



South-South and Triangular Cooperation can promote decent work for all as well as become a strategic mechanism to promote learning and cooperation to mutually benefit the 2030 Agenda.

This module explores the main concepts, principles, and definitions related to South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Concepts, Principles, and Definitions

Lesson 1 of 1

Concepts, Principles, and Definitions

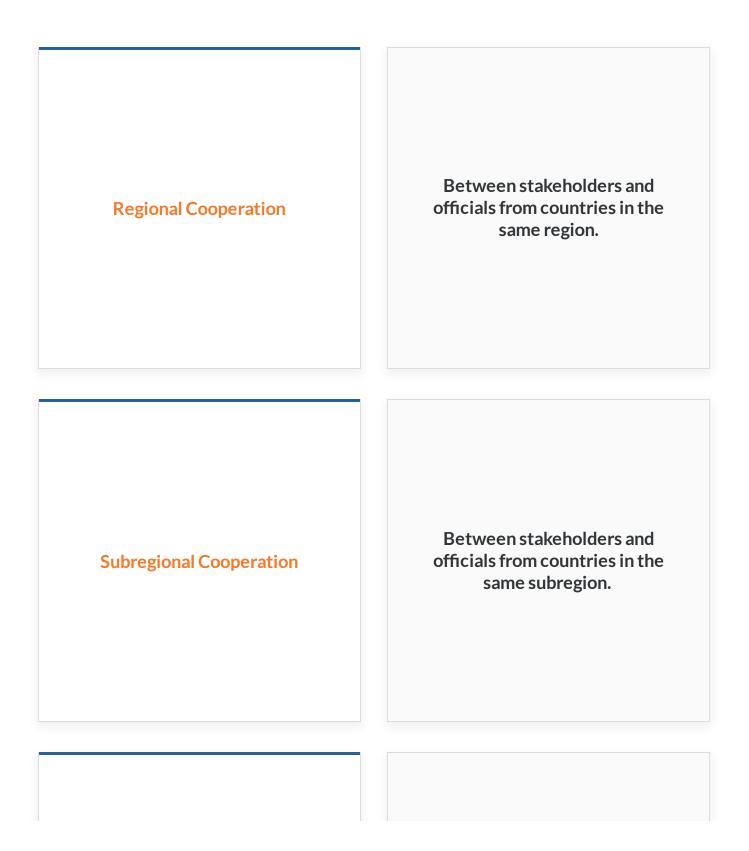
Delphine Dall'Agata



The ILO is committed to promoting **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**, recognizing it as a key way to promote decent work for all as well as a strategic mechanism to promote learning and cooperation mutually beneficial to the 2030 Agenda. The basic **modalities** are:

South-South Cooperation (SSC): Peer-topeer collaboration motivated by the principles of solidarity and nonconditionality. This is done between stakeholders from two or more countries in the South, in which all those involved benefit from the process. **Triangular Cooperation (TC):** South–South Cooperation supported by one or two partners from "the North." It must include at least two countries from the South as the protagonists and the principles of solidarity and non–conditionality must be maintained.

Both South–South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation have the following **submodalities**:



Interregional Cooperation

Between stakeholders and officials from countries in different world regions.

City-to-City Cooperation

Between stakeholders and officials from cities in different countries in the South.

Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation

Between stakeholders and officials from countries in fragile or post-conflict situations, as a group of countries with specific needs for peace promotion and resource mobilization.



This is a particular group of developing countries that face specific social, economic, and environmental weaknesses.



South-South and Triangular Cooperation can take the shape of study visits, technical training, knowledge-sharing platform development, network creations, among others.

The **principles** of South-South and Triangular Cooperation are:



South-South and Triangular Cooperation is based on solidarity among equals and the positive effects of the **similarity of contexts** between stakeholders involved, whether geographical, cultural, economic, political, or social. **Similar challenges and experiences make the good practices of one country highly adaptable to another country in the South.**



Similar contexts tend to present similar problems and proven solutions tend to be adaptable and replicable across countries in the South.

Dig deeper – The concepts, principles, and definitions presented in this lesson are derived from the ILO and UN constituent guidance and are formal elements often present across the board in the organziations' activities. The main frameworks for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the ILO and the UN are as follows:

PDF

Buenos Aires Outcome Document of theSsecond High-Level UN Conference on SSC.pdf 247.5 KB

Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-Level UN Conference on

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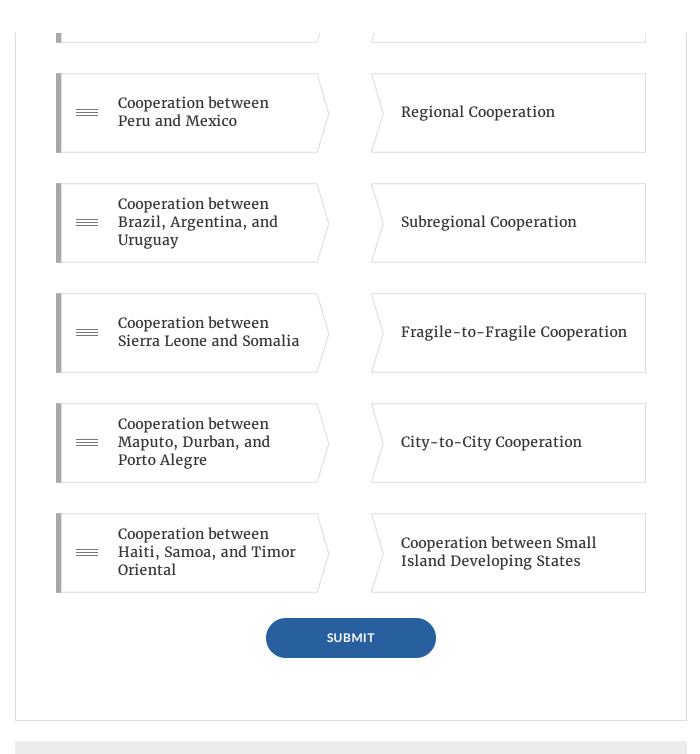
Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978).pdf 6.8 MB

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Check your knowledge – Drag to sort the examples of cooperation by submodality:

Cooperation between Costa Rica and Malaysia

Interregional Cooperation



Congrats! This module is complete. Explore the other SSTC mini-lessons.