular cooperation actors up to date; mediation of partnership-building processes; and facilitation of knowledge-sharing forums and peer-learning activities, among others.

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Figure 2. Key SSTC areas in the ILO



Role of the ILO:

- Systematization and dissemination of good practices
- Facilitating the exchange of initiatives
- Coordination between partners (including tripartite constituents)
- Promote networks and knowledge-sharing platforms
- Provide technical support
- Support in visibility of results
- Support for development and capacity building

The ILO continuously identifies and brings together parties acting as a promoter of dialogue to help partners reach consensus on South-South and triangular cooperation activities. The Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit (ESPU) works actively to maintain contact with South-South and triangular cooperation partners by organizing meetings with tripartite constituents during the International Labour Conference, the ILO Governing Body and other major events. These moments represent an opportunity to initiate discussions for possible agreements and for the creation of networks to promote South-South and triangular cooperation.

The ILO also acts as a knowledge broker and identifies strategic initiatives in the world of work, where South-South and triangular cooperation activities can have an important impact. A very important way to disseminate this information is through different publications of good practices and by organizing knowledge-sharing forums, such as face-to-face and virtual forums open to tripartite partners to share their knowledge and

experiences on the links between South-South and triangular cooperation and specific labour issues.

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South-South Meeting Point



The South-South Meeting Point is the online platform of the ILO to share theoretical and practical information on South-South and Triangular and discuss different topics on the world of work with employers' and workers' representatives, governments, academia, civil society and others from the Global South. Click here to access:



3. South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Labour Migration

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has established the promotion of decent working conditions for migrant workers as one of its global priorities, given that the quest for better employment and income opportunities is one of the main factors driving migration. The ILO estimates that, in 2017, migrant workers accounted for 164 million of the world's approximately 258 million migrants. Almost half of all migrants are women, many of whom are also in search of better jobs.

Indeed, the ILO has been concerned with labour migration since it was founded in 1919, and its mandate includes the "protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own". In this context, the ILO created two Conventions:

- Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) 1949 (No. 97)
- Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)

And two Recommendations:

- Migration for Employment Recommendation (Revised), 1949 (No. 86)
- Migrant Workers Recommendation, 1975 (No. 151)

These set out principles of equality of treatment and opportunities between migrant and national workers.

These international labour standards deal directly with issues such as the following:

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- Social dialogue and tripartism as instruments for defining labour migration policy;
 the regulation of recruitment, transport and placement of migrant workers under bilateral agreements on labour migration; their working and payment conditions;
- The reunification of families and recognition of occupational qualifications, certificates and diplomas;
- The right to make the free choice of employment following two years' residence in a country
- The role of public employment services in the recruitment and placement of migrant workers
- The protection of migrant workers against discrimination and exploitation while they are employed in a country other than their own; the fundamental rights of migrant workers in an irregular situation and the issue of regularization
- Trade union rights and rights deriving from social security and other benefits
- Prevention of migration in abusive conditions and other minimum protection measures.

Recently, migration for labour purposes has become a central theme on the ILO agenda once more, both at global and regional levels. The International Labour Conference dedicated an important debate to various aspects of labour migration in 2004. This resulted in the adoption of the Conclusions and Resolution concerning a fair deal for migrant workers in a global economy and the ILO Plan of Action for Migrant Workers, agreed by a consensus of representatives of the 176 tripartite delegations involved. The backbone of this Plan of Action was the Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration adopted in 2006. In the follow-up to this work, a Tripartite Technical Meeting on Labour Migration was held in November 2013. In June 2014, the ILO Director-General presented the report Fair migration: Setting an ILO agenda before the International Labour Conference, which suggested establishing eight specific ILO lines of action in this sphere:

- Promoting decent work in countries of origin, including the contribution of migrants;
- Formulating orderly and fair migration schemes in regional integration processes;
- Promoting bilateral agreements for well-regulated and fair migration between member States;
- Instituting fair recruitment processes;
- Countering unacceptable situations;
- Realizing the rights-based approach;
- Contributing to a strengthened multilateral rights-based agenda on migration;
- Tripartism, knowledge and capacity building as cross-cutting issues.

The ILO promotes fair and effective labour migration policies. It aims to strengthen governance in labour migration in order to guarantee conditions of decent work for

migrant workers, respond to the needs of the labour market, and promote inclusive economic growth and development. The ILO's global strategy in this sphere consists in increasing the capacity of its constituents to participate in the creation of policies founded on empirical data and aimed at promoting fair and rights-based labour migration for all workers. The ILO also works to improve labour migration governance in conditions of equality, within the framework of regional integration processes and along the main migration corridors, based on social dialogue and collaboration between the ranges of partners.

There has been significant work in recent decades to consolidate and expand a system of South–South migration corridors with an estimated minimum 50 percent participation on the part of migrant workers overall. This principally involves cross-border or interregional migration, in which borders and geographic proximity favor the coupling of labour markets between sending and receiving countries. In fact, South–South migration is distributed over a large number of interregional corridors that differ in terms of geography, the interdependence of their labour markets, and their migration mechanisms.

The growing pace of economic globalization has created more migrant workers than ever before. Unemployment and increasing poverty have prompted many workers in developing countries to seek work elsewhere, while developed countries have increased their demand for labour, especially unskilled labour. As a result, millions of workers and their families travel to countries other than their own to find work. At present there are approximately 232 million migrants around the world, representing 3.1 per cent of the global population. Women make up almost half of migrants. It is estimated that one in eight migrants are between the age of 15 and 24. Migrant workers contribute to the economies of their host countries, and the remittances they send home help to boost the economies of their countries of origin. Yet at the same time migrant workers often enjoy little social protection, face inequalities in the labour market and are vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking. Skilled migrant workers are less vulnerable to exploitation, but their departure has deprived some developing countries of valuable labour needed for their own economies. ILO standards on migration provide tools for both countries of origin and destination to manage migration flows and ensure adequate protection for this vulnerable category of workers.

The human desire to seek decent employment and livelihoods is at the core of the migration-development nexus. As more people cross borders to work in the coming years, fair and effective migration policies that protect the rights of migrant workers and reduce the costs of labour migration will be essential for achieving economic growth and enhancing development outcomes for migrant workers and their families, and for countries of origin and destination. The ILO works with governments, employers' and workers' organizations to improve labour migration policies that can achieve more

equitable development with a focus on the needs of working men and women who generate the benefits towards development and who support their families and communities in countries of origin and destination. In today's globalized world, labour migration is a rising policy priority. Economic hardship and geopolitical crises leading to the lack of decent work are resulting in growing and diverse migratory movements. In many economies, including emerging economies, ageing populations and declining labour forces are also contributing to the growing mobility of workers. Women are joining migration flows in growing numbers as independent workers, with important consequences for gender equality in countries of origin and destination alike. Migration flows have changed over the past few decades, growing significantly in some corridors and between countries of the South. The governance challenges have increased in complexity. There is a need to understand these dynamic migrant flows and their implications for labour markets, particularly in migrant-dominated sectors. New thinking and new approaches to the governance of labour migration are needed: a fair sharing of the prosperity migrant workers help to create, and policies that respond equitably to the interests of countries of origin and destination, as well as to migrant workers, employers and national workers.

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South-South and Triangular Cooperation is fundamental for developing labour migration policies that bring together migrant workers, sending and receiving countries to guarantee migrant workers' rights and access to decent work, especially (but not only) in relation to growing South-South migration flows. In the next section, examples of South-South exchanges with this objective are presented and discussed.

- 4. Case Studies: SSTC and Labour Migration
- Promoting Development Initiatives for Migrant workers through better
 South- South cooperation between Mauritania and Senegal

The ILO Project "Promoting Development Initiatives for Migrant workers through better South- South cooperation between Mauritania and Senegal" was implemented in 2013 with the objective of promoting the recognition of migrant workers' rights through greater cooperation between unions and organizations of migrant workers in Senegal and Mauritania, and strengthen their ability to provide specialized support services to its members. Activities included:

- Two networks of trainers were created: Interunion and Diaspora network for Migrants and Youth support (Ridam Senegal), and the National Organizations network for Migrants and Youth support (RONDAM Mauritania).
- Migrants in Mauritania and Senegal were trained on employability;

A regional workshop on dissemination of financial education tools was conducted. 10 women and 19 men from various Senegalese, Mauritanian and Moroccan institutions exchanged experiences on financial education programmes, the processes of adaptation and introduction within each context.

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The workshop participants were chosen based on their involvement in the issue and their ability to deliver training sessions for the final beneficiaries. For this purpose, they have been provided with both the knowledge and the necessary tools. This guarantees the sustainability and the possibility of replication as the trainers are prepared and count with a number of previously developed tools to transfer the knowledge. Horizontal exchanges were a key element for the success of the project, as the trainers were able to share their experiences and the different challenges they faced during the introduction and adaptation of the financial education programmes.

 Promoting Decent Work in Refugee and Mixed Migration Contexts: an ILO SSTC initiative between Turkey and Colombia

This project, currently being implemented (2020-2021), is aimed at giving ILO tripartite partners (governments, workers' and employers' organizations) from Turkey and Colombia a platform to exchange knowledge and experiences on how to promote access to decent work for refugees and migrants in countries affected by large-scale displacement. This country-to-country interregional SSTC project builds on the similarities in context between the two countries: Turkey is home to 4 million refugees, out of which 3.6 million from Syria, which makes it the largest host country of registered refugees in the world, while Colombia is currently hosting 1.6 million Venezuelans, the largest number in Latin America.

A joint questionnaire has been developed to better understand the needs and expectations of constituents in both countries, ensuring participants are in the drivers' seat and that their inputs shape the methodology and content of the knowledge-sharing workshops that will take place. Based on a participatory approach, workshops have the objective to build networks, promote peer learning and exchange expertise, good practices, and innovative approaches. As a result, participants will learn from each other on:

- Strategies to strengthen fair and inclusive labour market governance that promotes access to decent work for refugees, migrants and host communities;
- Effective employment policies to strengthen skills development, recognition of prior learning and entrepreneurship, with attention to the promotion of social cohesion and conflict prevention through social dialogue;
- Strategies to extend social protection coverage to refugees and migrants.

SSTC for Fair Recruitment of Guatemalan Migrant Workers in Mexico

Large number of Guatemalan workers, particularly young men with low educational attainment levels migrate to Mexico for labour. Statistical data show that the labour migration from Guatemala to Mexico has increased persistently throughout the years, particularly towards the agricultural sector, domestic services, hospitality sector and commerce. A large number of workers are irregular migrants, without documentation, leading to scarce information on recruitment processes, labour contracts, and intermediate employment agencies (be they enterprises or individuals). Under the framework of Fair Recruitment, in 2015, the ILO offered technical support and intermediated SSTC exchanges between Guatemala and Mexico aiming at:

- Establishing information exchanges on labour migration, leading to better qualitative and quantitative data on temporary migrant workers to support the design of Active Labour Market Policies;
- Creating a labour observatory that tracks labour conditions faced by migrant workers, also building capacity for monitoring labour migration fluxes between Mexico and Guatemala;
- Design Active Labour Market Policies to establish legal mechanisms that are safe and fair targeting migrant workers from both countries;
- Collaborating to support full respect to the rights of workers from both countries and their access to decent work.

Activities included the creation of intergovernmental working groups, binational workshops, implementation of a joint program for temporary migrant workers, building a binational standard for registration for recruitment agencies and awareness-raising campaigns for providing migrant workers with information on their rights.

5. Case Studies: Climate Change, Migration and South-South Cooperation: a Small Islands Perspective

Climate Change has become one of the most pressing global development issues. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are particularly vulnerable to climate hazards, with low-lying coastal populations facing major short, medium, and long-term threats to their livelihoods, such as massive cyclones and other disasters, increasingly unpredictable weather patterns and sea-level rise. It is now widely acknowledged that such pressures are increasingly drivers of internal and international migration and displacement, including between SIDS. This creates new challenges for sending and receiving countries, requiring strong partnerships for development cooperation to build sustainable and resilient communities and support those facing forced climate migration. In this context, the framework of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, based on solidarity and a horizontal approach between equals, can be instrumental to

provide the support and cooperation effort needed to deal with the consequences of climate change. SIDS-to-SIDS Cooperation, as a sub-modality of SSTC, is a key mechanism for SIDS to come together to develop their own solutions and coordinate collective actions.

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Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change Project

The Caribbean region made of a diverse collection of small island nations, are particularly susceptible to climate change and its effects, predominantly those resulting from sea level rise. In a 2002 report on the regional synthesis of the vulnerability and adaptation component of Caribbean National Communications by The Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change Project, ten Caribbean countries outlined their climate change concerns. Among these concerns were the increase in number and intensity of tropical storms, increase in droughts, negative impact on water resources, agriculture, and health, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, just to name a few. A major concern common to the majority of the Caribbean is the effect climate change has had and possibly will have on the tourism industry. For many of the countries of the Caribbean, tourism is the number one industry and if these effects continue to plague these island nations, their economies will suffer.

Peer Learning Seminar on a Just Transition and Climate Resilience in Samoa

In September 2018, ILO Regional Learning Workshop for Climate Change and Decent Work held in Apia, Suva focused on topics including Climate Change and Decent Work, SSTC Partnership development, and Climate Change Impact in the Pacific. The initiative aims at strengthening the capacity of eleven ILO member states in the Pacific on resilience to climate change and disasters by providing tools for disaster preparedness, identifying business opportunities in local public works to prevent disasters, and promoting entrepreneurship on areas related to climate resilience. Good practices and lessons within Samoa and beyond in the Pacific countries were disseminated through peer learning and later show-cased in the Global South-South Development Expo 2018.

The initiative followed SSTC modalities on "Region cooperation and peer-to-peer learning in support of the SDGs" and contributed to advancing the Decent Work Agenda and strengthening the network of disaster resilient cities, through SSTC and City-to-City cooperation. Other noteworthy SSTC initiative in this cross-cutting driver of environmental sustainability includes support to the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), bringing together the ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNITAR, and UNEP in SSTC initiatives.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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South-South and Triangular Cooperation: The way forward. The paper reviews the evolution of the concept of South-South and triangular cooperation within the framework of the United Nations and ILO systems and proposes an ILO strategy to promote SSTC. Click here to access (available in English, Arabic, Spanish and French).

How-to-Guide on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Decent Work. This guide explains in a practical way the definitions, the fundamental principles, the process to be followed to implement projects in the framework of such a cooperation and the actors involved. <u>Click here to access</u> (available in English, Spanish and French).

Academy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation: a Decent Work Overview. The document provides an overview of the modules presented at the Academy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation held in Turin from 11 to 15 July 2016. Click here to access (available in English, Arabic, Chinese, Russian, French, Spanish and Portuguese).

ILO South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Decent Work: Recent Developments and Future Steps. The document reports on the implementation of the ILO Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (adopted in 2012) and proposes future actions. Click here to access (available in English, French and Spanish).

How-to-Guide to South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Decent Work. This revised version of the 2014 guide integrates recent developments in new SSTC initiatives at the ILO, as well as other international frameworks on SSTC, in particular BAPA+40 (2019). Click here to access (available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese).

Compilation of Decent Work Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation: on the Road to BAPA+40 and Beyond. This compilation of good practices presents exemplary cases of South-South and triangular cooperation for Decent Work. Click here to access

For more resources, access the South-South Meeting Point Library <u>here</u>.