

FINANCING DECENT WORK

SSTC GOOD PRACTICES

Volume 2

ITC –TURIN & ILO - PARDEV

Author's name: Hasibullah Salih

Institution: Afghanistan Chamber of commerce and investment (ACCI)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: CASA-1000, Project

Countries involved: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan.

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The project's objective is to create the conditions for sustainable electricity trade between the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, and the South Asian countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The Central Asia-South Asia power project, commonly known by the acronym CASA-1000, is a \$1.16 billion project currently under construction to allow for the export of surplus hydroelectricity from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to Afghanistan and finally to Pakistan.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The CASA-1000 project is the first step towards creating the Central Asia-South Asia Regional Electricity Market (CASAREM), leveraging Central Asia's significant energy resources to help alleviate South Asia's energy shortages on a mutually beneficial basis.
<i>Innovation</i>	By enabling regional electricity trade and paving the way for other trade/transit infrastructure investments in the region, CASA-1000 will help alleviate poverty in some of the poorest parts of the world while also enhancing energy security and regional stability. This is the first step towards creating the Regional Electricity Market, which will leverage Central Asia's significant energy resources to help alleviate South Asia's energy shortages mutually.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The issue of electricity is long-term and will always be a matter of sustainability. The electricity acquired by Casa 1000 will also extend over the long-term.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The project involved are grown in many countries and this can make it easier for the CASA 1000 to be extended to other countries if the extension could be the way to go.
<i>Results</i>	A new high-voltage electricity transmission system connecting four countries in Central and South Asia was established.
<i>Contact details</i>	Lora Kudaibergenova Project Management Specialist, USAID/Central Asia Email: lkudaibergenova@usaid.gov
<i>Funds</i>	The World Bank is financing this project with the Islamic Development Bank, USAID, European Bank.
<i>Materials</i>	Click or tap here to enter text

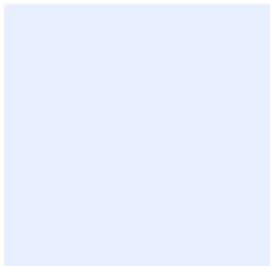
Author's name: MOTHEO GOABAONE MAJE

Institution: BUSINESS BOTSWANA

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: EU-funded REIS Programme supports the SADC EPA and regional integration

Countries involved: European Union & SADC EPA Countries – Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and South Africa

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Southern African Development Community (SADC) has put Investment high on the agenda. Attracting investment has been placed at the heart of the SADC development integration agenda. The SADC member states recognize that this is central to the broader SADC 2 plans for regional integration: economic diversification, development of infrastructure, and new labour skills, all leading to more significant, more active participation in regional and global markets and economic growth. A special support mechanism was launched in response to the above: the Regional Economic Support Programme (REIS), a four-year programme (2013-2017) managed by the SADC Secretariat and funded by the EU. It supports areas of interest to SADC regional integration, Payments, Tax, and Technical Barriers to Trade, Sanitary & Phytosanitary measures, and Trade in Services.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The key leading players were the European Union and SADC EPA Countries – Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, and South Africa. The Trade, Industry, Finance, and Investment (TIFI) under SADC Secretariat implement it. Interaction: The programme was managed and implemented by the SADC secretariat. SADC secretariat Headoffice is located in Botswana. The SADC secretariat liaised and coordinated directly with government departments in the SADC EPA countries. The coordination involved convening negotiation meetings, workshops, and high-level consultative meetings, e.g., with ministers and senior government officers from each country.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The methodology used was facilitating the Member States' participation at the Trade Negotiation Forum (TNF-Services) meetings. Target groups for the support are Technical Officials, the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO), representatives from the private sector, and TIFI officials.
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>-REIS Programme achievements are the successful roll-out of the SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS). As a result, the participating members will have robust and harmonized national payment systems that ensure greater cross-border transaction security.</p> <p>-10 SADC Member States have agreed and committed themselves to the Peer Learning programme for information sharing and capacity building on common areas of improvement for Investment Promotion Agency (IPAs).</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The introduction of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bilateral Negotiations 2) Trade Negotiation Forum (TNF-Services) meetings. 3) 20 Target groups for the support are Technical Officials, 4) Committee of Senior Officials (CSO), 5) Representatives from the private sector and TIFI officials.


	Through the above set up, the practice will last over time, as they are required to meet regularly.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Conditions to be met: 1) Be a member of the SADC EPA group. 2) Members must ensure that their commitment to the peer Learning programme is implemented.
<i>Results</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REIS Programme achievements so far is the successful roll-out of the SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS). - The conclusion of the negotiations of the EU-SADC-EPA Agreement on Goods. The signing of the Agreement ensured that there will be no interruption of trade and market access for SADC exports to the EU market until the agreement enters into force (July 2015).
<i>Contact details</i>	Email: registry@sadc.int SADC Website: https://www.sadc.int/sadc-secretariat/directorates/office-deputy-executive-secretary-regional-integration/trade-industry-finance-investment/regional-economic-integration-support-programme-reis/
<i>Funds</i>	European Union was funding the programme 100% - € €19.6 million.
<i>Materials</i>	<p>Website Includes images and information https://www.sadc.int/files/1914/1457/5060/REIS_progress_update.pdf</p> 

Author's name: Goitsemodimo Mosaninda

Institution: Business Botswana

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Supporting Botswana to diversify its Future Industries

Countries involved: Germany and Botswana

<i>Objective (s)</i>	For Botswana to have an internationally competitive labour market and regional centre for vocational training. 'Trained in Botswana' has to become an internationally recognised seal of quality for vocational education standards. This addresses the issue of skill mismatch.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Institutions: GIZ and Botswana Implementation agencies: Republic of Botswana and German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) -Development Partners: GIZ - GIZ send technical advisors to come and assist - Botswana and Germany
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Multi-level approach, the cooperation between the two countries focuses on core issues towards expanding the scope for Botswana's advanced developing economy, such as availability of skilled labour. Improved vocational training for many young people shall set a cornerstone for an internationally qualified and competitive labour force. Enhanced employment and self-employment perspectives further multiply possibilities for industrial diversification and alleviation of poverty. Furthermore, GIZ supports a practically oriented technical and vocational education system drawn from the successful German vocational training model.
<i>Innovation</i>	The support concentrated on among others, mechatronics, technology
<i>Sustainability</i>	There were nine technical advisors from GIZ working on this project. With the possible extension of the partnership to the private sector, thus the number of technical advisors could grow to twenty over the next five years to ensure the project's sustainability.
<i>Adaptability</i>	From the project, it not clear as to how the extended more widely.
<i>Results</i>	GIZ supported a practically oriented Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) reform to turn about 20,000 school graduates' challenges into economic growth factors and sustainable individual development opportunities.
<i>Contact details</i>	Jochen Quinten jochen.quinten@giz.de
<i>Funds</i>	EUR 4.2 Million from Germany and Botswana being a co-financer.
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: Goitsemodimo Mosaninda

Institution: Business Botswana

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: *Regional Economic Integration Support Programme (REIS)*

Countries involved: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini, South Africa, Mozambique and European Union

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Through various interventions in selected areas of regional economic integration, including investment, support SADC's economic growth and poverty reduction; cross-border payments; fiscal coordination; technical barriers to trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS); Trade in services and the EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Institutions: SADC (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini, South Africa, Mozambique) and European Union Implementation agencies: SADC Secretariat and Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI) Directorate -Development Partners: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini, South Africa, Mozambique - The SADC Secretariat conducted high level consultative meeting between the involved country - Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini, South Africa, Mozambique
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	There are a series of bilateral negotiations on a one-to-one basis, main purpose of this negotiations is to discuss requests made by the parties and offers that have been submitted to all SADC member states. In order to ensure the right audience target groups were used. Target groups for the support are Technical Officials, Committee of Senior Officials (CSO), representatives from the private sector and TIFI officials.
<i>Innovation</i>	The Regional Economic Integration Support Programme (REIS) promotes the fourth industrial revolution, which most SADC countries are lagging behind in. It facilitates the development of different technological platforms, among others, the integrated regional electronic settlement system; such systems will ease interaction between the parties involved in the SADC EPA.
<i>Sustainability</i>	It is of paramount importance that member countries devote to the programme as it will further strengthen their relations.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The parties should be fully SADC members and ensure commitment to the programme.
<i>Results</i>	-Market Access to the EU -Improved investment climate -Level playing field for tax systems -Reduced technical barriers to trade -Safer Markets for agricultural commodities and agro-processed goods-Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures.
<i>Contact details</i>	Regional Economic Integration Support Programme (REIS) TIFI Directorate Plot 54385 CBD Square Private Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana Tel: +267 3951863 Fax: +267 397 2848/318 1070

	Email: registry@sadc.int Web: www.sadc.int/TIFI
<i>Funds</i>	EUR 19.6 Million financed under the 10 th European Development Fund (EDF).
<i>Materials</i>	https://www.sadc.int/files/2914/1458/1514/REIS_Events_Photos.pdf

Author's name: Hilma Namupa Lotitha Uusiku

Institution: Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Development Aid from People to People (A farmers' Club)

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Namibia, Finland and EU

<i>Objective (s)</i>	In Namibia, there is a big gap between the rich and the poor. The project aims to fight better with the poor to improve the living conditions for the family and community. The farmers' clubs project was implemented to train small-scale farmers in climate-smart Agriculture for improved resilience and livelihoods. The farmers' clubs project involves small-scale farmers in 5 constituencies in the Kavango East and West regions of Namibia..
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Farmers' Club is implemented by DAPP Namibia and Namibia Nature Foundation, with the support from the EU and UFF Finland to train small-scale farmers in climate-Smart Agriculture for improved resilience and livelihoods. Namibia, Finland, and the EU are all part of this initiative.
<i>Effectiveness of methodological approach</i>	The farmers attended training and learned how to use conservation agriculture methods (minimum soil disturbance, crop rotation, and mulching) in demonstration fields and apply them in their rain-fed crop fields and horticulture gardens at a typical plot of each club. At the horticulture plot, simple solar-based water infrastructure was provided to make it possible to grow vegetables year-round.
<i>Innovation</i>	Through Learning exchange, all the farmers attended training for conservation agriculture methods (minimum soil disturbance, crop rotation, and use of mulching) in demonstration fields and apply them in their rain-fed crop fields and horticulture gardens at a common plot of each club.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The farmers are provided with horticulture plots simple solar-based water infrastructure to make it possible to grow vegetables year-round. The water infrastructure will last for many years, and the good thing is it is solar-based.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Farmers' club started in one region, as we speak now, it is found in 6 areas of Namibia. In years to come, it might spread to all areas in the country.
<i>Results</i>	The farmers' Clubs project has made a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of the participating farmers and their families. The project has improved the farmers' food security. The project has also helped to support the farmers' household income through the sale of surplus produce, which in turn improves the farmers' health and

	wellbeing as these funds are typically used by the farmers and their family members to pay children's school needs, to pay for inevitable trips to the health clinic when sick and other basic needs..
<i>Contact details</i>	DAPP Namibia, +264 61258220, dappnamibia@iway.na
<i>Funding Sources</i>	DAPP Namibia has policies and internal controls in place for secure financial management and is continuously making sure that the practices to take good care of the funds entrusted in the organisation benefit from the projects.
<i>Materials and Web-links</i>	

Author's name: ASAMAO BIYE

Institution: University of Ngaoundere

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Training partnership between University of Ngaoundere, Casablanca University, Morocco and ISARA France 2019/2020

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Cameroon, Morocco and France

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The initiative aims to train competent executives who can integrate perfectly in Bio – Industries, Agriculture, Food Processing, Cosmetics, and Environmental Chemistry to support the students towards the start of their professional career, interpersonal relations, the job market, and recruitment of men and women in sectors linked to agriculture, environment, and food production as there is growing demands on needs of experts relating to these sectors.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	he institution partners are ENSAI - University of Ngaoundere – Cameroon, EHEB – Casablanca – Morocco, and ISARA – France. The developing partners here include AuchanRetail France, Bioline by inViVO., CERFRANCE, etc. They interact by exchange programs bringing together students from the concerned Universities in a specific partnership, giving them courses and evaluations to select the best out of the participating students, offering them scholarships, and training them.
<i>Effectiveness of the peer learning methodological approach</i>	Online training giving English courses to students of French expression and participation in TOEIC to Prepare the students for a global workplace. Teachers from Morocco taught the TOEIC, Cameroon, and France, grouping students from ENSAI, EHEB, and ISARA online, after which they wrote the TOEIC exams online, and successful candidates were offered scholarships
<i>Innovation</i>	Not yet as the partnership is still very new
<i>Sustainability</i>	

	Peers could interact online and exchange teaching skills online combining the students from Morocco Cameroon and France especially with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic
<i>Adaptability</i>	The students Would build their capacities in areas of research and development and in food sciences after which they can become lab managers, director of research, quality Engineer, supervisor or team manager.
<i>Results</i>	Awaiting
<i>Contact details</i>	Dr. Nfon Rita Gola_ nforritagola@yahoo.com : English teacher at ENSAI +237671031515 M. M'hammed Chaoui – direction@eheb.ma : _Director of EHEB_ •Pr. Laurent Bitjoka– lbitjoka@gmail.com : _Co-ordinator of the ENSAI-ISARA Partnership at ENSAI_ Tel: +237699599682
<i>Funding Sources</i>	
<i>Materials and Web-links</i>	

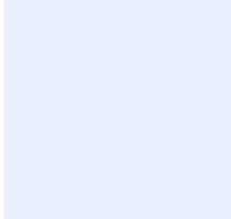
Author's name: Bibit GUNAWAN Indonesia South-South Technical Cooperation

Institution: National Coordination Team South - South and Triangular Cooperation of Indonesia

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Academic Studies Formation of the South-South Cooperation Single Agency and Indonesian Triangular

Countries involved: Africa, Asia and the Pacific

<i>Objective (s)</i>	To promote South-South cooperation as a concrete manifestation of South-South solidarity and assist other developing countries in achieving their national development goals through technical collaboration.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The development partners who have been involved in the implementation of Indonesia's SSTC through the Triangular cooperation framework is United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and Islamic Development Bank (IDB).
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Single agencies can do more optimal coordination in determining policy directions (country/region partnerships, priorities), planning and budgeting in an integrated, transparent and accountability, and implementing effective monitoring and evaluation..

Innovation	The establishment of a Single Agency helps direct implementation of SSTC in the one-door policy so that it can achieve the goals mandated by the 1945 Constitution, Nawacita, 2015-2019 RPJMN, 2005-2025 RPJPN and at the same time fulfil Indonesia's responsibility to realize ASEAN community and promote cooperation international development
Sustainability	Single Agency can consolidate activities SSTC is more optimal, sustainable, systematic and in line with diplomatic goals Indonesia in international fora. This is strategic to address management SSTC that has been scattered and <i>ad hoc</i> .
Adaptability	The study of roles, functions and organizational structures of agencies or institutional mechanisms in other countries will help find suitable institutional options for development in Indonesia is based on a study of 9 agencies in several countries that have been running.
Results	<p>In 2015 Indonesia held the commemoration of the Asia-Africa Conference 2015 with the theme "Strengthening South-South Cooperation to Promote World Peace and Prosperity."</p> <p>Among the 17 goals that have been proclaimed by the international community stressed the importance of international partnerships between North-South, South-South and Triangular (South-South and Triangular) to implement Agenda 2030 and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.</p>
Contact details	-
Funds	All combination resources
Materials	<p>http://ssc-indonesia.org/ksst/ https://isstc.setneg.go.id https://isstc.setneg.go.id/index.php/beneficiary-countries/8-beneficiary-countries/9-beneficiary-countries</p> 

Author's name: David Katjaimo

Institution: Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening Public Employment Services in Namibia

Countries involved: Namibia and Korea

Objective (s)	To support the upgrading and strengthening of an online job matching system for the Public Employment Services (PES) and upgrade/ overhaul the existing system and assist with job matching in an effective and efficient in Namibia. The project is also meant to upgrade or overhaul the existing system
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The partners are the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the Republic of South Korea and the Government of Namibia represented by the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation. The project is managed by ILO Country Office for Zimbabwe and Namibia and they provide financial support. ILO committed herself recently to extend a grant of USD 75,500 to the Namibian Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation to cover selected deliveries.
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	The development of the online matching system followed a participatory approach involving all the key stakeholders. Training conducted for Employment Service Board and staff members of PES as well as stakeholders.
Innovation	The innovative features consist of an improved all in one package system via PC and mobile gadgets. The new system was tailored to the ICT context and ALMP programs in Namibia.
Sustainability	The training of staff members in Namibia such as system administrators/ IT Technician will ensure sustainability. Effective of transfer of operational knowledge of the developed system to Namibia and the maintenance and monitoring of the system by Korean experts.
Adaptability	The adaptation conditions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A favourable legal framework • Skills transfer • Maintenance and support of the Job Matching System
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gender sensitive comprehensive situational analysis, system design and implementation plan undertaken; • System software developed, Hardware purchased and installed. <p>The Overall Result is Jobs Portal System Developed and Launched</p>
Contact details	The Director : Employment Services

	<p>Email: Albuis.Mwiya@mol.gov.na</p> <p>Tel: +264612066111</p>
Funds	<p>The Republic of Korea through the framework of the Korea/ILO Partnership Programme for 2018-20 contributed towards the programme areas of employment and Labour Policy. An amount of US\$462 000 was appropriated for the Namibian Project.</p>
Materials	<p>http://nieis.namibiaatwork.gov.na/</p> 

Author's Name: Jahni de Villiers

Institution: Labour Amplified

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Work-based learning (WBL) approaches to stimulate economic growth with a focus on Aquaculture in South Africa and Namibia

Countries involved: South Africa and Namibia

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>In South Africa, 41.7% of young people between 15 and 34 are not in employment, education or training.¹ In Namibia, the number of young people not in employment, education or training is 43%.² According to predictions, 29% of all youth worldwide will reside in Africa by 2050, emphasising the importance of creating opportunities for young people to access training opportunities that will lead to access to decent employment opportunities in the blue economy (aquaculture).</p>
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The partners are the GAN, various local consultants in South Africa, industry bodies in South Africa and Namibia, the departments responsible for higher education in South Africa and Namibia as well as employers' organisations in Namibia and South Africa. Interactions are online, on a very personal basis and aimed at achieving maximum buying and success.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>We are still in the planning phase of this project, but it has been described as a fresh approach due to the number of participating parties and their eagerness to achieve the desired outputs. This entire concept was developed through peer-to-peer by people who wanted to solve a specific problem. We were not hampered by bureaucracy; we could freely brainstorm and use our networks to see what could be done</p>


<i>Innovation</i>	The focus is on specific training for skills that would be needed in the blue economy and to ensure that the people, who benefit from the initiative, have access to decent employment in the truest sense of the word. The entire program will be funded through specific donor funding, and we will not have to wait for a government budget cycle.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The sustainability of this project lies in the fact that it is a blueprint: this can be replicated for any agricultural commodity and is designed with the input of specific agricultural commodity organisations..
<i>Adaptability</i>	The program is scalable and easy to replicate in any context within the agricultural sector. The most important element is close cooperation with the industry bodies advocating for specific agricultural commodities, as they have all the knowledge concerning access to market, employment, and business opportunities.
<i>Results</i>	<p>In partnership with the employers in the aquaculture sector in South Africa and Namibia, the local ILO office, employment services, TVET institutions, and local authorities, a framework for the implementation of an apprenticeship was established.</p> <p>Raising awareness among employers to provide work-based learning programmes and assist apprentices along the entire process, in partnership with key stakeholders and all relevant domestic authorities in the TVET sector</p>
<i>Contact details</i>	<p>Jahni de Villiers</p> <p>jahni@labouramplified.co.za</p>
<i>Funds</i>	We aim to seek development partners within Europe, through triangular cooperation, who have a specific interest in aquaculture and even export market access. I am learning about social finance, and we will look at including established businesses in the aquaculture value chain to see how we can integrate, either by the placement of learners or market access.
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: NGEKE Ndiva Stephen

Institution: National Employment Fund

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Cameroon, Women cooperative create Family Bonds amid Crisis

Countries involved: Cameroon Government, other countries in Lake Chad Basin affected by the Boko Haram Crisis, Refugees from Central Africa Republic Korea and World Food Program

Objective (s)	The initiative intended to empower women communities recovering from displacement and enabling friendship to ensure food security through carrying out agricultural activity.
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	They Government of Cameroon, World Food Program Klakil Farmers cooperative, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KIOCA). Government of Nigeria and Central Africa Republic The Interact through information sharing
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	They created small farming groups within the affected communities for easy access to vulnerable concerned persons
Innovation	The creation of small cooperative group for easy access to concern population or affected population.
Sustainability	The Training of the displace persons in divers domain like how to manage their finances, increase harvest and easy access to the market.
Adaptability	The initiative an easily be adapted by other countries within the region.
Results	It is expected that in the near future the farmers will be able to cater for them self without any humanitarian assistance.
Contact details	World Food Program – Cameroon
Funds	WFP- and Korea International Cooperation Agency
Materials	Not Mention 

Author's name: Sundus Hirsi Abdi

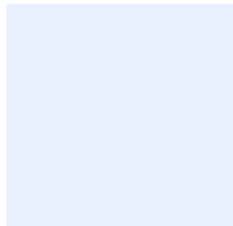
Institution: Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: [Click or tap here to enter text](#)

Countries involved (please add more than one country): [Click or tap here to enter text](#)

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The aim is to share resources and technology or facilitate the transfer of knowledge and experience to develop skills and capacities.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	ILO's social partners (Governments, workers' and employers' organizations) is of paramount importance.
<i>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</i>	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.
<i>Innovation</i>	South-South cooperation is a manifestation of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The South-South cooperation agenda and South-South cooperation initiatives must be determined by the countries of the South, guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.
<i>Adaptability</i>	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 The South-South cooperation agenda and South-South cooperation initiatives must be determined by the countries of the South, guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.
<i>Results</i>	In ten years of operations, the South-South Facility has supported more than 240 knowledge exchanges between more than 100 developing and emerging countries.
<i>Contact details</i>	.
<i>Funding Sources</i>	Since its establishment in 1995, UNFSSC has promoted, supported and implemented South-South cooperation by facilitating voluntary contributions and the strategic allocation of resources based on priorities identified by developing countries. The Fund is a legal, operational and governance framework for engaging partners, pooling resources and jointly implementing South-South cooperation.
<i>Materials and Web-links</i>	

Author's name: Zeina Farhat**Institution:** Ministry of labour in Lebanon**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** [Click or tap here to enter text](#)**Countries involved:** [Click or tap here to enter text](#)

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Evaluating the experiences related to the societal costs and benefits resulting from these experiences and rationalizing the pattern of public spending by prioritizing spending on social sectors such as education, health, and nutrition.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	-United Nations related agencies Government partners International and national non-governmental organization The agencies represented only for funds allocated to all implementing partners
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Addressing multispectral challenges to improve the quality of support to specific target groups or sectors, thus increasing the effectiveness and efficiency in the use of partner's resources
<i>Innovation</i>	Innovation is the practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new goods or services
<i>Sustainability</i>	The Policy integration , analysis and assessments co-ordination and institutions – monitoring and evaluation – indicators and targets
<i>Adaptability</i>	Achieving equality of opportunity is a necessity to achieve justice and policies must be developed according to the country because one measure does not suit all
<i>Results</i>	Click or tap here to enter text
<i>Contact details</i>	Social dialogue is the most important in achieving any good practice by adopting the principle of tripartism between states and members , i.e, involving trade unions and employers and working to implement national, social and economic policies
<i>Funds</i>	Click or tap here to enter text
<i>Materials</i>	<p>A training manual is a guide that teaches new employers, in order to create an effective training guide you need to have a good idea of what content you want to include in it .</p> 

Author's name: Motheo Goabaone Maje

Institution: Business Botswana

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Private Sector Development PROGRAMME (PSDP)

Countries involved: Botswana and European Union

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The initiative intended to transform the Small Medium Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) so that they contribute to the envisaged GDP per capita income of US\$ 8,500 in real terms, as this will create full employment and eradicate poverty in Botswana. This was done through provision of funding, technical support and training/capacitation of the private sector- SMMEs.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The key leading players were the European Union, Botswana Government and the Private Sector (Business Botswana). Interaction: An office was established which housed the all facilitors appointed by the European Union and Botswana Officers. Trainings were extended to other cities within the country.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The training programme used European training models that have proven to be successful in supporting SMMEs In Europe; the trainings were also tailored to each sector.
<i>Innovation</i>	New multilateral trading system e.g. Market Intelligence Systems allows access to market local, regional and internationally.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The innovative element being the Market Intelligence system has its on website. Any business and customers can register to access. Furthermore, Business Botswana has reports and training materials on the programme.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Other countries should ensure that they have a good working and diplomatic relations with countries from Europe. Such relations provide a dialogue platform on the exchange of knowledge and information on tackling economic challenges in the South and how economic problems are tackled in European countries.
<i>Results</i> <i>Explain the main results</i>	-There is trade expansion eg SMMEs are able to export their goods to other countries by taking advantage of Botswana Trade Agreements. - Employment has been created -
<i>Contact details</i>	You can access the Business Botswana website https://www.bb.org.bw/ or send an email to publicrelations@bb.org.bw
<i>Funds</i>	European Union was funding the programme 100%
<i>Materials</i>	Website - https://miisbotswana.com/

Author's name: Naveed Ahmad Zarif

Institution: Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce and Investment (ACCI)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: TAPI Gas Pipeline

Countries involved: Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India

Objective (s)	The objective of the TAPI project is to export around 33 billion cubic meters (BCM) of natural gas annually through 1,814 kilometre (km) of the pipeline from Turkmenistan to Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	TAPI Project is a joint project of four countries Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India and the biggest Economic project among these four countries. This project is one of the ADB's (Asia Development Bank) project, it is estimated to transfer 33 billion cubes of gas per year, which is an average of 90 million cubes of gas per day; via a pipeline of on 1800 KMs length. Sourced from Galkynysh gas parks in Turkmenistan to Afghanistan, Pakistan and the ending in Fazilka city in India. Turkmen-Gas, Afghan Gas Enterprise, Inter-State Gas System private limited and GAIL of India owns its shares.
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	TAPI and many economical projects like this can decrease the unemployment rate in related countries, it is estimated that by application of TAPI project 12000-14000 individuals are going to be involved in work directly and indirectly.
Innovation	It is assumed that all the related countries would need to work together and cooperate to bring regional stability and peace, for it has vast range of benefits for all of related countries.
Sustainability	With the construction activities of this project (TAPI Project), it would be able to provide job opportunities for hundreds of people. Fortunately, the workers who would be hired in this project will be working for the long-term.
Adaptability	The application of this project proves that Afghanistan is still an excellent place to invest in; the project is expected to attract many international investors to invest in Afghanistan..
Results	TAPI will create jobs to more than 50,000 Afghan workers simultaneously with the construction of the mentioned pipeline and in long term, it would provide job opportunities from 9,000 to 11,000 thousand workers for security and safety of this pipeline for the next 30 years.
Contact details	Ministry of Mines and Petroleum of Afghanistan and Asian Development Bank
Funds	This project will be financed by ADB's (Asia Development Bank) and its preliminary cost estimate is \$10 billion.
Materials	https://momp.gov.af/tapi-project https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v7i6s5/F10490476S519.pdf https://www.adb.org/news/infographics/tapi-gas-pipeline

Author's name: Nilandone Sayasing

Institution: Lao Federation of Trade Unions

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The implementation of SGRA and National Tripartite Meeting (NTM)

Countries involved: Thailand, Lao PDR, Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Cambodia.

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Sharing information and knowledge about schemes necessary for living, such as social security and vocational training. Promote understanding of mutual assistance system principles along with practising and enhancing the skills for members Expand group members
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The Japan International Labour Foundation (JILAF) supported technical assistance and fund to The National Tripartite in each country that involves the project.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Organized a meeting to discuss plans for the implementation of SGRA project activities with the Central Tripartite Committee and JILAF. Sharing knowledge, experiences and lesson learns from one country can also be applied for others.
<i>Innovation</i>	Training and capacity strengthening to the informal workers' groups, and improvement informal workers manuals.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Every activity in the project is linked to implementing the Supporting Improve the standard of living for grassroots informal workers activities through the International Employers' and Workers' Network (SGRA) project. Vocational training and educational seminars for informal workers and their group members are being implemented in the country that involves the cooperation of local trade unions, employer organizations, governments, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).
<i>Adaptability</i>	The tripartite mechanisms implementing with support from the JILAF and operational for the project, work plans and implemented; The tripartite in each level has been monitors through quarterly and annual reports.
<i>Results</i>	The tripartite committees and those involved are aware of the problems, causes and situations of the labour group. Members of the group are more aware of the policy of being a member of the National Social Security Fund and the Group Welfare Fund. Knowledge and experiences amongst countries were shared through international conference
<i>Contact details</i>	Name: Ms. Lampien Xayoudom Mobile No.: +856 20 98245576
<i>Funds</i>	Source of funding is from Japan International Labour foundation(JILAF)
<i>Materials</i>	Click or tap here to enter text



Author's name: Polina Fisticanu

Institution: National Trade Union Confederation of Moldova

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthen the capacity of Republic of Moldova to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 pandemic (*initiative*)

Countries involved: Moldova (MD), neighbouring countries such as Romania and Ukraine, countries from EU that can provide expertise and share their experiences

<p><i>Objective (s)</i></p>	<p>The objective of the initiative is strengthen the capacity of Republic of Moldova to cope the impact of Covid-19. In this sense, it is necessary to adopt and implement a set of measures to support economic activity, to support both employers and employees. The Covid-19 pandemic has severely affected the well-being of employees in the country, restrictions adopted to prevent the spread of disease, reduced economic activity and working hours, the transition of educational institutions to distance education, in result it affected employees in most branches of economics.</p>
<p><i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i></p>	<p>The main focus of the project is to contribute with common efforts of social partners at national level –Government (relevant Ministries, governmental agencies such as ODIMM- Organization for Development of small and medium-sized enterprises, ANOFM- National Employment Agency, etc) , Trade Unions and Organizations of Employers to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic and to prevent future crises of similar magnitude.</p> <p>The platform developed under this initiative aims to facilitate also the collaboration with partners from neighbouring countries that cope with similar problems or which already developed and adopted effective policies, ILO, relevant national and international</p>

	organizations interested in promoting pro-active employment policies, economic empowerment.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The project focuses on the multilateral and comprehensive approach to maintaining jobs, reorienting and adapting local businesses that will contribute to the economic empowerment of labor market participants. In this way, by implementing effective mechanisms in order to support economic activity, it will be possible to prevent the closure of businesses and the number increase of unemployed and economically vulnerable people.</p> <p>The platform developed under this initiative will allow bringing together all stakeholders in order to facilitate information exchanges, share experiences. The conducted consultations will contribute to the establishment of project roadmap and define the specific objectives.</p> <p>Participatory cooperation from the beginning and personal contribution (expertise, exchange of information, knowledge specific to the sector of activity) of each partner will ensure that the implementation of policies will take into account the interests and needs of employers, employees and Government and will generate benefits for all.</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>The initiative aims to develop innovative mechanisms for recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic and new products tailored to the country needs.</p> <p>The platform for consultations established under this initiative will facilitate peer learning and exchange of experience with other countries who are in process or already developed recovery mechanisms. Furthermore, will ensure that the financing of active measures will be sustainable in the future and the policies implemented will take into account the needs of enterprises, employees and state authorities.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	The development of support mechanisms for enterprises and employees in the medium and long term can be financed from local financial contributions of both the Government and the private sector, as well as from external sources. The economic benefits of the results will contribute to the creation of a benefit for economy including increasing of the revenues for national public budget that will allow increasing the public budget for financing such measures in the future.
<i>Adaptability</i>	<p>The project outputs can be replicated and extended to cover a wider range of companies. As well, the results of the implementations /lessons learned can provide information for other countries on effectiveness of measures.</p> <p>The platform developed through the initiative can be used to tackle also other arising problems on the labour market.</p>
<i>Results</i>	The main results will be the creation of effective mechanisms for maintaining the activity of the companies affected by pandemic, prevent dismissals and unemployment. Thus preventing the burden on the systems of social security (such as social assistances, unemployment aids, etc.) and as well preventing the migration of the economically active population. In this way, businesses in difficulty will be stimulated to maintain their workforce, which will benefit society as a whole.

<i>Contact details</i>	Polina Fisticanu, polina.fisticanu@cnsmd.md
<i>Funds</i>	The initiative aims to seek development partners in order to look for additional sources of finance in the conditions of a public budget affected by the pandemic, as well as including these priorities in the national strategies that will be financed from the state's public budget or other sources.
<i>Materials</i>	Click or tap here to enter text


Author's name: Radmila Loshkovska

Institution: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

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

Countries involved: [Click or tap here to enter text](#)

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>The main goal of the Youth Guarantee is to tackle the challenge related to the employment of young persons (15-29), thus decreasing the expenses caused to the society by the unemployment and underemployment of the young persons.</p> <p>The Youth Guarantee aims to include the young persons (15-29) actively on the labour market through securing job offers to the unemployed young persons that are not included in the formal education and training, continuous education and training or apprenticeship within period of four months after they are recorded as unemployed persons that are active job seekers in the National Employment Agency.</p>
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The institutional arrangements and partnership approach included the following institutions: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MLSP), Ministry of education and science (MES), Bureau for development of the education, State educational inspectorate, the National Employment Agency, Centre for education of adults, the Agency for youth and sport, relevant NGOs and the social partners. All of the included institutions are assigned to carry certain duties related to the reforms envisaged by the Youth Guarantee.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The plan for implementing the Youth Guarantee was comprised of couple of phases. The first phase was planned for 2016-2018 and was extended for 2019. Substantial for the first phase were the following steps: introducing of the policy reforms that are necessary for the implementation of the Youth Guarantee on national level, mapping of the excluded young persons and their needs, establishing of partnerships for addressing the excluded young persons, broadening of the scope of available services and programs and piloting in locations of interest where targets for labour market integration are being implemented. The system for securing of services from the Youth Guarantee in this phase was available only for the young persons that were recorded in pilot local employment centres of the National Employment Agency and for the NEET young persons that were directed to the program through ground activities implemented by the Agency for youth and sport and the National youth council of Macedonia. ILO conducted the mapping of the NEET young persons on national level with the support.</p>


<i>Innovation</i>	The Youth Guarantee is an innovative approach, especially when first implementation was on local level and then based on the results expanded to national level.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The close multi-institutional cooperation based on reforms covered by mid-term strategic documents for which is already secured a budget, provides for long-term implementation of the Youth Guarantee and sustainability of the achieved results. Additionally to this, through employment, training, retraining and through apprenticeship young persons are actively included on the labour market, which leads to sustainability of the achieved results.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Having in mind that the activities and multi-institutional cooperation are universal for inclusion of the young persons to the labour market, this good practice is easily adoptable in another national context.
<i>Results</i>	By the end of the 2018, approximately 5.265 young persons (age 15-29) from three regions have been recorded in the Youth Guarantee and 41,9% of them have received a job offer, training or apprenticeship within a period of four months. More than 2.100 young persons were contacted through ground activities and 27,6% of them were recorded in the Youth Guarantee. In the period from January to September 2019, approximately 13.363 young persons were recorded in the Youth Guarantee on national level and 33,5% of them received an offer in a period of four months.
<i>Contact details</i>	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy mtsp@mtsp.gov.mk
<i>Funds</i>	The source is mainly from the national budget combined with small amount provided from partnership funds.
<i>Materials</i>	<p>Click or tap here to enter text</p> 

Author's name: Rajesh Gupta

Institution: NITI Aayog, India

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Click or tap here to enter text

Countries involved Europe (Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, and Bulgaria) and Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines among other South East Asian Countries

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Joint Funding Scheme (JFS) for Research and Innovation. Collaboration for mutual benefit.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	European Commission as key partner. Six partner countries from Europe and six from South East Asia. Organisation in countries (e.g. CDTI in Spain and NSTDA in Thailand) nodal agencies. They Interact through the mechanism of matchmaking.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Matchmaking webinars among member countries lead to identification of research áreas. Events like “Bio-investment Asia” are organised for chalking out common áreas of interest and for disseminating information. Events are organised both online and offline for researchers of partner countries.
<i>Innovation</i>	Innovation ideas got peer reviewed in the process itself so that return on investment was high. Collaborating tool given on portal is user-friendly.
<i>Sustainability</i>	With rising levels of scholarship, more such initiatives can be sustained. Networking to decide upon ideas to put the Money behind, makes sure there is no adverse selection, hence sustainability.
<i>Adaptability</i>	This example of SSTC can be adapted by other blocks of countries also, since SEA JFS have established pathways in the last three years. There should be adherence to research ethics for the success of the adaptability.
<i>Results</i>	Quality research and innovation papers.
<i>Contact details</i>	Adele Clausen Service Delivery Manager of the SEA-EU JFS sea_eu_jfs@servicefacility.eu
<i>Funds</i>	Collaboration among members
<i>Materials</i>	https://www.sea-eu-jfs.eu/documents 

Author's name: S.M. Ahasan Habib

Institution: National Co-ordination Committee for Workers Education (NCCWE)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Accelerating Digital Transformation in All Ministries in Bangladesh

Countries involved: Bangladesh, Fiji, Philippines

<i>Objective (s)</i>	the 'Digital Service Accelerator' initiative of the Aspire to Innovate (a2i) Program played a coordination role with its technical knowledge and expertise to support government agencies introducing an innovative methodology called 'Digital Service Design Lab' (DSDL). The objectives of the DSDL are to simplify government services with digitalization and ensure that they are delivered at citizens' doorsteps.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	As this project is related with all government service, a large number of international and national institutions are involved with this program. Of the international institutions ILO, UNDP, GAIN, Telenor, NYIT, LSE, Copenhagen Consensus Center, Griffith University, JICA, NICT, Maldives, Urban Launchpad, CloudCamp USA, eGL Singapore, Behavioral Insights Team, British Council etc. and national institution over one hundred like Bangladesh Institute of Management, BRAC, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dep. Of CSE, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Institute of Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company(IIFC), Institute of Business Studies, University of Rajshahi, University of Dhaka, Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), Birth and Death Registration Project, LGD and CRVS Secretariat, The Judicial Strengthening Project etc.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	. A workshop is held to create a tangible output, which could include an analysis of the existing service delivery process, identification of the digital system's module and features, the interface for the beneficiary and service provider, a functional flow diagram, digital service module design, a pilot implementation plan, efficiency analysis (time, cost, visit), a user management plan, software development budget, pilot implementation budget, an integration management plan or design specifications. Because of the workshop, an integrated service delivery platform is designed for all the relevant existing services provided by the ministry concerned.
<i>Innovation</i>	Accelerating G2P Payment Digitization in Covid-19 situation, Instant Soil Testing Kit, Multimedia Classroom, Fuel Poly Plastic, Union Digital Centres, Smart White Cane, ekShop: Rural Assisted e-Commerce, South South Network for Public Service Innovation, Amplifying Beneficiary Impact and Experience in the G2P Digital Transformation, e-Learning in Skills and Professional Development etc.
<i>Sustainability</i>	By transforming overall production system and social relation from profit based to social needs and social responsibility based it can last over time.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Experience sharing would be a most possible way of creating eagerness and a plan will be put in place to share technology.

<i>Results</i>	Implement fast and effective digital services by 2021; Demonstrate demand for digital services and simplify the design and overall planning; Ensure standardization, interoperability and integration among all national systems; Achieve savings in terms of procurement efforts, time and budget
<i>Contact details</i>	Name: Mr Forhad Zahid Shaikh, Title: Chief eGovernance Strategist, Organization: Aspire to Innovate (a2i) Programme URL of the practice: dsa.a2i.gov.bd
<i>Funds</i>	This project is covered a wide range of area of SDG and included various type of work. So different development partner are involved in different part of work such as GAIN (Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition), Jica, CCC etc. The main source of the fund of this project is public money of Bangladesh and help of UNDP.
<i>Materials</i>	Click or tap here to enter text 

Author's name: Soubin THENEBOUAPHA



Institution: Lao federation of Trade Unions(LFTU)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Protection migrant workers

Laos, Thailand,

<i>Objective (s)</i>	To strengthen protection the labours and migrant workers as well as curb human trafficking.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Lao federation of trade Unions has cooperation with tripartite Trade Unions, Ministry of commerce and Ministry of labor and social welfare and cooperation with Thailand,
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Job opportunities to reduce unemployment to promotion skill development of labor and workers safety and do not be victim to human trafficking(safe and fair)

TRANSVERSAL MODULE: SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

<i>Innovation</i>	Strengthen and improved the quality of skill development program, to exchange ideas of workers thus creating good condition for workers
<i>Sustainability</i>	The creation of close relationship between private sector and employers organizations will ensure sustainability.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Plans are underway to expand the initiative nation-wide in partnership with different companies, factories and labour Unit and then extend to other country
<i>Results</i>	Workers, labour understanding about the labour migrant system workers safety and not be victim to human trafficking (safe and fair).
<i>Contact details</i>	Coordinator: Mr Athilath OUDOMDETH Deputy of Labour Protection department Mobile: +85620 55697090 Email address: athilathoudomdeth@gmail.com
<i>Funds</i>	International Labour Organization (ILO) is support funding to Lao federation of trade unions to advertised and protection for Labour and workers migrant and promote, to strengthen to them to skill development
<i>Materials</i>	<p>seminar to workers aware of the protection of migrant workers safety and do not be victim to human trafficking(safe and fair)</p>  <p>seminar to workers to strengthen and improve the quality of their lives</p> 

Author's name: Russu Viorica

Institution: Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection (MHLSP)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: A pilot project on the development and implementation of NEET youth identification services at local level.

Countries involved: Republic of Moldova, Italy

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The main objective of the Pilot Project is to organize measures to identify young NEETs, to recognize the reasons for their detachment from the labor market, to ensure combined interventions in the field ensuring social inclusion, and to increase their employment rate. It is an initiatives based on cooperation between ILO office in Moldova and MHLSP.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, National Agency for Employment with the financial and methodological support of the ILO Office in Republic of Moldova and partnership with the National Youth Council of Moldova (CNTM) associative structure of 34 youth organizations implement a project pilot that will contribute to the inclusion young NEETs in employment.</p> <p>The project also involves other important stakeholders, local institutions that would be involved in the process of social inclusion of young people and contribute to the implementation of project activities.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>Statistical data for 2020 show that over a quarter of young people in Moldova are neither employed nor in education or training (25.9%), being known as NEET.</p> <p>In 2020, young NEETs (as new beneficiaries of employment services and measures) and their identification service were included in Law no. 105/2018 on the promotion of employment and unemployment insurance.</p> <p>Through this project was created a working group that developed the necessary tools for project implementation, and NEA specialists at the central level and local subdivision directors were involved in training to learn and gain knowledge through discussions, and presentations on identifying young NEETs.</p> <p>With the support of the ILO, a training was organized in order to strengthen the capacity of specialists. Training title: Reaching out to young NEETs: Service delivery and monitoring, which took place between March 16-17, 2021 led by an international expert from Italy. The training focused on: target groups and outreach model; outreach procedure in Moldova; annual planning; contracting; 6 steps of outreach service delivery; tools to be developed to ease service delivery.</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	Sharing the experience of the ILO-funded Southern European expert by providing the necessary tools, presentations, and discussions that have helped build the capacity of NEA specialists in the process of identifying young NEETs.

<i>Sustainability</i>	Based on the good practices presented by the expert, according to the information presented, the procedure for identifying young NEETs was developed. The partner institutions following the lessons learned and the in-depth capacities have developed an Action Plan for the implementation the activities resulting from the procedure and other relevant tools for the implementation the activities proposed by the pilot project.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The creation of working groups and the exchange of good practices through coordination with the ILO office will make an essential contribution to ensuring the process of identifying young NEETs.
<i>Results</i>	<p>One of the key results is to identify and increase the employment rate of young NEETs by supporting SDG objectives 8.</p> <p>Strengthening the capacity of participants to ensure the identification of young NEETs.</p> <p>Development of tools and organization measures to ensure social inclusion and employment of these young people.</p> <p>According to project was proposed to identify and register with unemployment status 1000 young NEETs from 2 districts of the Republic of Moldova.</p>
<i>Contact details</i>	<p>Violeta VRABIE National Project Coordinator ILO Office for Central and Eastern Europe</p> <p>T: +373 78 11 33 90 E: vrabie@ilo.org</p>
<i>Funds</i>	Pilot project funded with financial and methodological support of the ILO.
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: Yllka Gerdovci

Institution: Associated Labor Unions – UN Women

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting Productive Employment and Decent Work for Women in Egypt, Jordan and the occupied Palestinian territory

Countries involved: Egypt, Jordan, Palestinian Territory, and Occupied Palestine

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>The main goal of the program is to promote productive employment and decent work for women in Egypt, Jordan and occupied Palestinian territory through reducing the barriers to women's entry to and retention in decent work</p> <p>Just as this program aims to deal with common issues across countries, it will also take into account the specific national context of each country</p>
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The program in cooperation with national institutions addresses discriminatory laws and promotes gender-sensitive policy environments. It also works with the private sector, employers, and workers' organizations at three levels, macro, medium and micro, to achieve the results of the program on promoting equal and decent work opportunities, and cooperates closely with civil society to change stereotypes about women at home and in the world of work as well.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The program, which ran until 2022, provided support from employment opportunities in better jobs, equal employment and professional development opportunities, social protection for families, and community improvement opportunities for personal development and integration into society</p> <p>The four-year joint program between the United Nations and the international body adopts the opportunity approach in finalizing the structural causes of inequality faced by women in obtaining the opportunity for decent work in investment.</p> <p>The program will collaborate scientifically with public relations, equal and decent work opportunities, and with civil society organizations to counter stereotypes, women at home and in the world of work..</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>UN Women and the International Labor Organization have developed a multi-country program to promote productive and decent employment opportunities for women in Egypt, Jordan and Palestine by addressing the structural causes of the inequalities facing women in the region. While this program aims to deal with issues common to countries, it will also take into account the specific national context of each country.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The program seeks to support women to benefit from opportunities for better jobs, security at workplaces, equal access to professional development, social protection for families and better prospects for personal development and integration in society</p> <p>the program will address discriminatory laws and foster gender responsive policy environments It will engage with private sector to promote equal and decent employment opportunities and will work closely with the civil society to challenge gender stereotypes at home and in the world of work..</p>
<i>Adaptability</i>	<p>There is an increasing number of research on the issue of working for gender equality where it has become necessary and logical for governments and the private sector to promote issues of gender equality and women's economic empowerment, as achieving equality is the achievement of economic growth. There are macroeconomic studies confirming that increasing the participation of women in the Middle East and North Africa region in the paid economy on an equal basis with men, will lead to an increase in regional GDP by</p>

<i>Results</i>	<p>Expected results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Labour law reforms and related policies are promoted to reflect gender equality and decent work concerns through gap assessments and reform advocacy. -Review and reform corporate policies in favour of gender equality through work with companies to serve as role models in women's economic empowerment. -Strengthen employers and workers' organizations capacity to promote gender equality and women's right at work in the private sector. -Promote private sector and government investment in child-care facilities and work/life balance provisions in the workplace through regulatory reform, provision of Childcare and relevant training. -Work with the private sector to adopt code of conduct, and create a collation against violence at work, in line with forthcoming international labour standards. -Promote women's representation and voice are included in social dialogue processes at sectoral and enterprise levels through gender-responsive agreements to improve working conditions for women in areas such as wages, maternity, childcare, and career development.
<i>Contact details</i>	<p>Mrs. Jelka Gerdovici Kinsel Regional Specialist in Women's Economic Empowerment Programs UN Women Regional Office for the Arab States yllka.gerdovci@unwomen.org</p>
<i>Funds</i>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: Zahida Parveen

Institution: PIPS The Pak Institute for Peace Studies

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Resolution of national and international conflicts through a knowledge-based approach

Countries involved: India, Afghanistan, China, Iran, middle east countries and west

<p><i>Objective (s)</i></p>	<p>The Pak Institute for Peace Studies Pvt Ltd. (PIPS) is a research and advocacy think-tank that specialises in the study of political, social and religious conflict. It is an initiative of leading Pakistani scholars, researchers and journalists, PIPS conducts wide-ranging research and analysis of political, social and religious conflicts that have a direct bearing on both national and international security. The objective has been to share mutual experiences, enhance the empirical and objective knowledge base of the issues related to conflict, insecurity and violence, etc., and to explore viable policy options for achieving peace and preventing/de-escalating conflicts in Pakistan and the wider region The Institute endeavours to make a contribution in resolving national and international conflicts through a knowledge-based approach. Another primary aim of the PIPS is to promote a better understanding of the threat of violence and terrorism emanating from a variety of sources in Pakistan and abroad</p>
<p><i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i></p>	<p>Since its inception, PIPS has been in a continuous process of developing formal and informal linkages and collaborations with research and academic institutions that have a common thematic focus. PIPS and a Beijing-based research centre, the Ethnic Minority Groups Development Research Institute of Research Development Centre (EMGDRI-RDC), signed a memorandum of understanding in 2006 to start a scholars' exchange programme and joint research projects on South and Central Asian October 2007,.It entered into collaboration with the Department of Political Science at Lund University, Sweden. Catrina Kinnvall heads the department's Asian Studies Programme, an experienced researcher working on several projects related to India, Pakistan and China, who leads the university's joint research programmes with PIPS. PIPS became an affiliate institution of the International Centre for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence (ICSR) at King's College, London, in June 2009. The collaboration aimed to facilitate participation in collaborative research programmes, exchange of scholars, cross-participation in events and conferences, and sharing of knowledge and expertise. In October 2019, Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) entered into collaborative agreement with the United Nations-supported Global Council for Tolerance and Peace (GCTP), Malta, for fostering tolerance and peace in the world. PIPS and Observatório Político or Political Observatory a Portuguese non-profit independent scientific research centre entered into a memorandum of understanding to establish an institutional collaboration to develop a mechanism of publication exchange and create a program exchange vehicle between the two organizations. PIPS became a member of the International Practitioner Network (IPN) of casualty recording organizations, a network facilitated and supported by every casualty programme at Oxford Research Group. The network connects the organizations working to collect, record, and properly memorialize the individual victims of armed violence around the world. The countries represented are India, China, Afghanistan, Iran, Middle east and Western Countries.</p>

<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The PIPS approach is grounded in field research. Their surveys and policy analyses are informed by the work of a team of researchers, reporters and political analysts located in different areas of conflict in Pakistan as well as in the world. The PIPS conflict/security database and archives are the basic sources relied upon. PIPS compiles data from sources including newspapers, magazines, journals, field sources and screening of official records. More than 30 English and Urdu dailies, magazines, and journals, and various television news channels are monitored to update the database and archives. Correspondents in provincial capitals are the primary source for PIPS to verify the media reports. In case of a major incident, PIPS teams consult the local administration and journalists for further details. In cases where PIPS finds it difficult to verify facts of a particular incident, it gives preference to the official statements in that regard. Conflict and Peace Studies carries high quality, peer-reviewed research and analysis on issues related to conflict and peace in Pakistan and wider region in empirical and policy perspectives
<i>Innovation</i>	It believes that the first step in resolving violent conflicts is to understand them from all possible angles and dimensions. The framework of conflict resolution envisaged by PIPS draws on the efforts of researchers, academics and media persons who have a deep knowledge and direct experience of dealing with national, regional and global issues. The PIPS team collects, processes, interprets and disseminate information relevant to their mandate and conducts independent policy analysis. This process is complemented by skills and training activities which are designed to promote public awareness and build domestic constituencies for peace in Pakistan. It also aims to keep a close liaison with some of the leading global peace and security institutes and think-tanks. The purpose of building this domestic and international network is to create space for alternative views and approaches
<i>Sustainability</i>	In order to create a community of researchers and analysts and enhance their skills, PIPS offers training workshops, seminars, and short- and long-term courses. Their courses and internships are open to academics, scholars, researchers, analysts, students and civil society activists. PIPS launched its online database web portal in 2011 that is anticipated to work as a baseline data and a permanent source of independent information for local, regional and international organizations and individuals to map militant and security landscape of Pakistan and carry out research and analysis on issues related to conflict, insecurity, violence etc. Besides printing outcomes of its research studies, surveys and policy analyses in form of books, monographs and reports, PIPS also publishes a periodic research journal Conflict and Peace Studies. . Due to these reasons it lasts over time
<i>Adaptability</i>	PIPS conducts dialogues, training and other educational programs for strengthening partnerships and resolving inter-state conflicts, and clashes between the government and the public including various sections of the public within the framework of civil society. On the strength of their programmes, PIPS offers a range of consultancy services through a combination of independent research and analysis, innovative academic programmes, and hands-on training and support. Moreover, PIPS launched its online database web portal in 2011 that is anticipated to work as a baseline data and a permanent source of independent information for local, regional and international organizations and individuals .There are no such conditions but one

	should make its objectives according to the nature of the conflicts in their respective regions and use their own standards of research and methods.
<i>Results</i>	Provide training in conflict management and resolution techniques including mediation and negotiation skills, to governments, civil society leaders, and international organizations and enhance their understanding of the domestic and regional socio-cultural milieu. This helps in settling disputes Promote the discourse and culture of dialogue or argument and discourage the trend of use of violence to settle disputes Sharing of knowledge and best practices with Pakistani and international scholars through holding national and international events of debates and policy dialogues. Provide empirical and context-bound understanding of critical threats facing human security in Pakistan and South Asia with exclusive focus on terrorism, ethnic strife, political violence, militancy, and religious extremism Sponsor and participate in security dialogues and regional and global conferences. Engagement with the media in measures aimed at conflict resolution, counter-radicalization, democratization in society and promoting peace An internet academic magazine resource, SouthAsiaNet focuses on regional and global strategic issues. It carries reports on a range of economic, political and military aspects of security.
<i>Contact details</i>	pips@pakpips.com Tel:+92-51-8359475-6 Fax:+92-51-8359474 Postal Address:308 Savoy Apartment, Block 4, Hilal Road, F-11/1, Islamabad
<i>Funds</i>	As explained by a PIPS representative, the Institute is financed through “projects funded by international donors, in particular the British, Australian, US and German embassies, but also aid organisations and international media. Moreover, all reports are fee-based and subscription fees are charged for periodical situation reports
<i>Materials</i>	https://www.pakpips.com

Author's name: Velayutham Thineshkumar

Institution: Migrant Workers Front of NTUF

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Fair Recruitment REFRAME project

Countries involved: Sri Lanka

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The REFRAME project is a European Union-funded global action aiming at preventing and reducing abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices, and maximizing the protection of migrant workers in the recruitment process and their contribution to development. The project seeks to support the dissemination and operationalization of the ILO General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment, at global, regional and national level, and is implemented under the framework of the ILO Fair Recruitment Initiative.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The REFRAME project works in the Guatemala-Mexico corridor, and the Madagascar, Sri Lanka and Pakistan-Arab States corridors. The project takes a multi-stakeholder approach, partnering with government, social partners (workers' and employers' organizations), business, labour recruiters, civil society and the media to address fair recruitment.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Through seminars,
<i>Innovation</i>	The project has taken an integrated action on fair recruitment across migration corridors to demonstrate the benefits and feasibility of fair recruitment models. Furthermore, enhancing capacities of social partners, business, civil society organizations and the media to deliver better information and services to migrant workers throughout the recruitment process at national, regional and international levels. This leads to disseminate global knowledge and tools to inform policies.
<i>Sustainability</i>	A policy and regulatory framework in need of review as governance of labour migration is a key priority in Sri Lanka. The National Labour Migration Policy for Sri Lanka has undergone a revision under this project to better reflect changes in labour market supply and demand within the country, in the region, and in destination countries with the technical assistance of ILO. The improved capacity of the partners in monitoring of policy implementation that has made the good practice sustainable.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Second phase of the project is to extend the good practice wider than the pilot countries. The project seeks to support the dissemination and operationalization of the ILO General Principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment, at global, regional and national level, and is implemented under the framework of the ILO Fair Recruitment Initiative.
<i>Results</i>	Improved National Labour Migration Policy for Sri Lanka and the subsequent Sub-Policy and National Action Plan on Return and Reintegration of Migrant Workers Sri Lanka which is now recognized as a model within the region. Increased awareness of fair recruitment for making pre-decision through pre-departure information, Involvement of trade unions and civil society on assisting migrants access to justice and dispute resolution mechanisms in the destination countries the other result achieved by the project.

TRANSVERSAL MODULE: SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

<i>Contact details</i>	Contact details The Country Coordinator for the REFRAME Project in Sri Lanka Thilini@ILO.org
<i>Funds</i>	ILO Colombo has provided funding to implementing partners from the original funding source of the European Union.
<i>Materials</i>	<p>Videos developed for project is available at as Fair recruitment REFRAME project in Sri Lanka, https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/projects/reframe/WCMS_802447/lang--en/index.htm</p> 