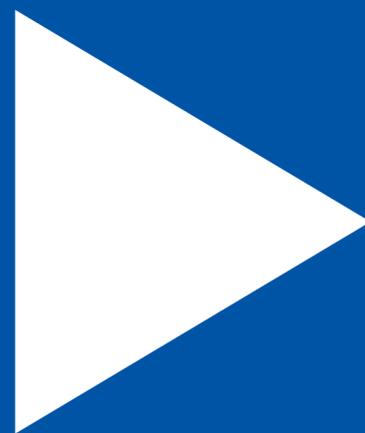
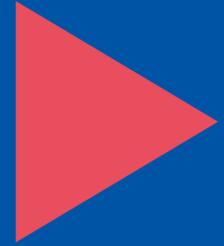




International  
Labour  
Organization

# Promoting Social Justice in the Global South: Global and regional South-South Cooperation good practices



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## PREFACE by the Emerging and South-South Partnerships Team

The International Labour Office (ILO) through its Partnership's Department has launched 28 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) projects across the five regions and the ITC-Turin office for the 2022-2023 biennium. The SSTC projects have covered over 80 countries and additional global activities. In the attached compendia, the main good practices from all regions and headquarters have been synthesized following specific criteria, such as adaptability, sustainability, funding potential, linkage to South-South and triangular cooperation modalities, results driven and ability to generate new partnerships, among others. The SSTC work performed hereby narrated was mainly funded by the Regular Budget's support to development cooperation (RBTC), which is targeted at ILO constituents' capacity development.

One of the main objectives in our courses and knowledge development series has always been the exchange of experiences between professionals from different countries. We consider that peer learning is a key component in this type of course and the basis for the creation of instrumental networks and synergies for future work.

The Good Practices attached followed a South-South and Triangular Cooperation approach. The Good Practice are comprised of projects or initiatives that were worked on by ILO Constituents, field staff, and practitioners on SSTC. To learn more about the SSTC, please enter the South-South Meeting Point site, that can be found here <http://www.southsouthpoint.net>.

ILO partners have promoted peer-learning activities, training and capacity development, virtual personnel exchange, joint research, fellowships and virtual study-tours between countries of the South. They have included Cooperation between Small Islands and Developing States (SIDS-to-SIDS), country-to-country, regional and inter-regional projects, support to BRICS countries, as well as financing decent work. These projects have touched on a wide range of topics, including employments services, women economic empowerment, employment policies, skills, informality, Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), Just transitions, Green Economy, Statistical work, normative approaches to peer learning, workers and employers' engagement in UN processes, Skills Anticipation, Expanded Reality, labour migration, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), Rural Development among others. All projects were associated with policy outcomes in accordance with the ILO's strategic framework 2022-2023.

The projects included strong and innovative virtual components such as online platforms for exchange, virtual meetings and training. Moreover, they were adapted to address the impacts of COVID-19 on workers, particularly the most vulnerable or those who were hit the hardest by the multiple crisis that afflicted the world this biennium. In this regard, following the UNOSSC inter-agency mechanism recommendations, and the follow-up to BAPA +40 UN Conference on South-South Cooperation, global and regional good practices were inventoried and are hereby shared by the ILO regional offices and outcome leads. This provides a quick reading that might also be useful for programming and strategic planning in 2024-2025 biennium.

Special thanks to Anita Amorim, Andrea Villavicencio, Adrianova Carrion, Anastasiia Pavlova, and all the regional programming units of the ILO and authors listed below for their contributions.

## GOOD PRACTICE 1 – AFRICA- Labour Migration and South-South Cooperation between ECOWAS and CARICOM

**Author's name:** International Training Centre of the ILO

**Institution:** International Labour Organization

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Interregional exchange on labour migration governance: a south-south cooperation initiative between CARICOM and ECOWAS

**Countries involved:** Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat; Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission Sub-regional employers' organisations and trade unions: Organization of Trade Unions of West Africa (OTUWA); Federation of West African Employers' Organisations (FOPAO); Caribbean Employers Confederation (CEC); Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL).

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>This initiative aimed to address the challenge of promoting regional and subregional cooperation between the CARICOM and ECOWAS regional economic communities (RECs), both comprising 15 Member States, in response to the imperative of enhancing labour migration governance and protection of migrant workers' rights. Recognizing shared objectives of regional integration, the initiative aims to leverage the diverse experiences of CARICOM and ECOWAS, particularly in the skills dimension of labour migration, disaster crisis response, recruitment practices and tripartism. The goal is to establish a platform for knowledge exchange and collaboration, addressing common priorities such as social security coordination, sub-regional social dialogue, skills mobility, and climate change resilience. By facilitating this exchange, the initiative aspires to strengthen labour migration governance and ensure the rights of migrant workers in these regions starting from the recruitment process, with the potential to extend sub-regional cooperation to other parts of Africa.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The key institutions and partners involved in this initiative were the CARICOM and ECOWAS regional economic communities (RECs). These RECs, each encompassing 15 Member States, shared similar objectives of regional integration and recognized the importance of labour mobility. This project aimed to provide a platform for knowledge exchange and collaboration between these entities, fostering interactions on aspects of labour migration governance, fair recruitment, and protection of migrant workers.</p> <p>The countries represented in the initiative were those within the CARICOM and ECOWAS regions, spanning Central America and West Africa, with the potential for broader sub-regional exchanges within other African RECs (such as EAC, SADC, IGAD) and MERCOSUR in the future.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning</b></p>	<p>The success of horizontal cooperation between CARICOM and ECOWAS, under the framework of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), involved a collaborative approach. Both regional economic communities</p>

<p><b>methodological approach</b></p>	<p>focused on regional integration and labour market integration, addressing shared challenges such as climate change, unscrupulous recruitment processes, and lack of coherence between labor migration and employment policies. The methodology included regional and subregional cooperation through exchanges of good practices and joint projects. This project facilitated knowledge exchange and participatory engagement with CARICOM and ECOWAS stakeholders, emphasizing fair recruitment processes. The ILO, in collaboration with the ITC-ILO, mobilized expertise to support this effort, aiming to enhance South-South cooperation and forge lasting partnerships.</p>
<p><b>Innovation</b></p>	<p>The innovative aspects of the CARICOM-ECOWAS cooperation, which rendered it intriguing for other national contexts, included a targeted approach to regional and subregional collaboration based on shared characteristics and challenges, a focus on common objectives such as regional and labour market integration, and the implementation of multilateral social security agreements. This initiative provided a structured platform for past knowledge exchange and participatory engagement, emphasizing lessons learned and best practices in labour migration governance and migrant worker protection.</p> <p>A follow up training activity was organised to address the challenges related to fair recruitment processes. The activity was organised in Mexico. Participants came from different countries from Latin America as well as Carribean countries. Thanks to the blended approach of the course, participants from Western Africa were able to joint remotely and participate as well to the discussion and exchanges.</p>
<p><b>South-South Sustainability</b></p>	<p>The sustainability of this initiative was underpinned by targeted regional and subregional collaboration, aligning objectives for regional and labour market integration. The structured knowledge exchange facilitated by this project allowed for continuous learning and adaptation in labour migration governance and migrant worker protection. The establishment of multilateral social security agreements addressed critical aspects of labour migration and contributed to the practices' comprehensive and enduring impact</p> <p>Emphasizing practical experiences and lessons learned allowed for dynamic adjustments, contributing to the practices' adaptability and lasting relevance over time.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The possibilities of extending the good practices observed between CARICOM and ECOWAS lay in their adaptable nature and the potential for broader application. To ensure successful adaptation to another country, context, or region, key conditions had to be met. Firstly, a thorough understanding of the specific characteristics, challenges, and opportunities of the target country or region was essential to tailor the practices effectively. Second, fostering a shared commitment to</p>

	<p>common objectives, such as regional integration and labour market goals, established a foundation for successful implementation. Third, promoting inclusivity through tripartite engagement involving governments, employers, and workers was crucial for garnering stakeholder support and ensuring well-rounded perspectives. The extension of these good practices required a context-specific approach, stakeholder engagement, and a commitment to continuous learning and adaptation.</p>
<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>The initiative has significantly enhanced the knowledge and capabilities of tripartite partners, including CARICOM Secretariat and ECOWAS Commission nationals, through successful exchanges and peer learning. This has resulted in improved capacities to promote well-governed labour migration within the framework of free movement.</p> <p>One of the results was the “Labour Migration Academy” which took place in Turin. Through this Academy, this initiative has fostered effective sharing of experiences, enhancing participants' capabilities in efficient social dialogue, social security agreement implementation, and addressing various aspects of labour migration, such as freedom of movement, skills mobility, disaster response, and climate change resilience in the CARICOM and ECOWAS regions. Participants have also gained valuable insights into relevant international labour standards and fair recruitment processes, strengthening their ability to analyze alternative options to private employment agencies with a focus on tripartite and bipartite supervision, thus contributing to the application of fair recruitment practices in the context of labour migration.</p> <p>CARICOM and ECOWAS committed to continue collaborating through the exchange of practices in a more structured way by adopting an MoU between the two RECs to facilitate this new cooperation.</p>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>International Training Centre of the ILO Tel : + 39 011 693 6359 Email : <a href="mailto:migration@itcilo.org">migration@itcilo.org</a></p>
<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>ILO/ RBTC Funds ITCILO funds</p>
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="https://www.itcilo.org/courses/academy-labour-migration">https://www.itcilo.org/courses/academy-labour-migration</a> <a href="https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/07/13/academy-on-labour-migration-2023-south-south-cooperation-and-labour-migration-elective-course/">https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/07/13/academy-on-labour-migration-2023-south-south-cooperation-and-labour-migration-elective-course/</a> <a href="https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/07/18/labour-migration-academy-can-south-south-cooperation-contribute-to-labour-migration-governance-and-protection-of-migrant-workers-rights/">https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/07/18/labour-migration-academy-can-south-south-cooperation-contribute-to-labour-migration-governance-and-protection-of-migrant-workers-rights/</a></p>

<https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/10/09/publication-compilation-on-south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-good-practices-academy-on-labour-migration-edition-2023/>



## GOOD PRACTICE 2 – AFRICA- Inter Regional Cooperation SADC-IGAD SSTC

**Author's name:** Addis Ababa CO

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Inter-Regional Knowledge and Experience Sharing on Labour, Employment, and Labour Migration Governance in East and South Africa Region.

**Countries involved:** Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East Africa Community (EAC) Secretariats, Regional Associations of Workers Organizations and Confederation of Trade Unions: ITUC-Africa, HACTU, EATUC and SATUCC; Member States Representatives: Government: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South-Sudan, Uganda; Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania; Workers: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia; Employers: Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda.

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The Inter-Regional Experience and Knowledge Sharing Forum, aimed to address the diverse levels of development and experiences within the East African Community (EAC), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and South Africa Development Community (SADC) regions in tackling labour and employment issues, particularly labour migration and child labour. The initiative sought to foster South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) as an effective mechanism to facilitate knowledge exchange, promote peer-to-peer learning, and identify appropriate approaches for addressing common challenges faced by the Member States of these three Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The overarching goal was to create a platform for dialogue, allowing constituents to share experiences and deliberate on specific topics related to the world of work: - Making decent work a reality; Foster inter-regional coordination and collaboration to advance decent work at the regional labour; - Advancing social dialogue and tripartism - Improving labour market and labour migration statistics - Gender-transformative approach to labour migration - Ensuring fair recruitment and decent work for migrant workers through continental frameworks - Elimination of child and forced labour.</p>
	<p>The Inter Regional Knowledge and Experience Sharing Forum included representatives from the East African Community (EAC), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and South Africa Development Community (SADC) as the key Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of focus, each with representatives from governments and social partners from selected Member States. The initiative included representatives from institutions EAC and SADC secretariates, which play crucial roles in providing policy guidance and oversight. While an invitation to the IGAD secretariat</p>

	<p>was extended, they were unable to attend due to unavoidable circumstances. The initiative emphasized South-South and Triangular Cooperation, facilitating exchanges between the two sub-regions to share knowledge and enhance collaboration. Development partners and regional and national social partners were also part of the initiative, contributing to the creation of knowledge platforms and increased interactions. The countries represented in this initiative included the 20 Member States from the Global South that constitute almost half of the African continent, belonging to EAC, IGAD and SADC. Participants included:</p> <p>Regional Economic Communities: Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East Africa Community (EAC) Secretariats, Regional Associations of Employers Organizations and Confederation of Trade Unions: ITUC-Africa, HACTU, EATUC and SATUCC;</p> <p>Member States Representatives: Government: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South-Sudan, Uganda: Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania;</p> <p>Workers: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Zamb Employers: Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The methodology employed to facilitate successful horizontal cooperation in the Inter-Regional Knowledge and Experience Sharing Forum involved a participatory and peer-to-peer approach. The initiative leveraged SSTC as an effective instrument for knowledge sharing among countries in the Global South facing similar challenges. The process included designing interactive sessions for the tripartite representatives from the EAC, IGAD and SADC representative to share their experiences and deliberate on specific labour and employment issues. Social partners, including government officials, actively participated in the tripartite discussions. The focus on participatory dialogue allowed for the exchange of insights and the identification of appropriate approaches to common challenges, fostering a collaborative environment that contributed to the initiative's successful outcomes in promoting horizontal cooperation.</p>
<p><b>Innovation</b></p>	<p>The Inter-Regional Experience and Knowledge Sharing Forum incorporated several innovative elements that render it intriguing for other national contexts. Firstly, the initiative adopted a SSTC approach, providing a unique framework for knowledge exchange</p>

	<p>and peer-to-peer learning among countries in the Global South facing analogous labour and employment challenges. The inclusion of diverse stakeholders, including tripartite representatives, showcased a commitment to inclusivity and collaborative decision-making. The focus on specific thematic areas, including decent work, protection of migrant workers, child labour eradication, gender-transformative approach, social dialogue, and labour market statistics, demonstrated a targeted approach to address comprehensive aspects of the world of work. The initiative's emphasis on continuity and sustainability, by supporting representatives to participate in other Regional Economic Communities' labour and employment committee meetings, added a layer of long-term engagement and shared learning, making it a compelling model for replication in diverse national contexts. Further, leveraging on technology for continued engagement, the forum established a WhatsApp group amongst the participants of the group for continued engagement and knowledge sharing beyond the meeting.</p>
<p><b>South-South Sustainability</b></p>	<p>The sustainability of the good practice outlined in the text was attributed to several key elements. Firstly, the initiative prioritized continuity by supporting representatives of the EAC and SADC to participate in bilateral engagements, ensuring ongoing engagement and shared learning. Additionally, the focus on creating a platform for dialogue and experience sharing among Member States, regional and national social partners, and other stakeholders fostered a sense of ownership and ongoing commitment to addressing labour and employment challenges. The incorporation of SSTC as an effective instrument for knowledge exchange enhanced the initiative's adaptability and relevance across diverse national contexts, further promoting its long-term impact and sustainability.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The initiative held promising possibilities for broader extension. The incorporation of SSTC as a foundational approach enabled its potential applicability in a wider context, fostering knowledge exchange among countries facing similar labour and employment challenges. To ensure successful adaptation to another country, context, or region, certain conditions had to be met. Firstly, there needed to be a commitment to inclusivity, involving diverse stakeholders such as government representatives and social partners. Secondly, a tailored approach that considered the unique socio-economic and cultural aspects of the specific country or region was crucial for successful implementation. Establishing platforms for participatory dialogue and experience sharing, as seen in the Inter Regional Knowledge and Experience Sharing Forum, was a central</p>

	<p>feature. Additionally, ongoing support for representatives to participate in relevant regional meetings and a focus on key thematic areas related to labor and employment issues would contribute to the sustained relevance and adaptability of the good practice in diverse contexts.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>The main results were achieved through a structured approach outlined in three key points. Firstly, the regional economic communities, their member states, and social partners successfully engaged in peer learning and SSTC techniques, fostering a collaborative environment where they could learn from each other and deliberate on current and future challenges related to the world of work. Secondly, the initiative has established an initial interest for continued inter-regional dialogue and cooperation between the stakeholders from the three target RECs, encouraging them to maintain collaboration while also assessing the role of SSTC in promoting these efforts. Lastly, the project delivered on its commitment to knowledge dissemination and wider learning by developing a comprehensive report that captured the process and results, including technical thematic papers, organization of an inter-regional tripartite dialogue forum, REC-to-REC experience sharing, and the production of a report documenting achieved results and lessons learned. This report serves as a valuable reference material for knowledge sharing across the Africa region.</p>
<p><b>Contact details</b></p>	<p>Department for Multilateral Partnerships and Development Cooperation (PARTNERSHIPS)  <a href="mailto:PARTNERSHIPS@ilo.org">PARTNERSHIPS@ilo.org</a>  <a href="https://www.ilo.org/partnerships">Partnering for Development (PARTNERSHIPS) (ilo.org)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Ephrem Getnet</a>  <a href="#">Project Manager</a>          Labour, Employment and Mobility actions of the AU-ILO-IOM Programme on Labour Migration Governance for development and integration in Africa (JLMP-Lead)  <a href="mailto:getnet@ilo.org">getnet@ilo.org</a></p>
<p><b>Funding Sources</b></p>	<p>RBTC for SSTC, and Labour, Employment, and Mobility actions of the AU-ILO-IOM Programme on Labour Migration Governance for development &amp; integration in Africa, i.e. Joint Labour Migration Program (JLMP)-</p>

	<p>Lead financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).</p>
<p><b>Materials and Web-links</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Tripartite Cooperation   SADC</a></p> <p><a href="#">Regional Seminar: The 19th Regional Seminar for Labour-based Practitioners (ilo.org)</a></p>  <p>© Rwandan Ministry of Public Service and Labour Ministers and Heads of Delegations from African region together with ILO RD of ROAF and ADG Andre Bogui, that attended the Opening Ceremony on 15 May 2023.</p>

### GOOD PRACTICE 3 – AFRICA –Infrastructure & Green Economy Southern and Eastern Africa

**Author’s name:** ILO / ITCILO (Joel Alcocer)

**Institution:** ILO / ITCILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Promoting inclusive infrastructure investments among South and East African countries through South-South Cooperation.

**Countries involved:** All African Countries participating in the ILO regional Seminar for LB practitioners, and Countries involved in the Africa-wide Labour-based Training Institutions Forum (currently standing at 15 countries)

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The initiative aimed to address the persistent challenges of poverty, unemployment, and growing inequality in Africa, particularly in the wake of the sudden emergence and spread of COVID-19. Despite the recorded economic growth in preceding years, this growth had not translated into significant improvements in the livelihoods of most people on the continent. The ILO took a leading role in promoting inclusive growth by supporting policy, strategic, and programmatic interventions meant to enhance employment outcomes for the poor. The initiative focused on fostering collaboration and partnerships among African countries and institutions, with a specific emphasis on promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). The ultimate goal was to strengthen regional platforms for the exchange of knowledge, experiences, and good practices, with the intention of addressing the challenges of poverty and unemployment in Africa.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The initiative had several key institutions, partners, and development partners involved in the initiative. The ILO, specifically through the Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP), took a leading role in supporting regional efforts to maximize employment in job-rich sectors. The initiative involved collaboration with the ITC/ILO for execution. Participating African countries including Algeria, South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, among others, played a crucial role in sharing experiences and local products during regional platforms like the ILO Regional Seminar for Labour based practitioners and the Africa-wide Labour based training institutions Forum. These forums served as spaces for countries to benchmark their performance, encourage the effective use of local resources, and promote self-reliance and mutual growth. Traditional development partners such as the African Development Bank, DFID, JICA, World Bank, and KFW supported and participated in regional seminars, providing opportunities for resource mobilization and partnership. Additionally, exhibitors from around the world, mainly Asia, showcased various products related to construction, mining, ICT, etc., further enhancing the initiative's visibility and impact in the region.</p>

<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	<p>The initiative employed a methodology centered around participatory and peer-to-peer approaches to address challenges and foster horizontal cooperation. The Regional Seminars for labour-based practitioners, held every two years, brought together practitioners, policy makers, researchers, and development partners from various countries. The seminars facilitated the sharing of knowledge, experience, and innovative practices, creating a platform for participatory discussions and debates on policies and strategies for sustainable and inclusive growth. The seminars were unique in their thematic areas, research papers, and sector coverage, contributing to a diverse and participatory environment. Similarly, the Africa-wide Labour based Training Institutions Forum aimed to address shared challenges among training institutions in Africa, fostering self-financing and coordinating responses to emerging issues. The ILO actively promoted SSC through workshops, facilitating exchanges and partnerships among training institutions. The workshop in 2023 involving 19 TVET institutions across Africa exemplified a participatory and peer-to-peer learning approach, creating momentum for a larger collaborative platform on the occasion of the Regional Seminar in Rwanda. This methodology encouraged the active involvement of various stakeholders, ensuring a collective effort to address common challenges and promote innovation in employment-intensive technologies, environmental sustainability, youth unemployment, and the integration of programs with safety net initiatives.</p>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>The initiative focused on inclusive growth, cooperation, and knowledge-sharing among African countries to address challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality. The EIIP supported initiatives in job-rich sectors, fostered peer-to-peer learning, and promoted South-South cooperation to alleviate unemployment and poverty. The ILO Regional Seminar and Africa-wide LB Training Institutions Forum served as platforms for sharing experiences, good practices, and innovative policies among participating countries. The project aligned with long-term strategic objectives, including capacity development, decent job creation, and environmental stewardship. The seminars were self-financing, nationally owned events, emphasizing south-south learning on employment promotion. Overall, the innovative elements revolved around collaborative efforts, knowledge exchange, and addressing shared challenges through inclusive and sustainable approaches.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>The sustainability of the initiative is likely attributed to a combination of factors. Firstly, the emphasis on inclusive growth, capacity development, and peer-to-peer learning created a foundation for long-term impact. The self-financing nature of the regional seminars and their alignment with national development priorities ensured financial independence and relevance. Additionally, the active participation of development partners and the integration of environmental stewardship underscored a holistic approach to sustainability. The focus on SSC and the establishment of the</p>

	<p>Africa-wide LB Training Institutions Forum further strengthened the network, fostering ongoing knowledge exchange. Together, these elements contributed to the lasting impact of the initiative by addressing multifaceted challenges and promoting a comprehensive, collaborative, and financially sustainable approach over time.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The possibilities of extending the good practice more widely were promising, given the existing framework that emphasized collaboration and knowledge exchange. To ensure successful adaptation to another country, context, or region, certain conditions had to be met. Firstly, there needed to be a commitment from participating countries to align the good practice with their unique national development priorities. Adequate resources and capacity-building initiatives had to be in place to support the implementation of the practice, with a focus on tailored solutions for diverse contexts. Effective communication channels, facilitated through platforms like the Africa-wide LB Training Institutions Forum, had to be maintained to enable continuous learning and exchange of experiences. The engagement of development partners and international organizations was crucial for financial and technical support. Additionally, flexibility in incorporating innovative policies and approaches that suited the specific challenges and opportunities of each region was vital for the successful extension and adaptation of the good practice.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>The initiative successfully facilitated the development of a General Agreement of Cooperation (GAC), which defined rules of engagement and mechanisms for sharing knowledge products among participating institutions. The GAC encouraged cooperation in joint training, exchange visits, and sharing of teaching personnel. This agreement served as a foundation for regional SSTC, welcoming new institutions to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. This agreement of cooperation among labour-based training institutions in Africa was signed the 12 of October 2023. The agreement includes Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia. The general objective of the agreement is: ‘to foster application of labour-based / labour-intensive / employment intensive methods in carrying out works in all sectors of the economy where such methods are appropriate; to support capacity building efforts of training providers through targeted training and provision vocational training of the workforce, at the national and local levels, to enable them to deliver standard quality of works with reasonable cost and timeframe in line with the national priorities of countries party to the agreement. The key areas of cooperation are: (i) institutions framework; (ii) sustainable financing; (iii) research and development, (iv) training management, and (v) digital skills.</p> <p>Four proposals developed by four youth led-organizations (in close coordination and dialogue) to concretely develop and implement e-</p>

	<p>learning services for youth. All these proposals have the potential to be funded by donors in close cooperation with ILO.</p> <p>The primary outcomes were realized through the development of mechanisms for regional South-South Cooperation on inclusive infrastructure investments. The 19th regional seminar produced a clear engagement and cooperation mechanism, typically achieved through declarations adopted by practitioners and parallel ministerial meetings. These declarations informed regional interventions and defined collaboration areas related to employment promotion. Traditional development partners, alongside new participants and exhibitors from various sectors worldwide, contributed to resource mobilization and partnership opportunities, enhancing the visibility of SSTC and ILO's work in the region. The seminar served as a networking platform, fostering peer-to-peer learning among participating countries and practitioners. It generated knowledge products on pro-employment planning, investment, policy, and institutional frameworks, with a focus on rural economies, green works, and jobs for peace and resilience in conflict settings. These knowledge products were compiled and disseminated widely in the region.</p> <p>Furthermore, there was a focus on strengthening technical training institutions as centers of excellence for pro-employment and green works. The initiative successfully facilitated the exchange of good practices and the development of business plans, technical management tools, advocacy, and knowledge products. Capacity-building efforts were implemented, including targeted training on pedagogical, technical, and business skills, with a particular focus on green works. A virtual training session on online training skills and adult learning aspects was also organized. Additionally, support was provided to develop a digital platform for information and evidence sharing, collaborating with ILO/ITC and potentially anchoring to the existing EIIP platform. Overall, these results successfully fostered collaboration, enhanced capacities, and promoted the dissemination of knowledge within the region.</p>
<p><b>Contact details</b></p>	<p>Joel Alcocer, Programme Manager Development Investment (DEVINVEST) <a href="mailto:j.alcocer@itcilo.org">j.alcocer@itcilo.org</a> Strategic Programming and Management Department (PROGRAM) <a href="mailto:program@ilo.org">program@ilo.org</a> <a href="http://www.ilo.org/program">www.ilo.org/program</a></p> <p>Department for Multilateral Partnerships and Development Cooperation (PARTNERSHIPS) <a href="mailto:PARTNERSHIPS@ilo.org">PARTNERSHIPS@ilo.org</a> <a href="http://ilo.org/partnerships">Partnering for Development (PARTNERSHIPS) (ilo.org)</a></p>

<p><b>Funding Sources</b></p>	<p>Contribution from the 2022-2023 regular budget, (RB) as well as RB special allocation to SSTC</p>
<p><b>Materials and Web-links</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Online training course “Promoting inclusive infrastructure investments and green works among South and East African countries by enhancing South-South cooperation” – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</a></p> <p><a href="#">A1716491_DEVINVEST_Global-south-south-cooperation_InfoNote-003.pdf (southsouthpoint.net)</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/employment-intensive-investment/events/WCMS_867372/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/employment-intensive-investment/events/WCMS_867372/lang--en/index.htm</a></p> 

**GOOD PRACTICE 4 – AFRICA- Madagascar – Cote d'Ivoire Cooperation on Social Protection**

**Author's name:** Tsiferanirina Mananjo Fidéris Ny Aina Institution: International Labour Organization (BO-Antananarivo)

**Title of the good practice on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC):** Exchange of experiences between the Republics of Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar for the extension of social protection for rural and informal workers in Madagascar

**Countries involved:** Madagascar and Côte d'Ivoire

<b>Objectives</b>	Exchange of experiences between the Republics of Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar for the extension of social protection to informal and rural workers.
<b>Cooperation Between Countries, Partners</b>	<p>The entities and institutions involved were:</p> <p>For Madagascar:</p> <p>Ministry of Labor, Employment, Civil Service, and Social Laws (MTEFPLS), Social Protection Institutions (CNAPS, CACSU), Grouping of Companies in Madagascar (GEM), Rural Workers Organizations (FEKRITAMA) and the Platform of Informal Workers (SOAVA).</p> <p>For Côte d'Ivoire:</p> <p>Ministry of Employment and Social Protection (MEPS), National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM), National Social Security Fund (CNPS), General Retirement Fund for State Agents (CGRAE), Employers' Association (CGECI), Inter-Union Committee for the Transition to the Formal Economy (CITEF).</p>
<b>Efficiency of the methodological approach</b>	High-level discussions were conducted to strengthen collaboration between the ministries of the two countries. Two delegation exchanges between Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar were planned: a) the first involved an Ivorian delegation visiting Madagascar to gain a deep understanding of the Malagasy context and provide a theoretical presentation of the social protection initiatives implemented in their country. b) The second visit involved a Malagasy delegation traveling to Côte d'Ivoire to observe the practical implementation of Ivorian experiences in the field of social protection.
<b>Innovation</b>	Some points of innovations: a) The direct observation of progress made by another country, with a context similar to that of Madagascar, b) The importance of new information and communication technologies, as well as digitization, in the field of social protection and in other sectors, c) The effectiveness of mandatory enrolment processes.

<b>Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The closer collaboration of the relevant entities, especially between CNAPS and CNPS,</li> <li>• The sustained commitment of the Malagasy government in the pursuit and realization of actions aimed at extending social protection to all workers, including rural and informal workers.</li> </ul>
<b>Adaptability</b>	This collaboration was made possible due to the similarity of the contexts of the two countries, whether in terms of population size or the proportion of the informal sector in the economy. It is also crucial to consider the importance of high-level discussions for government commitment, aiming to contextualize and sustain activities.
<b>Results</b>	Development of a roadmap for the implementation of the extension of social protection for rural and informal workers in Madagascar, Development of a government project based on the roadmap.
<b>Financing / Funding Sources</b>	ILO- PARTNERSHIPS South-South allocation.
<b>Contact and Materials</b>	<a href="mailto:hanitra.razakaboana@gmail.com">hanitra.razakaboana@gmail.com</a> , Directeur Générale du Travail et des Lois Sociales qui est lead du projet.  <a href="#">ILO supports exchange of experiences in social protection between Madagascar and Côte d'Ivoire through South-South Cooperation – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</a>

## GOOD PRACTICE 5 – AMERICAS – Green Jobs- Triangular Cooperation & South-South Cooperation (Part I and Part 2)

### Part I

**Author's name:** Rodrigo Filgueira

**Institution:** ILO/Cinterfor

**Title of the Best Practice in South-South and Triangular Cooperation:** Dissemination and application of new methodological approaches in vocational training.

**Countries involved:** Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay, Spain (Basque Country).

<b>Objectives</b>	Promotion of methodological innovation for the development of transversal competencies in vocational training and strengthening and improvement of existing regional models for project-based training, through SSC.
<b>Cooperation between institutions and</b>	Interaction through SSC took place through collaborative work for the documentation and dissemination of project-based training models in Brazil (SENAI and SENAC), Colombia (SENA), Guatemala (INTECAP) and

<p><b>countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>Dominican Republic (INFOTEP), participation in a virtual course and in a face-to-face workshop of collective construction, the realization of practical applications, the collaborative development of guides and working models, the establishment of a community of practice in this field, and the development of a platform of training facilitation practices.</p> <p>- UOCRA Foundation (Argentina); SENAI, SENAC, Paula Souza Center (Brazil); SENCE (Chile); SENA (Colombia); INA (Costa Rica); INSAFORP (El Salvador); INTECAP (Guatemala); SENATI (Peru); INFOCAL (Bolivia); INFOTEP (Dominican Republic); UTEC (Uruguay); TKNIKA (Basque Country).</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The proposal was based on the approach developed by ILO/Cinterfor of "Collaborative Innovation Projects" (CIP). This involves: (a) the identification of areas or challenges of interest to several countries and institutions; (b) the formation of technical teams with focal points from the institutions and agencies concerned, under the supervision of ILO/Cinterfor specialists; (c) such technical teams prepare project documents that are submitted to the authorities of the institutions and agencies; (d) cooperation agreements are signed between the institutions and with ILO/Cinterfor; e) the CIPs involve the availability of technical and financial resources from all participating institutions, and from the ILO; f) the CIPs are used as a platform for mobilizing additional resources and establishing new partnerships for SSC in the initiative's field of reference; g) the products and solutions generated as a result of the CIPs are of common and shared use among all participating institutions.</p>
<p><b>Practice innovation</b></p>	<p>The central axis of the initiative was, in fact, innovative in that it extended a method (Project Based Training) to work on the development of transversal competencies and attitudinal elements, identified as skills and competencies for the digital transition or the future, in an integrated manner with the development of technical competencies. Project-based training focused on the development of transversal competencies involved innovating in multiple dimensions of the training process: curriculum design, design of training activities, learning environments, organizational culture, the role of students and teachers, and learning assessment strategies, among others.</p> <p>The initiative was also innovative in the proposed cooperation strategy. It involved collaboratively building shared-use tools and solutions, with each institution contributing its teams, knowledge, experience, and capabilities.</p>
<p><b>Elements that make good practice sustainable</b></p>	<p>The sustainability of the proposal was based on the fact that the participating institutions were stable and innovation-oriented, being, in most cases, the main or leading training entities in their respective countries. Also, the proposal was based on a clear demand from the institutions themselves and on the commitment demonstrated by the</p>

	<p>participation of their teams in the activities, and the results of the latter included the institutional commitment to apply what was built collaboratively and to continue developing SSC activities in order to exchange findings and lessons learned.</p> <p>As an example, and as a result of these activities, SENAC financed the development of a repository of online facilitation dynamics that formed the basis for the Guide developed by ILO/Cinterfor. This platform was made available to the entire network of ILO/Cinterfor institutions.</p>
<b>Adaptability</b>	<p>The Collaborative Innovation Projects model has been applied by ILO/Cinterfor in a multiplicity of thematic areas and represents a step forward in transfer and exchange activities. The conditions for application and sustainability lie in aspects such as the consolidation and stability of the participating institutions, their willingness to assume commitments and contribute with their own resources, and the acceptance that intellectual property and application possibilities are common to all.</p>
<b>Results</b>	<p>The participating institutions have shared their experiences and pedagogical models, strengthened their capacities for the adaptation and application of the project-based training approach, and established a strong community of practice and learning.</p> <p>In addition, a repository of key online facilitation dynamics has been developed for the development of cross-cutting competency elements. This platform will be available to the entire network of ILO/Cinterfor institutions.</p>
<b>Contacts</b>	<p>Rodrigo Filgueira: <a href="mailto:filgueira@ilo.org">filgueira@ilo.org</a></p>
<b>Funds</b>	<p>South-South Cooperation Fund - ILO/Cinterfor - Participating Institutions</p>
<b>Materials and Photos</b>	<p><a href="#">Workshop on "project-based learning" seeks to promote innovation in vocational education.   ILO/Cinterfor (oitcinterfor.org)</a></p> 

## **PART II**

**Participant's name:** Anaclara Matosas

**Institution:** ILO/Cinterfor

**Title of the Best Practice of South-South and Triangular Cooperation:** Foresight on employment and vocational training in green sectors.

**Countries involved:** Chile, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Uruguay.

<b>Objective(s)</b>	To develop a prospective study of employment and professional training in green sectors and in the process of "green transition", in order to identify future changes in professional profiles and demands for new occupations, as well as to generate recommendations for actions to accelerate the green transition in the sectors studied with low degrees of uncertainty for decision makers.
<b>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b>	<p>Institutions from: Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.</p> <p>The Chilean team included representatives of ChileValora, SENCE and the Ministry of Labor, who joined the process with other entities in the country, such as INACAP and the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>The Dominican Republic team was made up of representatives of INFOTEP, who joined the process with people from various ministries associated with labor.</p> <p>In the case of Uruguay, the team was made up of people from the Ministry of Labor, INEFOP and UTEC.</p> <p>Finally, on the Brazilian side, and as a partner agency in the implementation of the project, people from SENAI's technical team participated.</p> <p>For the final closing event, which focused on Green Hydrogen, SENA from Colombia and INA from Costa Rica were also invited.</p>
<b>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</b>	<p>The process was defined on the basis of virtual meetings, through the ILO/Cinterfor lifelong learning platform. Five meetings were planned for the entire group and individual support and monitoring for each team.</p> <p>During the various phases, the teams sent their progress and the Cinterfor and SENAI team made comments and proposals for improvement. There were also instances of virtual monitoring of the activities that each country was developing as part of the process.</p> <p>During the virtual and face-to-face sessions, it was possible to generate a dynamic exchange and sharing of the various by- products achieved.</p> <p>In March 2023, a face-to-face meeting was held in Uruguay, with the support of UTEC. This face-to-face meeting strengthened the basis for</p>

	<p>the subsequent exchange as well as the link between each team and the process.</p> <p>In November, a face-to-face meeting was held to close the CIP and present the results, which also included the experiences of Colombia and Costa Rica.</p>
<p><b>Practice innovation</b></p>	<p>The initiative originated from the identification of a growing demand and need within these institutions to advance in the exchange of knowledge and the creation of collaborative spaces. The main objective was to identify the capacity gaps needed to address and progress in the supply of specialized training for the renewable energy sector, aligned with the national agendas of each country.</p> <p>The initiative stood out for its commitment to sustainability and social responsibility by addressing training needs in a key sector for sustainable development. It also focused on promoting inclusion and diversity, recognizing and valuing the different perspectives and experiences of network participants.</p> <p>Through collaboration and cooperation, solid bonds based on trust were established, allowing for a fruitful exchange of practices and knowledge. This model is part of the practices that Cinterfor puts into play.</p>
<p><b>Elements that make good practice sustainable</b></p>	<p>Elements that make up its sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear and concrete common objectives;</li> <li>voluntary participation;</li> <li>permanent collaboration;</li> <li>knowledge sharing;</li> <li>the prospect of working together.</li> </ul> <p>It was agreed to continue working together in the coming years to share the progress made in each country as well as to have a collective product.</p>

<p><b>Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The objective of the process was to strengthen the capacities of the country team to be able to continue conducting prospective studies that will enable it to better position itself with respect to these new demands. Therefore, we believe that the possibilities of extending the practice are largely positive.</p> <p>In Uruguay, for example, a budget has already been earmarked for hiring teams to carry out prospective studies coordinated by the people who took part in this process.</p> <p>The application of the methodology is flexible and adaptable to different realities and contexts, which has been fully proven in this case, where we worked with 3 different countries and in each case, the approach was participatory and respectful of national considerations.</p>
<p><b>Results</b></p>	<p>The main results:</p> <p>a network of experts and institutions interested in continuing to work together to make progress on these issues was created as a participatory space for reflection on the different national and regional realities developed and with common elements of great interest;</p> <p>Each country has a prospective training study that identifies gaps and suggests professional profiles to be added.</p> <p>Each country incorporated methodology guidelines to be considered for future prospective studies or projects.</p>
<p><b>Contacts</b></p>	<p>Anaclara Matosas <a href="mailto:matosas@ilo.org">matosas@ilo.org</a> Fernando Vargas <a href="mailto:vargas@ilo.org">vargas@ilo.org</a></p>
<p><b>Funds</b> <b>Explain the origin of the funds and cooperation of other partners.</b></p>	<p>South-south exchange of knowledge and south-south cooperation vocational training and certification policies for the care sector Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>South-South and Triangular Cooperation (CSST) of ILO, from the Regional Office for the Americas and PARDEV.</p>
<p><b>Materials and Photos</b> <b>What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, websites have been created as a result of the identification of good practices?</b> <b>Attach a good quality photo here.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Second workshop</a> and <a href="#">Photographs of the second on-site workshop - March 2023</a></p> <p><a href="#">Technical meeting: Anticipating demand and defining green job profiles. Results in the Green Hydrogen sector</a> and <a href="#">Photos of the last meeting - November 2023.</a></p> <p>Chile: <a href="#">Prospective on employment and vocational training in green sectors Green Hydrogen in Chile</a>. Ministry of Labor, SENCE and ChileValora.</p>

	<p>Dominican Republic: <a href="#">Prospective study on labor demand and professional training: Photovoltaic energy sector in the Dominican Republic</a>. INFOTEP</p> <p>Uruguay: <a href="#">Prospective on employment and vocational training in green sectors. Electric vehicles in Uruguay</a>. MTSS/DINAE, INEFOP, UTEC, Uruguay.</p>
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### GOOD PRACTICE 6 – AMERICAS- Care Economy and Social Protection & SSTC

**Author's name:** Anaclara Matosas

**Institution:** ILO/Cinterfor

**Title of the Good Practice of South-South and Triangular Cooperation:** Regional Meeting Training and Certification for Caregiving in Latin America and the Caribbean

**Countries involved:** Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay.

<b>Objective(s)</b>	<p>To socialize and reach consensus on the products of the regional process for strengthening the role of training and certification of competencies in the framework of public policies on care.</p> <p>Strengthen the identity and consolidate the work of the network.</p> <p>Agree on a roadmap to continue the joint work, defining a common strategy for surveying and generating information and knowledge, exchanging good practices and sharing.</p>
<b>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b>	<p>Based on the impulse of ILO/Cinterfor, has generated a process of exchange and reflection to understand the role of professional training in the framework of national policies to meet the demands of care, including the identification of good practices to establish common quality guidelines and the definition of a guide with steps to incorporate training services and certification of competencies in care.</p> <p>Within this framework, the majority of those involved in the initiative are the vocational training and/or labor competency certification institutes, with the participation in some cases of other governmental institutions such as the Ministries of Labor.</p> <p>Institutions from the following countries have participated: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay.</p>

<p><b>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The process began with virtual instances in which experiences were mainly exchanged. The event held in Montevideo incorporated in the agenda training and awareness-raising instances combined with various participatory dynamics that promoted the involvement of the participants in the proposed discussions.</p> <p>In this sense, in addition to some activities in a more traditional seminar format, the participants presented themselves through a dynamic of "Group Geography" in which the diversity of origins of the participating institutions was highlighted. Throughout the workshop, group dynamics such as the World Café or the Open Space provided the framework to maximize participation and production, which was later reflected in plenary sessions.</p>
<p><b>Practice innovation</b></p>	<p>The initiative is based on the identification of the demand and need of these institutions to advance in the exchange of knowledge and generate common workspaces to provide feedback on practice and reposition the issue of training and certification for care in national agendas. In this case, participation was called for, a space of trust and knowledge was promoted, the elaboration of common products was proposed, and a face-to-face meeting was convened as a milestone to continue in the next stage of common objectives.</p>
<p><b>Elements that make good practice sustainable</b></p>	<p>Elements that make up its sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear and concrete common objectives;</li> <li>voluntary participation;</li> <li>permanent collaboration;</li> <li>knowledge sharing;</li> <li>the prospect of working together.</li> </ul> <p>A common roadmap 2024 - 2025 has been worked on and will be endorsed and communicated soon.</p>
<p><b>Adaptability</b></p>	<p>During the process that began in 2022, institutions that have seen the opportunity and valued the opportunity to nurture their practices have been incorporated. There is a possibility that other governmental or mixed integration institutions may join, as long as they are an integral part of the training and certification systems for care in their countries.</p>
<p><b>Results</b></p>	<p>The main results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participatory space for reflection on the different national and regional realities developed and with common elements of high interest;</li> <li>product Guide for incorporation or improvement of training and certification services collectively developed and endorsed;</li> <li>bases for the elaboration of the common roadmap 2024 - 2025, elaborated and about to be shared.</li> </ul>

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<b>Funds</b>	South-south exchange of knowledge and south-south cooperation vocational training and certification policies for the care sector Latin America and the Caribbean. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (CSST) of ILO, from the Regional Office for the Americas and PARDEV.
<b>Materials and Photos</b>	<a href="https://www.oitcenterfor.org/noticias/reuniontecnicaregional-formacion-certificacion-cuidados-america-latina-caribe">https://www.oitcenterfor.org/noticias/reuniontecnicaregional-formacion-certificacion-cuidados-america-latina-caribe</a>  <a href="https://www.oitcenterfor.org/noticias/encuentro-internacional-formacionprofesional-certificacionlaboral-sector-cuidados">https://www.oitcenterfor.org/noticias/encuentro-internacional-formacionprofesional-certificacionlaboral-sector-cuidados</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=le3jKJPzFB0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=le3jKJPzFB0</a> <a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/k7G5gbXFVHWSup3g9">https://photos.app.goo.gl/k7G5gbXFVHWSup3g9</a>

## GOOD PRACTICE 7 – ASIA & the PACIFIC – Promoting Quality Apprenticeships in China, Ethiopia, India and South Africa through South-South Cooperation

**Author’s name:** Gabriel Bordado, Anita Sharma, Duncan Chando

**Institution:** ILO, DWT/CO, New Delhi

**Title of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Promoting Quality Apprenticeships in China, Ethiopia, India and South Africa through South-South Cooperation

**Countries involved (please add more than one country):** China, Ethiopia, India, South Africa and Switzerland

<b>South-South Objective (s)</b>	The importance of a strengthened Global South has been manifested by the recent G20 summit and joint New Delhi declaration. Governing Body of the ILO in its 111 <sup>th</sup> Session has adopted new Recommendation R208 on “Quality Apprenticeships”. The new labour standard aims to support “opportunities for people of all ages to skill, reskill and upskill continuously” in rapidly changing labour markets. It provides a clear definition of apprenticeships, and specifies aspirational standards for quality apprenticeships, including rights and protection for apprentices. With these developments, the project has been very timely and relevant for all the participating countries.
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	<p>Apprenticeship systems in India, China, South Africa, and Ethiopia are undergoing modernization and enhancement through various reforms and initiatives supported by national strategies and programs. However, the desired growth rate of apprenticeships - both for youth and industry has not been achieved, in these countries.</p> <p>ILO through its apprenticeship projects in these countries recognized that China, India and South Africa face challenges, but they have also achieved success in many of their apprenticeship practices. With the belief that knowledge and experience sharing between the countries, supported by the capacity development of the constituents, could provide extended support in resetting the apprenticeships, the SSTC project “Promoting Quality Apprenticeships” was launched in 2022. The project aimed to match needs and solutions in the Global South, form new partnerships and professional networks; and apply capacity building as its instrument with peer learning as a key element.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>Apprenticeships involve multiple stakeholders. As such, organizations involved in these countries included key stakeholders in the apprenticeship ecosystem, such as government ministries, the workers’ and employers’ organizations and the other relevant organizations identified by the nodal ministries.</p> <p>The project included participation from China, Ethiopia, India, South Africa, and Switzerland (Switzerland was the Northern partner). To ensure effective and efficient implementation, the project was led and coordinated by the ILO DWT/CO-New Delhi and implemented through the Focal Persons (FP) appointed by each country. The FPs are the ILO experts in the apprenticeships domain and were responsible for identifying the issues to be addressed within the defined project framework, engaging the appropriate stakeholders, and monitoring the utilization of capacities developed through the project activities.</p> <p>The lead project coordinator, FPs, Specialists and the responsible team from the ILO DWT/CO-New Delhi maintained regular communication through virtual meetings. Various meetings, including the project introductory meeting, activity planning meeting, progress review meetings, etc were held on a regular basis.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The SSTC project was built upon a foundation of knowledge and experience sharing between the participating countries, complemented by comprehensive capacity development initiatives for stakeholders. The specific capacity-building instruments used included: 1) Sharing good practices; Policy Dialogues; Capacity Development workshop. The project’s successful implementation was achieved through the following methodology:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear understanding of the project, its benefits and activities at the country level - for the FPs and the Country Directors</li> <li>• Clarity in the role of the FPs</li> <li>• Adopting a participatory approach to activity planning which ensured             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Country-level participation basis their strengths and resources</li> <li>○ Balanced expectations setting</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Maintain effective coordination and clear and regular communication from the host office (ILO DWT/CO-New Delhi)</li> </ul> <p>The identification of good practices in apprenticeships at the country level was spearheaded by the respective FPs in consultation with national partners. These practices were finalized jointly through discussions with the other FPs and the SSTC team in DWT/CO-New Delhi. To facilitate clear communication, a brief on the practices was shared in advance enabling the other FPs to invite the relevant participants. China and India hosted webinars on good practices, attracting nearly 40- 50 experts from other countries, in addition to the ILO experts.</p> <p>The topics for the policy dialogue and the capacity building workshop on ‘Quality Apprenticeships’ were designed in consultation with specialists from DWT/CO-Pretoria, India, and ILO HQ (SKILLS). These topics were finalized in agreement with all FPs to ensure the relevance of each topic for all the participating countries.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchange was integrated into the design of the activities and implemented consistently throughout the project.</p>
<p><b>Innovation</b></p>	<p>The SSTC project facilitated knowledge sharing and capacity building through various impactful initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of good practices. China and India hosted webinars to showcase their exemplary apprenticeship practices enabling a broader audience of stakeholders to participate and learn.</li> <li>• Documentation of Good Practices: To reach an even wider audience, four comprehensive documents capturing successful apprenticeship practices were developed.</li> <li>• In-person Engagement to Bridge Socio-cultural Gaps: To foster deeper engagement and address sociocultural gaps, in-person participation was organized for a high-level policy dialogue and capacity-building workshop in Pretoria, South Africa in July-August 2023. These events concluded with each country sharing</li> </ul>

	<p>at least 2 insights gained, which if implemented, could contribute to reforming their national apprenticeship systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country-level Reflection and Action Planning: The high-level policy dialogue and capacity-building workshop on ‘Quality Apprenticeship’ culminated in a structured country-level reflection process prompting participants to identify –</li> </ul> <p>Key takeaway from the event,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspiring practices from other countries that could be replicated in their respective context</li> <li>• Draft Action Plan for modernising apprenticeship policies and/or practices</li> </ul>
<p><b>South-South Sustainability</b></p>	<p>The active involvement of FPs from each participating country has played a pivotal role in ensuring the project’s long-term sustainability. Having been integral to the project implementation, these FPs possess a comprehensive understanding of the latest developments relevant to their stakeholders. They can effectively utilize the Action Plan drafted by their country stakeholders by integrating the same into the existing skills portfolio or developing new projects.</p> <p>For a country such as Ethiopia, which is in the initial stage of apprenticeship policy formulation, the insight gained from other participating countries can serve as valuable guidance and can pave the way for further collaborations with other countries.</p> <p>To further enhance sustainability, the knowledge and experience acquired through the implementation of this project can be leveraged to design a new SSTC project with specific interventions identified in the current project. Additionally, the project can be expanded to include a few more countries that meet the predefined parameters of having an active or past ILO project in apprenticeships; and demonstrated willingness to learn and share from other countries.</p> <p>The involvement of ILO tripartite constituents from all BRICS countries makes the initiative sustainable given the important role they play in policy formulation regarding decent work.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The valuable experience gained from the current project can serve as a solid foundation for joint reflection among the participating countries to identify key elements for the next phase, along with the potential inclusion of other countries.</p> <p>To effectively disseminate successful practices on a broader scale, two avenues can be pursued:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrating South-South cooperation as a component of in-country projects: This approach would foster exposure to and</li> </ol>

	<p>learn from exemplary practices implemented in willing partner countries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Developing theme-based interventions in countries with similar levels of achievements: This would allow for targeted interventions focused on specific areas, such as greening skills or digitalizing apprenticeships.</li> </ol> <p>The fundamental prerequisites for successful collaboration include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Willingness and openness of potential partner countries to share and learn from each other: A genuine desire to collaborate and exchange knowledge is essential for fostering mutually beneficial partnerships.</li> <li>2. Strong ILO focus on the topic among participating countries: A shared commitment to the project's objectives and the ILO's expertise in the field will provide a firm foundation for effective collaboration.</li> </ol>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>The project's primary outcome is a Draft Action plan for modernising and/or reforming apprenticeship policies and practices in each participating country - India, China, South Africa, and Ethiopia. The action plan focuses on 3 key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying the persistently remaining gaps in the apprenticeships system which the country would like to address</li> <li>• Determining the elements at the apprenticeships sub-system levels that need to be enhanced</li> <li>• Exploring the potential changes or innovations that could be implemented inspired by practices of other partner countries</li> </ul> <p>The action plan is based on various activities that were implemented as part of the project. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing of good practices: The webinars by China and India share a total of 4 good practices in apprenticeships and site visits to and interactions with 4 organizations in the apprenticeships ecosystem in South Africa showcasing their good practices.</li> <li>• 3 policy dialogues held on topics of common interest. These included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Making Apprenticeships Attractive to Youth and Industry: Strategies and Challenges in Achieving the Apprenticeships Targets</li> <li>○ Apprenticeships - a win-win proposition for MSMEs</li> <li>○ Role of Sector Skill bodies as intermediaries in facilitating and promoting apprenticeships</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A capacity-building workshop on 'Quality Apprenticeships' which besides creating a better understanding of the concepts of quality apprenticeship, also focused on the</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Deeper understanding of partnerships and collaborations among institutes, departments and ministries, and</li> <li>○ Promoting digitalization and inclusiveness in apprenticeship</li> </ul> 
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	<p>Email: <a href="mailto:guan@ilo.org">guan@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Mr Anthony Agyenta</b> Chief Technical Advisor, ILO CO-Addis Ababa, Email: <a href="mailto:agyenta@ilo.org">agyenta@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Mr Ayalu Admass,</b> National Programme Officer, ILO CO-Addis Ababa, Email: <a href="mailto:Admass@ilo.org">Admass@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Ms Sindile Moitse,</b> Sr Programme Officer, ILO DWT/CO Pretoria, Email: <a href="mailto:moitse@ilo.org">moitse@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Ms Alice Vozza</b> Skill and Lifelong Specialist, ILO DWT/CO Pretoria, Email: <a href="mailto:vozza@ilo.org">vozza@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Ms Anita Amorim,</b> Unit Head, Emerging Partnerships, ILO Headquarter, Geneva Email: <a href="mailto:amorim@ilo.org">amorim@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Ms Feixia Li,</b> Sr. Relations and Portfolio Management, ESPU, ILO Headquarter, Geneva Email: <a href="mailto:life@ilo.org">life@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Ms Anastasia Pavlova,</b> Cooperation Management Officer, DCSU-ILO, Email: <a href="mailto:Pavlova@ilo.org">Pavlova@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Ms Anita Sharma,</b> Consultant SSTC, ILO New Delhi Email: <a href="mailto:sharmaani@iloguest.org">sharmaani@iloguest.org</a> , <a href="mailto:anitasharma.sankalp@gmail.com">anitasharma.sankalp@gmail.com</a></p>
<b>Funding Sources</b>	Funds from SSTC and the participating countries topped up with their RBTC funds. Also, the Government of Flanders supported the implementation of the High-level policy dialogue and capacity-building workshop held in South Africa.

**Materials and Web-links**

[Link to the photos](#)

[Link to the presentataions](#)

Link to the video:

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oP1tMK3N3X\\_0dXLlySw-SOfDLPlwQKtY/view?usp=drive link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oP1tMK3N3X_0dXLlySw-SOfDLPlwQKtY/view?usp=drive_link)

Link to the Reports of the High-level policy dialogues and the Capacity-Building workshop: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1l-p0zv-NRa-n8ttjSVZ1QYCTvVABCDfY?usp=sharing>

[https://twitter.com/sstc mp/status/1687071096208510976](https://twitter.com/sstc_mp/status/1687071096208510976)

[https://twitter.com/sstc mp/status/1687398577084018688](https://twitter.com/sstc_mp/status/1687398577084018688)

[https://twitter.com/sstc mp/status/1687398507357863936](https://twitter.com/sstc_mp/status/1687398507357863936)

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GOOD PRACTICE 8 – ASIA & THE PACIFIC- Bangladesh & Indonesia Cooperation on Unemployment Insurance through South-South

Author's name: ILO Country Office for Bangladesh

Institution: International Labour Organization

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Supporting the development of unemployment insurance in Bangladesh through south-south collaboration between Bangladesh and Indonesia

Countries involved: Bangladesh and Indonesia

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>The initiative aimed to address the challenges faced by Bangladesh in establishing an effective Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. It sought to accelerate the development and implementation of UI policies under the National Social Security Strategy's second phase (2022-26), recognizing slow progress and pandemic-related disruptions. With a focus on aligning with international labour standards, the initiative provided technical support to develop a roadmap for designing Unemployment Insurance Scheme (UIS) proposed a South-South cooperation between Bangladesh and Indonesia, leveraging the ILO's expertise. Capacity building efforts were directed at orienting key policymakers, raising awareness, and promoting rights-based and inclusive social insurance schemes. Tripartite capacity building and stakeholder engagement were emphasized to ensure ownership and long-term sustainability of the UI scheme. In summary, the initiative successfully established a roadmap for a well-designed and internationally aligned UI program in Bangladesh, addressing challenges related to the informal labour market and the absence of comprehensive social insurance.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<p>The primary institutions and partners involved in this initiative include the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Government of Bangladesh represented by Ministry of Labour &amp; Employment (MoLE), and Social Security institution of Indonesia (BPJS), along with development partners such as EU, GIZ, and UNDP, and tripartite constituents (employers, workers, and the government). The ILO, has actively facilitated the initiative by conducting studies, organizing capacity development activity for tripartite partners, providing technical assistance, and initiating South-South cooperation with Indonesia. In terms of implementation agencies, the ILO, through its Country Office in Dhaka (CO-Dhaka) and Jakarta (CO-Jakarta), plays a central role. The development partners and tripartite constituents are involved in consultations, capacity building, and consensus-building processes.</p> <p>While Bangladesh is the primary focus of the initiative, the South-South cooperation involves knowledge and experience sharing with Indonesia, where the ILO has substantial experience in similar projects related to social security and unemployment protection. The interaction among these entities is characterized by collaborative efforts, capacity building,</p>

	<p>consultations, and knowledge-sharing, with the ultimate goal of establishing a robust UI program in Bangladesh aligned with international labor standards and sustainable development goals.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<p>The methodology employed for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) initiative involves a comprehensive process of institutional capacity assessment, international collaboration, capacity building, and participatory engagement. A 3-day workshop on 2-5 October 2023, jointly facilitated by ILO and BPJS Indonesia, proved instrumental in clarifying roles and responsibilities for designing UIS in Bangladesh.</p> <p>It begins with a thorough study on institutional capacity assessment for UI, identifying challenges such as the weak Active Labour Market Programmes (ALMPs), absence of social insurance mechanism, and dominance of informal workers in the labour force. The ILO plays a central role by leveraging its expertise in Indonesia, facilitating South-South cooperation and knowledge exchange. Capacity building is emphasized through training sessions and study visits, involving key policymakers, employers, and workers' organizations.</p> <p>Tripartite engagement ensures consensus-building and long-term ownership, contributing to the sustainability of the UI scheme. The participatory and peer-to-peer nature of the process is evident in consultations, peer reviews, and the active involvement of stakeholders, ultimately leading to a successful outcome in addressing the challenges of implementing UI in Bangladesh.</p>
<p>Innovation</p>	<p>This initiative introduces innovative elements, including South-South cooperation, international alignment with labour standards, tripartite engagement, and a comprehensive capacity-building framework. This approach offers a replicable model for addressing common challenges in social protection, facilitating knowledge exchange and inclusive policy development. The initiative's holistic integration of UI within the National Social Security Strategy of Bangladesh provides a template for addressing diverse social protection needs within a unified framework.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability</p>	<p>The sustainability of the good practice in establishing an Unemployment Insurance (UI) program in Bangladesh is ensured through key elements. Tripartite engagement fosters ownership among employers, workers, and the government, contributing to long-term commitment. A comprehensive capacity-building framework equips policymakers with necessary skills for sustained program management. Integration within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) ensures a holistic and adaptable approach to social protection.</p>

South-South Adaptability	This initiative holds potential for wider application, contingent on meeting specific conditions for adaptation to diverse contexts. Key considerations include the need for a tripartite engagement model, ensuring collaboration between employers, workers, and the government, to facilitate local ownership. The comprehensive capacity-building framework, particularly through training and study visits, offers flexibility for adaptation to varying educational needs and institutional capacities. The integration of the UI initiative within a broader national social security strategy provides a scalable and customizable approach to address diverse social protection challenges in different regions.
South-South Results	A study on 'institutional capacity assessment for unemployment insurance' and a 3-day training course on designing 'Unemployment Insurance Scheme for Bangladesh (2-5 Oct 2023)' developed the knowledge base of the tripartite stakeholders of Bangladesh. Two experts from BPJS Indonesia travelled to Bangladesh to facilitate this tripartite training. This training laid the groundwork for a productive engagement of Government of Bangladesh with BPJS Ketenagakerjaan. The training proved highly productive, leading to the establishment of long-term collaboration for technical cooperation and also enabled CO-Dhaka to develop a roadmap for designing UIS in Bangladesh. The support provided by CO-Jakarta played a crucial role in facilitating these interactions. As a result, the project contributed to enhancing the understanding of social security principles and UI schemes among the Bangladeshi tripartite stakeholders, fostering knowledge exchange, and laying the foundation for sustained collaboration between the two countries in the field of social protection.
Contact details	Tel : +880 9678777457 Email : <a href="mailto:dhaka@ilo.org">dhaka@ilo.org</a>
Funding Sources	ILO RBTCILO RBTC Funds
Materials and Web-links	<a href="https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/10/10/bangladesh-and-indonesia-share-good-practices-on-social-protection-and-unemployment-insurance/">https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/10/10/bangladesh-and-indonesia-share-good-practices-on-social-protection-and-unemployment-insurance/</a>



**GOOD PRACTICE 9 – ASIA & PACIFIC –Inter regional SSC India - Brazil Social Protection**

Author’s name: Karun Gopinath, National Project Coordinator, Social Protection- ILO DWT SA& CO-India, New Delhi AND Mariko Ouchi, Senior Specialist on Social Protection, ILO DWT SA& CO- India, New

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Inter-regional South-South Cooperation on social protection between two BRICS countries: India and Brazil (SSTC)

Countries involved: India and Brazil

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>This RBTC proposal aims to expand the collaboration between India and Brazil. As a result of this expanded inter-regional cooperation network under the BRICS network, this knowledge generation exercise aims to expand the collaboration between India and Brazil will be able to showcase their successful social protection (SP) practices and benefit from good practices in other countries.</p> <p>India and Brazil are leading countries in their regions and good social protection practices in these countries may have positive trickle-down effects in their respective regions. Both countries share the challenges of their two-folded social protection administrative structures (central-provincial/state) and therefore the topic of SP financing and SP digitalization is extremely relevant to these countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<p>The two nations that have actively contributed to the G20 (India holding past Presidency and Brazil as the incumbent President) and laid strong emphasis on enhancing social protection systems. The knowledge series provides for deeper understanding of the social protection systems of India and Brazil and highlighted good practices and lessons learned that could be mutually beneficial for both countries. Under this project, V.V.Giri National</p>

	Labour Institute, Ministry of Labour, Government of India and Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada, Brazil undertook this work this assignment.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The knowledge generation exercise will culminate in a key knowledge sharing workshop with all relevant stakeholders including key Ministry representatives, academics, think-tanks, and ILO. This event will be held in triangular format participation inviting participants from Brazil, India and ILO, Headquarters, Geneva and additional representation by key academics and subject matters experts. The peer-sharing consultation will deeply enhance and disseminate key findings from the research undertaken. The final knowledge pieces will be shared on the south-point website along with relevant PPTs.
Innovation	The multi-stakeholder approach to knowledge sharing on the report of findings will stimulate further research on the subject in the following months. By casting the participation net far and wide, it is highly possible that there will be incoming interest on the subject and further studies that deep-dive on social protection financing will be initiated.
South-South Sustainability	Given that role that India and Brazil have assumed in the G20, there is an urgent need for sustained activities to further engage and facilitate knowledge sharing exercises.
South-South Adaptability	The subject of social protection financing and digitalization is of keen interest to several key stakeholders. The SSTC unit in PARTNERSHIP may consider additional support to facilitate strong learnings that can eventually translate into policy actions
South-South Results	Review of social protection financing in Brazil Review of social protection financing in India Digital Transformation of the Brazilian Social Protection System: A Path to Efficiency and Inclusion
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Funding Sources	RBTC/SSTC funding -100%

Materials and Web-links	<a href="https://www.ungm.org/inter-regional-south-south-cooperation-ssc-social-protection-between-two-brics-countries-india-and-brazil-reviewing-the-impacts-of-digitalization-on-social-protection-in-india">Inter-regional South-South Cooperation (SSC) on social protection between two BRICS countries: India and Brazil - Reviewing the impacts of digitalization on social protection in India (ungm.org)</a>
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**GOOD PRACTICE 10- Asia & PACIFIC- China & Zambia South-South Cooperation-Mining OSH**

**Author's name:** Li Qingyi

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** South-South Cooperation on mining safety training between China and Zambia.

**Countries involved (please add more than one country):** China and Zambia.

<b>South-South Objective (s)</b>	Mining is a high-risk sector. There are many mining companies in Zambia, including some invested by China. The contributed towards strengthening the work safety capacity of mining companies in Zambia through SSTC between China and Zambia through sharing of knowledge and expertise.
<b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b>	The main partner of this project is the Ministry of Emergency Management of China. The Implementation agency is the Occupational Health and Safety Institute of Zambia. The other stakeholders from Zambia include Mine Safety Department, Mine Workers Union of Zambia, National Union of Miners and Allied Workers; and Workers' Compensation Fund Control Board.
<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	<p>The capacity building programme was conducted through several interventions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertaking a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) of 7 mining companies</li> <li>Developing 7 training modules focusing on OSH gaps identified in the training needs assessment</li> <li>Organized a 3-day training programme for the 7 mining companies focusing on the following aspects: OSH Induction Training, Emergency Response, Duties of employees and employers in Health and Safety with regard to OHS Act, Risk Assessment, Health and Safety Committees in relation to OHS Act, Wellness programme in a workplace and gender equality as part of the Decent Work agenda.</li> </ul>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>The project was the first attempt of ILO SSTC between China and Africa to bridge and connect key partners and stakeholders in the two countries which are very far geographically from each other. Since this is the first time, it provided very useful experience and lessons learnt for how to design future such SSTC programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The use of virtual methods to engage MEM and other stakeholders proved to be cost effective and ensured timely implementation of the innovation.</li> <li>-Use of a national institution proved to be an innovation that can foster sustainability of the intervention and increase chances of acceptability among key stakeholders.</li> </ul>

<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>The training modules have been developed and handed over to the participating mining companies. The implementation partner is committed to provide follow up technical support to the participating mining companies for further OSH improvement in their daily operations.</p> <p>The training modules developed under this initiative will continue to be utilized by the OSHI as they are mandated to promote health and safety in workplaces including the mining sector according to the OSH Act No. 36 of 2010.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<p>Such collaboration will work if well-designed. However, it is also found that for such collaboration, it is not an easy task to ensure efficient communication and coordination between the ILO country offices and also with the relevant partners, because of the complexity of the parties. It is important to ensure simplicity and clarity of responsibilities in the management and implementation of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The modules developed under this initiative will not only be used in metal mines owned by Chinese but extended to their mines in the country.</li> <li>-To ensure adaptability the modules must be made available to all the stakeholders and allow other partners to utilize them based on their context and conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>Around 50 OSH managers and representatives from 7 Chinese and Zambia mining companies, which employ more than 10,000 workers in total have been trained on the OSH gaps identified through training needs analysis.</p> <p>7 training modules have been handed over to the participating companies for their future OSH improvement and training programmes.</p> <p>The local implementation partner is committed to provide follow up technical support for the mining companies' future daily OSH improvement programmes.</p>
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	ILO RBTC funding for SSTC
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<a href="#">Protecting mining workers’ safety and health through South-South Cooperation between ILO, China and Zambia</a>

**GOOD PRACTICE 11 – EUROPE & CIS – Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Romania labour inspection**

**Author’s name:** DWT/CO Moscow

**Institution:** International Labour Organization

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Improving labour inspection system in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan through SSTC knowledge-sharing and peer-learning

**Countries involved (please add more than one country):** Romania, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

<b>South-South Objective (s)</b>	<p>The systems of labour inspection in both Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are not in line with the applicable and ratified ILS, as already point out by several CEACR Observations and Direct Requests. The recurrent resource to moratoria on inspection visits, the limitation of the powers of labour inspectors to conduct inspection visits without prior notice, the restrictions on the frequency, scope and duration of inspection visits, and the non-placement of the labour inspection system under the supervision and control of a central authority are some of the unconformities that prevent labour inspection from effectively discharge its duties.</p> <p>The initiative aimed to enhance the labor inspection systems in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan by addressing the aforesaid challenges, harmonizing national labor legislation with international standards, ensuring the effective application of labor laws and compliance mechanisms, strengthening the institutional basis for social dialogue, and identifying and rectifying gaps in national legislation and practices.</p> <p>It sought to contribute to the achievement of specific outcomes outlined in Uzbekistan’s <a href="#">DWCP 2021-25</a> and in Tajikistan’s <a href="#">DWCP 2020-24</a>, duly aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, and 10, and paved the way for future projects, including one in Uzbekistan focused</p>
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	<p>on improving labor inspection and occupational safety and health systems. The initiative also aimed to complement existing projects and secure funding to support ongoing and new initiatives, ultimately fostering fair and safe working conditions while contributing to broader national and international development objectives in the region.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>This initiative includes the labour inspection systems of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The implementation involves peer learning and knowledge-sharing among tripartite constituents (government, employers, and workers), with a focus on raising awareness and improving expertise on relevant International Labor Standards (ILS) and recent International Labor Organization (ILO) Guidelines. The initiative also emphasizes collaboration with the "Northern partner" for best practices. The countries represented in this initiative are Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, with specific outcomes linked to the Development Cooperation Programs (DWCP) of each country. Besides the ILO, as implementation agency, the project involved the active cooperation between the following entities of the involved countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Romania: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity of Romania</li> <li>✓ Romania Labour Inspectorate</li> <li>✓ Human Resources and Vocational Training Bureau</li> <li>✓ Employers' Confederation of Romania (CONCORDIA)</li> <li>✓ National Trade Union Confederation - NTUC "Cartel ALFA"</li> <li>✓ National Trade Union Bloc (BNS)</li> <li>✓ National Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Romania (FRATIA)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tajikistan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment</li> <li>✓ Ministry of Justice</li> <li>✓ Ministry of Economy</li> <li>✓ Union of employers of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>✓ Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Tajikistan</li> <li>✓ Committee for social, family and health protection issues of the Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli</li> <li>✓ State Service for inspections in the sphere of labour, migration and employment</li> <li>✓ State Committee on Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Uzbekistan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction of Uzbekistan</li> <li>✓ State Labour Inspection</li> <li>✓ Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Confederation of Employers of Uzbekistan</li> <li>✓ National Commission to Combat Human Trafficking and Forced Labour of Uzbekistan</li> </ul>
<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	<p>The initiative involved peer learning and knowledge-sharing among tripartite constituents, including government, employers, and workers. The process included capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities and the exchange of expertise on International Labor Standards and ILO Guidelines on Labour Inspection. The emphasis on celebrating formal Cooperation Agreements implied a collective commitment to improving labour conditions, indicating a collaborative and participatory effort towards sustainable development in the region.</p>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>The initiative featured several innovative elements that could be of interest to other national contexts. It adopted a pioneering approach by facilitating peer learning and knowledge-sharing among tripartite constituents, fostering collaboration between government, employers, and workers. The initiative's comprehensive approach to labour inspection, addressing harmonization of legislation, effective application of laws, and social dialogue, provided an integrated model potentially adaptable to diverse national challenges.</p> <p>The emphasis on celebrating formal Cooperation Agreements and preparing for future projects illustrated a forward-looking and institutionalized approach, potentially serving as a model for other countries seeking to address evolving labour-related challenges through collaborative and anticipatory strategies.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>The sustainability of the good practice was supported by key elements. Peer learning and knowledge-sharing fostered continuous capacity building among tripartite constituents, creating a foundation for lasting expertise. The comprehensive approach to labour inspection, international collaboration, and alignment with Sustainable Development Goals provided enduring impact and relevance. Formal Cooperation Agreements solidified ongoing access to global resources, while proactive preparation for future projects indicated a strategic, forward-looking approach, ensuring sustained efforts in improving labor conditions over time.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<p>This good practice has potential for wider adoption. Conditions for its adaptation include a commitment to peer learning, tailoring the comprehensive labour inspection approach to fit the specific context, encouraging international collaboration, emphasizing alignment with Sustainable Development Goals, and formalizing cooperation agreements. These factors contribute to the initiative's success and</p>

	<p>relevance in different countries or regions facing similar labour-related challenges.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>In the inception phase of the initiative, detailed project documents were developed, including a work-plan, activities-based budget, project brief, and a Monitor and Evaluation Logical Framework, which were presented and discussed with project stakeholders during the project’s kick-off meeting. Subsequently, during the research phase, and supported on the results of the survey carried out among project’s tripartite stakeholders, a comprehensive gaps analysis of the labour inspection systems in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was conducted, updating previous assessments. Recommendations for system improvement were provided, referencing relevant International Labor Standards (ILS), CEACR Observations, CAS Conclusions, Guidelines of general principles of labour inspection, and best practices, particularly those from Romania's labour inspection system. Knowledge transfer was facilitated through a SSTC Peer workshop in Tajikistan, involving tripartite constituents from Romania, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. This workshop validated the gaps analysis report and its recommendations. High-level policy decision-makers from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan participated in a one-week study visit to Romania's labour inspectorate and Ministry of Labor, gaining insights into legal frameworks and practices. The initiative also focused on sustainability, fostering emerging partnerships through cooperation agreements (MoU) between national tripartite constituents of Romania, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. This aimed to ensure the continuity of knowledge transfer, peer learning practices, and future SSTC initiatives. Follow-up roundtables in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan engaged national tripartite constituents and relevant stakeholders, sharing lessons learned from the study visits and outlining next steps for enhancing the national systems of labour inspection.</p> <p>During the roundtable in Dushanbe, the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment shared its intention to propose taking labour inspection out of the scope of the current law that regulates all inspection services (and which is not in line with ILO C81) and draft a new special law on Labour Inspection, duly aligned with ILO C81 ratified by Tajikistan, for which it already secured the support of the Union of employers of the Republic of Tajikistan and of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Tajikistan. This will allow Tajikistan to address the main gaps and shortcomings of national legislation and practices on Labour Inspection, already highlighted by the ILO CEACR and the CAS.</p>

	<p>On the other hand, the Ministry of Labour and Poverty Reduction of Uzbekistan have recently submitted a draft legal act aimed at better aligning national legislation on labour inspection with ILO C81 and C129.</p> <p>More recently, following the submission of a concept note to the Embassy of Germany in Uzbekistan, BMZ decided to support the ILO 2 years and EUR 1.232M TC project “Improving labour inspection and OSH systems in Uzbekistan”, which will allow to support national constituents putting into practice the SSTC Project’s report recommendations and the lessons learned during the SSTC’s project implementation.</p>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Tel: +7 495 933 08 10          Fax: +7 495 933 08 20          E-mail: moscow@ilo.org</p>
<b>Funding Sources</b>	ILO RBTC funds
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="https://southsouthpoint.net/2021/02/17/towards-integrated-strategy-for-the-transition-to-formality-road-maps-for-azerbaijan-kyrgyz-republic-tajikistan-and-uzbekistan-ilo-2021/">https://southsouthpoint.net/2021/02/17/towards-integrated-strategy-for-the-transition-to-formality-road-maps-for-azerbaijan-kyrgyz-republic-tajikistan-and-uzbekistan-ilo-2021/</a></p> <p><a href="https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/08/10/improving-labour-inspection-system-in-tajikistan-and-uzbekistan-through-sstc-knowledge-sharing-and-peer-learning/">https://southsouthpoint.net/2023/08/10/improving-labour-inspection-system-in-tajikistan-and-uzbekistan-through-sstc-knowledge-sharing-and-peer-learning/</a></p>

## GOOD PRACTICE 12 – EUROPE & CIS Western Balkans and SSTC Peer Learning in Local Employment Policies

**Author’s name:** ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team and Country Office for Central and Eastern Europe

**Institution:** International Labour Organization

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

**Countries involved:** Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Moldova, Ukraine

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>Decreasing activity and employment rates for all age groups are characteristic features of the rural areas, while employment in the informal economy remains pervasive. In order to overcome these challenges, Local Employment Partnerships (LEPs) represent an institutional innovation based on ‘negotiated’ planning, in which multiple local stakeholders concerned with labour market challenges in their community assume complementary and interconnected roles and responsibilities to devise solutions adapted to local circumstances.</p> <p>The main goal of LEPs is job creation and transitions to formal employment. This initiative is implemented in parallel in several countries of Western Balkans-6 as well as Moldova and Ukraine.</p> <p>To support the design and implementation of more inclusive labour market policies in selected CEE countries through sub-regional cooperation to reach those more at risk of labour market exclusion. The initiative aimed at:</p> <p>Providing an opportunity for PES practitioners, representatives of the ministry of labour and the social partners to exchange information, experiences, challenges, and emerging practice in designing policies and implementing service delivery models targeting those most at risk of labour market exclusion.</p> <p>Offering rapid, targeted technical assistance in addressing the specific recommendations and follow-up actions that emerge through the peer review of employment policies.</p> <p>Extending networking and mutual learning opportunities across the region.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The ILO has adapted the LEPs approach to the context of Central and Eastern Europe and developed tools to support stakeholders along the process so that they can develop local solutions to specific employment challenges. The ILO enables labour market institutions at a given geographical area to take responsibility and establish LEPs. Additionally, the ILO provides institutional development services to LEPs, supporting them in improving their advocacy, networking, and employment policy implementation.</p> <p>Implementation of LEPs envisages the involvement of public and private partners at local levels, including civil society organisations, financial institutions, educational, training institutions, employment service, associations, and enterprises.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The ILO accompanies local stakeholders along the following steps: Dialogue to map the institutional setting for employment promotion at local level; Realisation of a territorial diagnostic to identify employment generation potential; Capacity building of local stakeholders to manage the overall operational framework of the LEP; Implementation of the LEP Actions; Monitoring and assessment of results.</p> <p>Once per year, the ILO organizes a peer-to-peer learning among technical teams supporting the establishment of LEPs in different countries in Central and Eastern Europe, exchanging experiences, emphasising the most effective or innovative LEP Actions, challenges and lessons learned.</p>

<b>Innovation</b>	LEPs exhibit several innovative elements that can be adopted in other national contexts. The comprehensiveness and synergy of the 6 service lines (i) entrepreneurship and business advisory service; (ii) access to finance/small credit opportunities; (iii) access to equipment and training; (iv) employment subsidies; (v) association building/social entrepreneurship; (vi) Outreach to vulnerable individuals (NEETs, PwD, and so on) create a holistic support system for local actors. This intervention addresses economic development and underscores social inclusivity, making it a compelling model for other national contexts.
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	The application of the ILO LEPs methodology has assisted many countries of the region in the design, funding and implementation of local employment initiatives for job creation and transition to formality. In each country, the ILO has used a different modality for selecting and implementing the LEPs, while retaining the objective, composition, and tripartite structure, which are key elements to sustainability.
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	The Local Employment Partnerships approach is highly adaptable, as it can specialize based on the specific needs of the targeted geographical area. By scaling and integrating LEPs in employment policies in different countries, we have learned that good practices are easily transferable, therefore we would recommend the creation of a LEPs network of all the countries that implemented this approach to consolidate their experience and share good practices with other countries interested in this approach.
<b>South-South Results</b>	Since 2010, the ILO has implemented LEPs in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Thousands of jobs have been created and/or formalized. In Albania, the actions piloted through the LEP prompted a subsequent change in the by-laws at national level, leading to people self-employed in agriculture having access to social protection and resulting in a 1.5 percent reduction of informal employment in agriculture nationwide in 2011/12 only. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the ILO facilitated the establishment of 19 local employment partnerships in 27 municipalities. Over 1,600 unemployed persons benefited from trainings in line with the specific needs of the local labour market. LEPs have become part of the local administrative structure in some of the municipalities, which is a solid base for their sustainability. In Moldova, the ILO's funding to the LEP catalysed an equal amount of resources from the private sector and institutional investors.
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	International Labour Organization (ILO) European Union (EU)
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	ILO Local Employment Partnership creates new jobs for youth in Southern Moldova:

[https://www.ilo.org/budapest/whats-new/WCMS\\_737659/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/budapest/whats-new/WCMS_737659/lang--en/index.htm)

[Promoting inclusive labour market solutions in the Western Balkans: Peer learning exchange across Western Balkan countries \(Budapest, 25-26 June 2018\) – South-South Meeting Point \(southsouthpoint.net\)](#)



## GOOD PRACTICE 13 – ARAB STATES- Just Transitions in MENA

**Author's name:** Regional Office for the Arab States

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** South-South and Triangular Cooperation towards a just transition in the MENA region.

**Countries involved:** Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Authority, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The initiative aimed to address the challenge of climate change vulnerability in the MENA region. The region faces increasing temperatures, water stress, extreme weather events, and food and water security risks, particularly affecting the most vulnerable populations. The initiative focused on fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to implement the ILO's guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies. Key objectives included the development of a regional knowledge product on Just Transition in partnership with the Islamic Development Bank (ISDB), identifying areas for just transition policies, and organizing a knowledge-sharing SSTC workshop involving Ministries of Labour and Environment in MENA countries. The ultimate goal was to strengthen policy coherence, create green jobs, and promote an inclusive and resilient transition to low-emission, highly resilient development in the face of worsening climate risks.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The initiative involved collaboration between several institutions, including the ILO Regional Office for Arab States (ILO ROAS), the Action Programme on Just Transition, and the Islamic Development Bank (ISDB). These entities partnered to implement the project and strengthen policy coherence in response to climate change challenges in the MENA region. The collaboration aimed to create a regional knowledge product on Just Transition and organize a knowledge-sharing SSTC workshop. The participating countries included those represented at the Middle East and North Africa Climate Week 2022 in the United Arab Emirates, where commitments to well-managed economic and social transitions were recognized. The initiative sought to engage the Ministries of Labour and Environment and social partners from MENA countries in the knowledge-sharing seminar to discuss findings, share experiences, and identify areas for collaboration. Additionally, partnerships with SIDA in the MENA region were mentioned, indicating broader cooperation with development partners to strengthen interregional and national efforts for inclusive climate action. Overall, the initiative brought together various stakeholders, institutions, and countries to address the complex interplay between climate, employment, and environmental challenges in the region.</p>

<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	<p>The initiative employed a systematic methodology to address the challenge of climate change vulnerability in the MENA region and facilitate successful horizontal cooperation. The ILO developed a two-step analysis that first examined the link between the economy, employment, and nature, providing a detailed picture of the economic structure and labour market in relation to climate change. The second step involved investigating the national policy framework related to employment promotion, skills development, social protection, and other aspects of decent work. Four key indicators—GDP, decent work, greenhouse gas emissions, and vulnerability to climate and environmental change—were utilized to identify sectors requiring a transition to environmental sustainability. The Environmental Performance Index, which ranks countries based on environmental health and ecosystem vitality, was also used. This participatory and peer-to-peer process involved engaging with local constituents, including Ministries of Labour and Environment in MENA countries, and fostering a knowledge-sharing workshop ahead of COP28. This approach ensured a comprehensive understanding of challenges and opportunities, enabling the identification of just transition policies through collaborative efforts and peer learning.</p>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>The initiative showcased several innovative elements that make it intriguing for other national contexts grappling with climate change and sustainable development challenges. One notable aspect was the use of SSTC to facilitate peer-to-peer exchange of knowledge and experiences across countries in the Arab region and other Southern countries. The collaboration between the ILO and the ISDB in developing a regional knowledge product on Just Transition served as a unique approach. The two-step methodology, involving an analysis of the link between the economy, employment, and nature coupled with an examination of national policy frameworks, provided a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities for environmentally sustainable economies. The participatory nature of the process, engaging Ministries of Labour and Environment in MENA countries, and the knowledge-sharing workshop ahead of COP28 added a collaborative dimension. These innovative elements, along with the focus on inclusive climate action and just transition policies, make the initiative a valuable model for other national contexts seeking effective strategies in the face of climate-related vulnerabilities. Furthermore, videos were developed of South countries' experiences on Just Transition, including Morocco, Jordan, Qatar, and Argentina. These will be part of the Just Transition platform and will serve as basis for a South-South exchange workshop to be planned in 2024.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>Several elements contributed to the sustainability of the initiative. Firstly, it focused on fostering partnerships and collaboration, notably through SSTC, creating a foundation for ongoing knowledge exchange and peer-</p>

	<p>to-peer learning. The commitment of institutions such as the ILO ROAS, the Action Programme on Just Transition, and the ISDB played a crucial role in sustaining the effort. The development of a regional knowledge product on Just Transition and the organization of a knowledge-sharing SSTC workshop provided tangible outputs that can continue to inform policies and practices in the future. Additionally, the engagement of Ministries of Labour and Environment from MENA countries in policy discussions, along with the identification of green jobs potential, establishes a framework for continued collaboration and implementation of just transition policies. The emphasis on capacity-building initiatives, such as workshops for the Arab Trade Union Confederation and social partners, further contributes to the initiative's long-term impact by promoting a culture of sustainability and resilience in the face of climate challenges. The partnership with ISDB was practically implemented in these initiative, and further pathways for continuing collaboration on south-south exchange, further research, and pilot projects were agreed upon for the next biennium. Overall, the multi-faceted and participatory approach, coupled with concrete outputs and ongoing capacity-building, positions the good practice as a sustainable model for addressing the intersection of climate, employment, and environmental concerns over time.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The extension of the good practice to a wider context is contingent on several key considerations. Firstly, the methodology employed in the initiative, including the two-step analysis and the use of key indicators such as GDP, decent work, greenhouse gas emissions, and vulnerability to climate change, provides a structured approach that can be adapted to various national contexts. The emphasis on SSTC as a means of fostering peer-to-peer exchange and collaboration presents a replicable model for other regions facing similar climate challenges. For successful adaptation, it is crucial to consider the specific economic, social, and environmental nuances of each country or region, tailoring the analysis and policy recommendations to the local context. Additionally, building partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including government ministries, development partners, and international organizations, is essential to ensure buy-in and effective implementation. The sustainability of the good practice relies on integrating the identified just transition policies into national frameworks, fostering a participatory and inclusive approach, and addressing the unique challenges and opportunities specific to each context. Overall, the transferability of this good practice hinges on a combination of a robust methodology, collaborative frameworks, and tailored adaptations to accommodate the diverse circumstances of different countries or regions.</p>

<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>A significant outcome is the development of a regional knowledge product on Just Transition in partnership with the ISDB in the MENA region. This involved a meticulous two-step analysis, examining the economic, employment, and environmental linkages at the sectoral level and assessing the national policy framework related to employment promotion, skills development, social protection, and decent work. The comprehensive analysis utilized key indicators, including GDP, decent work, greenhouse gas emissions, and vulnerability to climate change, to identify sectors requiring a transition to environmental sustainability. The results were presented in a report highlighting key just transition policies and green jobs potential in selected sectors of the economy. This knowledge product serves as a valuable resource for MENA countries, offering insights into the intersection of climate, employment, and environmental considerations, and providing a foundation for informed policy decisions.</p> <p>Also, the initiative organized a knowledge-sharing SSTC workshop ahead of COP28. This workshop brought together Ministries of Environment and Ministries of Labour in MENA countries to discuss findings, share lessons learned, and identify areas for collaboration. The participatory nature of the workshop allowed for peer learning, providing representatives of governments in the MENA region with an improved understanding of their respective challenges and opportunities related to the employment-climate-environment nexus. The workshop also featured champions from the Global South, such as The Philippines, and a champion from the Global North, Sweden, who shared successful experiences in inclusive climate action. The main result of the workshop was the enhanced cooperation among stakeholders committed to sharing best practices, leveraging financing opportunities, and building resilient and adaptive economies. Overall, these results signify a concrete step toward addressing climate challenges in the MENA region through informed policies and collaborative efforts facilitated by the initiative.</p>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>ILO Regional Office for Arab States Nathalie Bavitch UN Coherence and Partnerships Officer <a href="mailto:bavitch@ilo.org">bavitch@ilo.org</a> <a href="#">Arab States (ACTEMP) (ilo.org)</a></p>
<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>Contribution from the 2022-2023 regular budget, (RB) as well as RB special allocation to SSTC.</p>
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="#">ILO leads MENA leadership programme to promote a just transition to a green future of work</a></p>

برنامج القيادة الخاص بمنطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا بشأن الانتقال العادل  
MENA LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME ON THE JUST TRANSITION  
2023/2024 - 2024/2025 | MENA



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**GOOD PRACTICE 14 – ARAB STATES – EBMO Employers SSTC (Asia-Arab States networks)**

**Author’s name:** Jose Manuel Medina Checa

**Institution:** ILO Arab States Office

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Employers’ Leaders Network

**Countries involved:** Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, India, Korea and Singapore

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>In the aftermath of COVID-19, many Employers and Business Membership Organizations have realized the relevance of redefining their management and financial structure and expanding their mandate to cover the emerging needs of business. To maintain their relevance, EBMOs needs to rethink their value proposition and combine the traditional cornerstones of strong EBMOs -independence, transparency, separation between governance and management, evidence-based advocacy- with new strategic choices -digitalization of services, new funding models, use of data as strategic assets, support to start-ups and representation of self-employed and greater innovation in general.</p> <p>The Employer’s Leader Network initiative aims at building a network of EBMOs leaders in Asia and Arab States for identification and exchange of emerging good practices and peer-to-peer support to adopt solutions to reshape structure and value proposition of EBMOs.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>Main representative Employers and Business members organizations from Arab States and Asia have participated in a physical event in Riyadh and are exchanging online based on a structure agenda and topics. Countries: Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Jordan) and Asia (Korea, Singapore, India In 2024: Participation of Kuwait and Qatar</p> <p>Institutions involved (main EBMOs from the above-mentioned countries) Korea Enterprises Federation Singapore National Employers Federation Jordan Chamber of Industry Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry Federation of India Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The Network kick-off meeting was hosted by the Federation of Saudi Chambers (FSC) in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia). During this meeting representatives from the EBMOs of selected countries have discussed of issues of mutual interest for reshaping their value proposition, business agenda and policy priorities. After this first meeting, different representatives of the association have been exchanging through a</p>

	dedicated LinkedIn group, via email and participating in several webinars where experiences from some of the topics initially identified have been exchanged. Additionally, a set of small blogs and video interviews with representatives from these organization have been organized and will be uploaded in the LinkedIn group and in the webpage soon available in the ILO ACT/EMP dedicated space.
<b>Innovation</b>	The innovative element comes from the exchange of experience among south countries, in particular among Asian and Arab countries that share many challenges with regards to climate change, competitiveness and lack of productivity, economy diversification and trade integration. Peer support exchanges combined with experts' facilitations and network coordination have enabled these organizations to understand how others are innovating to remain relevant and expand their mandate, what trends in governance and management they operate and how to take profit of the different experiences.
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	The sustainability is ensured by the interest and relevance of the topics discussed. The first meeting have paved the way to discuss the topics, that are essentially related to organizational challenges (governance, financial sustainability, digitalization, service provision) and to emerging policy issues where the EBMOs need to build its capacity and define positions (climate change, business resilience, trade and investment, GIG economy, artificial intelligence, refugees and labour mobility, etc.) The network will be reinforced this year with some additional activities to support the exchange among staff from these organization working in similar services or department (member management, research and advocacy, digital services, sustainability, etc.) The cost of the participation is only partially covered by ILO based on the financial status of the organization. It is expected that if the network expands with new organizations, they will be able to host the meeting and even partially fund the participation of other organizations.
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	The network will invite this year some other countries to participate in the events and discussions, in particular representative from the Kuwait and Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI and QCCI).  Some new members from Asia will be also joining. Each organization need to be able to freely subscribe to the Network and finance their travel expenses to the different meetings.
<b>South-South Results</b>	The ELN was able to discuss and exchange solutions and perspectives on the following topics: Digital transformation and skills development

	<p>Income diversification and financial sustainability</p> <p>Markets needs and evolving business models</p> <p>International trade and new market opportunities</p> <p>Workforce and HR management in a rapidly changing world of work new trends in EBMOs governance for a new generation of business leaders</p> <p>Effective approaches to social dialogue</p> <p>innovative approaches to emerging challenges.</p>
<b>Contact details</b>	José Manuel Medina- <a href="mailto:medinacheca@ilo.org">medinacheca@ilo.org</a>
<b>Funding Sources</b>	SSTC Funds and organizational resources.
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="https://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/fs/WCMS_870846/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/fs/WCMS_870846/lang--en/index.htm</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.ilo.org/wcmstp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/image/wcms_870847.png">https://www.ilo.org/wcmstp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/image/wcms_870847.png</a></p>

**GOOD PRACTICE 15 – ARAB STATES – Lebanon and Brazilian Chambers of Commerce Cooperation: feasibility study**

**Author's name:** Calfat, Natalia

**Institution:** International Labour Organization (ILO)

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Assessment of potential South-South Cooperation between Brazil and Lebanon

**Countries involved:** Brazil and Lebanon

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The assessment investigates the potential for South-South Cooperation between Brazil and Lebanon, particularly taking into consideration the strong Lebanese diaspora in Brazil and shared historical and cultural ties. Both countries enjoy excellent bilateral relations and have engaged in cooperation in the past. Agreements and collaborations have been celebrated particularly in the domains of agriculture, education/culture, tourism, health, defence, and aid. Still, most cooperation efforts have been bilateral, focused on trade or humanitarian support and discontinued. The study therefore engages in identifying priority sectors where endured South-South Triangular cooperation can be established promoting decent, equitable and inclusive work opportunities and growth.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>Brazil and Lebanon are the two countries that fall under the scope of this study. The main institutions and different social partners to be involved in this initiative are the Brazilian and Lebanese governments, including local municipalities, chambers of commerce, industrial associations and commercial representatives, cooperation and exporting agencies, diplomatic representations, trade unions, nongovernmental organizations, associations of workers and vocational training centres. The International Labour Organization is able to offer its scope and know-how to facilitate the promotion and expansion of capacity-building and peer-to-peer exchanges between both nations, bringing together governments, employers and worker representatives.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The methodology of this assessment included mapping former and existing collaborating initiatives in Brazil and in Lebanon; and identifying both a sector long and short lists in order to determine prioritizing sectors where SSTC can be established, particularly paving the way for sustainable development. It also included desk research and literature review related to the economic landscape of both countries, as well as interviews with different stakeholders and a SWOT Analysis. Additionally, a Convergence of Interests Analysis was applied for each of the shortlisted realms, evaluating the sector performance vis a vis the proposed selection criteria, i.e. relevance, growth, feasibility.</p>

<p><b>Innovation</b></p>	<p>The assessment explores the potential for investment towards a South-South dynamic for which there is not a well-established nor a strong cooperation programme in force yet. Although both countries do engage in different forms of cooperation, they are mostly bilateral and transitory. In this respect, the study is innovative given it paves the way not only for an endured and sustainable SSC, but also for inaugurating a long-term Triangular approach to Brazil-Lebanon collaboration, exchange and diaspora engagement. This analysis can also be particularly interesting for similar contexts where diasporas play a prominent economic, social and political role in host countries.</p>
<p><b>South-South Sustainability</b></p>	<p>Inter-cultural dialogue as igniter of SSTC, not limited to trade. Stimulate diaspora involvement and facilitate investment. Engage local population, experts and stakeholders via participative and creative methodologies. SSTC based on authentic convergence of interests. Initiatives addressing the entire productive chain. Improve the mismatch between market's requirements and work force capacitation. Inclusive, context sensitive, egalitarian and horizontal approach to triangulation. Attention to foreign partners dependency. Services as empowering/long-term solutions. Project design: feasible and without over-bold objectives and/or targets. Avoid saturation in identical sectors. Transversal and multidimensional sector approach.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>2024-2025 initiatives may include:</p> <p>Rounds of trade and sector sales missions. Tourism and gastronomic fairs and workshops. Diaspora targeted awareness-raising and dialogue sessions: trade diversification, human capital and MERCOSUR Agreement. Field work. Improve access and integrate extension research into the agricultural development. Facilitate exchange between research centres and startups developing innovative technology - green energy, construction, blue and ecotourism. Incentivize innovative financing instruments, particularly community based and SSF. Mobile training stations for work-based learning. Centre offering MSMEs support, financial education, digital solutions and marketing training for youth, women and refugees.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>The report recommends agri-food and agro-business, tourism and infrastructure as priority sectors with the potential to promote decent</p>

	<p>conditions for work, social justice and sustainable development, advancing capacity-building and horizontal exchange of technical expertise. Additionally, it recommends Brazil-Lebanon South-South cooperation efforts to be a continuous and long-term endeavour; transversal and multifaceted; and one which promotes mutual diaspora engagement and investment. Action-oriented recommendations and approaches to the productive chain are proposed, bringing together tripartite constituents and drawing attention to the promotion of MSMEs, the formalization of the informal economy, gender equality, inclusion of vulnerable populations, SSE and green initiatives.</p>
<p><b>Contact details</b></p>	<p>The following entities were interviewed to this study between September and November 2023:</p> <p>Arab-Brazil Chamber of Commerce (CCAB), Mr. Tamer Fawzy Mansour <a href="mailto:SecGeral@ccab.org.br">SecGeral@ccab.org.br</a> and Mr. Mohamad Mourad <a href="mailto:mohamad@mourad.com.br">mohamad@mourad.com.br</a>.</p> <p>Brazilian Embassy in Lebanon Mr. André Saboya <a href="mailto:andre.n.saboya@itamaraty.gov.br">andre.n.saboya@itamaraty.gov.br</a> and Mr. Felipe Goulart <a href="mailto:felipe.goulart@itamaraty.gov.br">felipe.goulart@itamaraty.gov.br</a>.</p> <p>Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) Mrs. Monica Salmito Noletto <a href="mailto:monica.noletto@abc.gov.br">monica.noletto@abc.gov.br</a> and Mrs. Cecilia do Prado <a href="mailto:cecilia.prado@abc.gov.br">cecilia.prado@abc.gov.br</a>.</p> <p>Association of Lebanese Industrialist (ALI) Mr. Talal Hijazi <a href="mailto:talal.hijazi@ali.org.lb">talal.hijazi@ali.org.lb</a>.</p> <p>National Confederation of Industry (CNI) Mr. Pablo Rolim Carneiro <a href="mailto:pcarneiro@cni.com.br">pcarneiro@cni.com.br</a> and Mrs. Michelle de Moura <a href="mailto:mqmoura@cni.com.br">mqmoura@cni.com.br</a>.</p> <p>Lebanese Embassy in Brazil Amb. Mrs. Carla Jazzar Chargé d'Affairs to Brazil <a href="mailto:embaixada@libano.org.br">embaixada@libano.org.br</a> and Mr. Anthony Moussa <a href="mailto:ea.anthony.moussa@gmail.com">ea.anthony.moussa@gmail.com</a>.</p> <p>TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) Coordination Offices ILO Beirut Mrs. Rania Hokayem <a href="mailto:hokayem@ilo.org">hokayem@ilo.org</a> and Mr. Kishore Kumar Singh <a href="mailto:singhkk@ilo.org">singhkk@ilo.org</a>.</p> <p>Brazil Lebanon Chamber of Commerce (CCBL), Mr. Guilherme Mattar <a href="mailto:sgr@ccbl.com.br">sgr@ccbl.com.br</a>.</p> <p>National Industrial Apprenticeship Service – SENAI,</p>

	<p>Mrs. Raquel Ferreira Sena <a href="mailto:rsena@ielcni.com.br">rsena@ielcni.com.br</a>.</p>
<p><b>Funding Sources</b></p>	<p>International Labour Organization, Department of Multilateral Partnerships and Development Cooperation.</p> <p>The current assessment is linked to Alarz-Cedro, a South-South project supporting development cooperation, pre-approved by PARTNERSHIPS and the Arab States Region, under the realm of Regular Budget for Technical Cooperation (RBTC) for the Arab States region supporting South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).</p>
<p><b>Materials and Web-links</b></p>	<p>This assessment has resulted in a comprehensive report which presents the potential for cooperation in agri-food and agrobusiness, tourism, construction and infrastructure sectors. It especially addresses small and medium enterprises, formalization of the informal economy, equitable work and sustainable practices when promoting SDGs. The final report can be accessed <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <div data-bbox="603 813 919 1256" style="text-align: center;">  <p>South-South Cooperation Brazil Lebanon Assessing previous and potential cooperation initiatives</p> </div>

**GOOD PRACTICE 16 – ARAB STATES – Workers Petrochemical Sector**

**Author’s name:** ILO Regional Office for Arab States

**Institution:** International Labour Organization

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Advancing OSH through bipartite social dialogue at Enterprise and Sectoral Level in the Petro-chemical sector

**Countries involved (please add more than one country):** EBMOs and Trade Union Organizations in the Petro-Chemical sector in Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. Brazil, Mexico, and Norway.

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The SSTC initiative aimed to enhance Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) conditions at the enterprise and sectoral levels in the petrochemical industries within the Arab States Region. The objective was to establish inter-regional peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing among social partners, particularly Arab EMBOs and Trade Unions, drawing from the experiences of counterparts in Brazil, Mexico, and Norway. The challenge addressed was the need for effective social dialogue and management-union cooperation to improve OSH conditions. The initiative sought to expose social partners to successful examples of bipartite and sectoral dialogue, enabling the negotiation of agreements, protocols, and company OSH policies. This collaborative approach aimed to address the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis, protecting workers and their families from job loss and income reduction, as well as preventing enterprises from facing bankruptcy. Additionally, the project intended to enhance South-South Cooperation (SSTC) among social partners, focusing on capacity building, regional integration, and interregional linkages to promote decent work and develop human-centered economic, social, and environmental policies.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The countries represented in this initiative include those within the Arab States Region (specifically targeting the petrochemical industries) and the additional countries of Brazil, Mexico, and Norway, where experiences in social dialogue on Occupational Safety and Health matters are to be shared.</p> <p>The initiative also involves interaction through dialogue and negotiations between employers and workers, aiming to address OSH challenges.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The approach was participatory and peer-to-peer, involving engagement with Employers' and Workers' Organizations in Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and potential partners in Norway and other countries. The process emphasized bipartite dialogue, where social partners actively address OSH challenges collaboratively at different levels. The initiative also underscores a peer-to-peer learning aspect, with Social Partner organizations keen to glean insights from successful examples of bipartite</p>

	collaboration around OSH, showcasing best practices from different countries.
<b>Innovation</b>	Potential innovative aspects in the initiative for other national contexts include the emphasis on bipartite dialogue in addressing occupational safety and health (OSH) challenges in the Petro-Chemical sector. This approach can be considered innovative as it involves active engagement of Employers' and Workers' Organizations in Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, along with potential partners in Norway and other countries. The focus on mobilizing social partners to participate in OSH systems and practices at the enterprise and sectoral levels, particularly in regions where bipartite mechanisms are less well-developed, adds an innovative dimension. The initiative's intention to learn from successful examples of bipartite collaboration around OSH and showcase best practices from other countries also contributes to its potential interest for other national contexts seeking to improve OSH outcomes.
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	The sustainability of the good practice in the initiative is supported by key elements. The focus on bipartite dialogue actively involves Employers' and Workers' Organizations, ensuring ongoing collaboration in addressing occupational safety and health challenges. The participatory approach, engaging stakeholders across multiple countries in the Petro-Chemical sector, enhances sustained commitment. Learning from global examples and showcasing best practices promotes continual improvement and adaptability. Cooperation agreements institutionalize the initiative's impact, ensuring ongoing collaboration and information exchange. Follow-up roundtables in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan demonstrate a commitment to continuous learning, reinforcing the sustainability of the good practice over time.
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	This good practice has significant potential for wider extension, particularly in fostering bipartite collaboration to address occupational safety and health challenges. To adapt it to other contexts, there should be a commitment to active engagement between Employers' and Workers' Organizations. Knowledge transfer, showcasing best practices, and tailoring the initiative to fit the specific legal, cultural, and economic contexts of the target country are crucial. International collaboration and the establishment of cooperation agreements (MoU) between tripartite constituents can leverage global expertise. Continuous learning through follow-up roundtables is key to the successful adaptation and extension of the good practice in diverse settings.
<b>South-South Results</b>	The initiative commenced with consultants preparing a background paper. Three virtual South-South Meetings, including separate sessions for EBMOs, TUs, and a joint meeting, followed to validate the background paper and

	<p>promote collaboration. An inter-regional blended SSTC seminar then took place, covering workshop expenses and facilitating knowledge exchange. Also, follow-up technical support through SSTC aided in negotiating OSH agreements, protocols, and company policies. Finally, the initiative resulted in a comprehensive background paper, enhanced collaboration among social partners, and ongoing support for the negotiation of improved OSH practices.</p>
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>ILO RBTC Funds</p>
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="#">How can South-South Cooperation strengthen ILS related to Occupational Health and Safety? – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</a></p>

**GOOD PRACTICE 17 – GLOBAL- Brazil and Tanzania Cooperation in the Cotton Sector**

**Author’s name:** Fernanda Barreto, Coordinator of the ILO-Brazil South-South Cooperation Programme

**Institution:** ILO Country Office for Brazil

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Country-Project Cotton with Decent Work in Tanzania

**Countries involved (please add more than one country):** Brazil and Tanzania

<b>South-South Objective (s)</b>	<p>In 2016, the Cotton with Decent Work Global-Project started its first activity: the preparation of diagnostic studies on decent work deficits in the cotton chain of each of the countries involved. In this sense, national consultants were hired in each cooperating country: Paraguay and Peru in Latin America, and Mali, Mozambique, and Tanzania in Africa. Many decent work deficits were found in Tanzania, and as from the <a href="#">study</a>, the government of Tanzania prioritized the following challenges: child labour, strengthening of labour inspection, occupational safety and health (OSH) and social security coverage.</p>
<b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b>	<p>The Cotton with Decent Work Global-Project is an initiative of the ILO, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and the Brazilian Cotton Institute (IBA). Each country project has the participation of specific Brazilian cooperating institutions and the relevant national institutions. In the case of Tanzania, besides the ILO, ABC and IBA, the Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE) and the Brazilian Ministry of Social Security (MPS) are also part of the project. From Tanzania's side the cooperating institution is the Prime Minister's Office – Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability (PMO-LYED).</p>
<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	<p>Following the completion of the study, a joint fact-finding mission took place in 2016. During this period, representatives of the Brazilian and Tanzanian governments met with ILO staff in Dar es Salaam for a workshop, followed by a field visit to the city of Mwanza. The main objective of this mission was to jointly and tripartitely develop the Country Project document, with the aim of strengthening Tanzania's national capacity to address the challenges in the cotton supply chain, especially with regard to decent work. Within this participatory approach, the first version of the country-project was written.</p> <p>It had to stay in stand-by due the budget issues, and in 2023 the negotiations started again. A national consultant was hired to update the project with the ILO, Brazil and Tanzania. In 16-21 October 2023 a mission was held from Brazil to Tanzania. The first activity of the mission was a field visit (15-17 October) to the district of Meatu, region of Mwanza, which is responsible for 70% of the cotton production of the country. In doing so, the delegation was able to better understand the reality of the workers and their families, as well as of the local authorities dealing with child labour, OSH and social security, specifically: the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC). During 18-19 October, representatives from the ILO, Brazil and Tanzania sat together in the 1<sup>st</sup> steering committee to adjust final details of the project. For each axis of the project, there were presentation from both Tanzania and Brazil, so they could better understand the context of their equivalent institutions. In October 21 the</p>

	country-project was signed by the Brazilian Ambassador in Tanzania, the ILO Dar es Salaam Director and the PMO-LEYPD's Permanent Secretary, during the Labour Annual Conference, with more than 150 labour officers, OSH officers and social security officer.
<b>Innovation</b>	The Tanzania country-project will benefit from the experience of other four already implemented country-projects: Mali, Mozambique, Paraguay, and Peru. It is the first one that included a whole result dedicated to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), which is now a Fundamental Principle and Right at Work.
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	The result of the initiative was the signature of the South-South cooperation country-project, is is mainly based on capacity strengthening and ownership. Besides that, all the activities and products of the country project are planned together with the institutions of the country involved and towards a sustainable approach.
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	As mentioned previously, the Tanzania country-project is already an adaptation of previous successfully implemented country-projects (Mali, Mozambique, Paraguay, and Peru). In any case, the Cotton with Decent Work global project has also a "global component", which promotes wide discussion among the project's countries and other countries as well. And the Tanzanian experience will also be shared in these global events.
<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>The country-project was signed during the mission and is going to be implemented from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2025. These are its four results:</p> <p>Result 1. Comprehensive and sustainable national action on elimination of child labour established.</p> <p>Result 2. Adequate and effective protection at work for all promoted.</p> <p>Result 3. Institutional capacities strengthened to increase social security coverage in the cotton sector.</p> <p>Result 4. Country-Project managed, supervised, and evaluated, focusing on results-based management and on horizontal exchange of experiences in South-South Trilateral Cooperation</p>
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	The total budget of the Tanzania Country-Project is USD 558.170,00. Out of this, USD 52.400 are non-financial contributions of the Brazilian government (in kind contribution), which corresponds to an estimate of the working hours of Brazilian specialists dedicated to the Country-Project. USD 505.770 are financial contributions, which are allocated in the Cotton with Decent Work Global-Project (South-South Cooperation for the Promotion of Decent Work in Cotton-Producing Countries in Africa and Latin America –

GLO/14/45/BRA). This amount was funded by the Brazilian Cotton Institute (IBA) through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ABC/MRE).

**Materials and Web-links**



Participants of the first meeting of the steering committee (15-21 November 2023)



Participants of the first project prospective meeting



Backdrop of the Country-Project (from left to right: Brazilian Labour Inspector, Brazilian Ambassador in Tanzania, Permanent Secretary of Tanzania, Minister of Tanzania, Labour Commissioner of Tanzania)



Country-Project document signed

		
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Study on decent work deficits in the cotton value chain of Tanzania

**GOOD PRACTICE 18- GLOBAL- Workers and SIDS to SIDS South-South in UN Frameworks**

**Author's name:** Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV)/ILO

**Institution:** International Labour Organization

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Interregional exchange on trade union engagement in UNSDCFs: a south-south cooperation initiative between small island states in Asia-Pacific and the Caribbean

**Countries involved:** Tonga, Samoa, Maldives, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica.

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The project aims to foster South-South cooperation between trade unions in Asia and the Caribbean, capitalizing on shared historical ties and common challenges in economic growth and development. It addresses the need for upgrading local human resources, improving people-to-people connectivity, and facilitating peer learning at the grassroots level.</p> <p>Focused on the development and implementation of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), the project seeks to evaluate and exchange knowledge, experiences, and good practices, particularly regarding trade union engagement. It emphasizes the value of social dialogue in institution building, policymaking, and achieving sustainable results, aiming to embed decent work priorities and promote inclusive growth. The initiative aims to provide workers' organizations in selected small island and developing states in Asia- Pacific and the Caribbeans with a platform to exchange knowledge, practical experiences, good practices, and lessons learned in relation to trade union engagement in UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). The initiative offers a unique means to extend South-South cooperation to tripartite social partners that would not otherwise be in contact.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>ILO ACTRAV and PARTNERSHIPS have collaborated to support the initiative. It is targeted at workers' organizations in the global south. Interactions involve interregional exchange of experiences and lessons learned from trade union engagements in UNSDCFs. Countries represented are Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, Suriname, Barbados, and Jamaica. However, interregional exchange webinars have drawn participation from twenty-eight (28) small island states in Asia-Pacific and the Caribbean.</p> <p>The Bureau for Workers Activities played a role in mobilizing expertise, field presence, and resource packages to support the initiative. The ILO was the entity assembling emerging good practices of trade union engagement in UNSDCFs.</p> <p>The primary focus of the initiative is on trade unions in Asia and the Caribbean. These trade unions were active participants and contributors to the knowledge exchange and cooperation.</p> <p>In terms of interaction, this was done South-South cooperation, peer learning, and exchange of knowledge and experiences. The initiative aimed to create a platform for</p>

	<p>workers' organizations and other stakeholders to engage in interregional exchanges, particularly regarding trade union engagement in UNSDCFs.</p> <p>The countries represented in this initiative were Tonga, Samoa, Maldives, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica.</p>
<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	<p>The initiative takes a phased approach. First, country situational analysis studies documenting experiences of workers' organizations with UNSDCFs. Second, workers organizations peer reviewing and validating the study findings and exchanging knowledge and lived experiences during interregional webinars. Third (expected), in-person in-depth exchanges and capacity building facilitated by the ACTRAV and PARTNERSHIPS, leading to the establishment of a network of actors for sustainability and continued ownership of the SSC-initiative. Altogether, this enables a participatory and effective peer learning process.</p>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>Evidence-based exchanges informed by sub-regional studies.</p> <p>The partnership and collaboration of trade union leaders and technical staff between the two regions documented through an interregional exchange webinar.</p> <p>Establishment of a network of experts and researchers that have participated in the UNSDCFs/Agenda 2030 processes that can continue to exchange knowledge, experience, and expertise for sustained cooperation</p> <p>This project introduces innovative elements such as an interregional exchange platform, tripartite social partnerships, inclusive participation, and a focus on trade union engagement in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). It aims to create sustainable networks of trade union experts, leveraging multidisciplinary expertise to address challenges. The project is tailored to complement existing initiatives, offering a unique learning opportunity. These elements enhance the initiative's adaptability and scalability, making it interesting and applicable for addressing similar challenges in various national contexts.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>This initiative fosters sustainability through a combination of long-term commitment, institutional engagement, network creation, inclusive design, tailored learning opportunities, tripartite social partnerships, and capacity building, all of which collectively ensure the initiative's enduring impact and relevance over time.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<p>The initiative is adaptable to other countries of the global south, especially to island states in Africa with similar characteristics. Active trade union involvement in UNSDCFs is significant to ensure its adaptation to another countries, context or region.</p> <p>This project offers possibilities for widespread extension by virtue of its adaptable framework, scalable design, and emphasis on knowledge transfer through the creation of networks of experts. The initiative's inclusive approach, involving often excluded island and developing states, serves as a model for broad participation. To ensure successful adaptation to diverse countries or regions, key conditions include aligning with local priorities, engaging stakeholders at multiple levels, and providing mechanisms for capacity building and the systematic up-gradation of local human resources.</p>

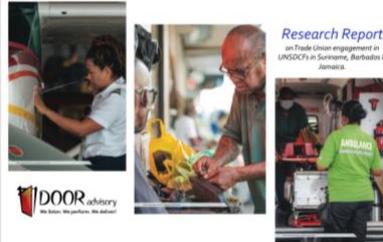
	<p>These considerations collectively contribute to the initiative's potential to be effectively tailored and extended more widely, fostering collaboration, knowledge exchange, and sustainable impact in different contexts.</p>
<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>The initiative has achieved tangible results through a multi-faceted approach. Firstly, the production and publication of a booklet on "Emerging good practices of trade union engagement in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks" represent a concrete output. This booklet serves as a comprehensive resource encapsulating the knowledge, experiences, and innovative practices garnered through the initiative.</p> <p>Secondly, the initiative has conducted three virtual webinars and exchanges, creating a dynamic platform for trade union leaders and technical experts from selected island states in Asia and the Caribbean to share insights. The culmination of these efforts is the establishment of a South-South Cooperation (SSTC) network, comprising trade union technical staff and researchers. This network is designed to endure beyond the project's conclusion, actively advancing the ongoing exchange of knowledge, experiences, and expertise. The creation of this sustainable network enhances the long-term impact and viability of the project's outcomes.</p> <p>R1. Trade union leaders and trade union technical staff have gained knowledge, expertise through South-South exchange of experiences and good practices and have improved capacities to engage effectively in UNSDCFs.</p> <p>R2. Trade unions have established a network of experts and researchers that have participated in the UNSDCFs/Agenda 2030 processes that can continue to exchange knowledge, experience, and expertise for sustained cooperation.</p> <p>R3: The south-south good practice initiative augments ILO's potential for partnerships and leveraging additional resources in the next biennia, including through the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely.</p>
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	RBTC ILO Funds
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p>Website link <a href="#">Experiences and Lessons Learned from Trade Union Engagement in UNSDCFs: A South-South Cooperation Initiative Between Small Island States in Asia-Pacific and the Caribbean – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</a></p>

Video link1 and passcode <https://ilo-org.zoom.us/rec/share/J3ZqZIG8-Oke7iT1Ldsn9EjDLEY2CLBDPEUDPeGNCoJbmT0hRQBK7NswuBwdN02o.wv4Y-3sK6RFbvIAB>

Passcode: P@A0cT\*x

Video link 2 and passcode <https://ilo-org.zoom.us/rec/share/bjUyKG9UcwhKI5vtrSnPSuy8T-dQVloVcAvkngQqVRFimkS5etYaWD7mRB9SULmC.rs8qE0hEebVPtGtU>

Passcode: 83Kx!9sn



**GOOD PRACTICE 19 – GLOBAL- TURIN- CPLP-Labour Inspection and Combatting Child Labour**

**Author’s name:** ITC-ILO Turin

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Enhancing the capacities of Labour Inspectorates to eradicate child labour: reinforcing partnerships between Portuguese Speaking countries in Africa through South-South Cooperation.

**Countries involved:** Angola, Cape Verde, Guinee, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Mozambique, Brazil and Portugal.

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The initiative aimed to address the significant challenge of child labour within the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). In response to this challenge, the initiative sought to foster a collaborative and strategic approach among CPLP member countries to combat child labour, with a specific focus on its worst forms. This involves the adoption of a Declaration and Plan of Action, participating in the global partnership Alliance 8.7, implementing measures from the Durban Call to Action, and evolving labour inspections towards a planned and participative strategic model. The initiative further aimed to build and reinforce partnerships between Labor Inspectorates, promote information exchange, and enhance capacities to identify, prevent, and remedy child labour cases. It included components such as online training and a high-level event aimed at achieving Sustainable Development Goal Target 8.7 to eliminate all forms of child labour by 2025.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The initiative involved several institutions and partners collaborating to address child labour within the CPLP. The XIV Meeting of CPLP Labour and Social Affairs held on March 30, 2021, under the Presidency of Cabo Verde, led to the adoption of a Declaration and Plan of Action, with technical advice and support from the ILO. Member countries of CPLP, including Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Príncipe, agreed to join Alliance 8.7, a global partnership to combat child labour and related issues. The initiative emphasized South-South Cooperation, involving Labor Inspectorates from the mentioned countries in online training facilitated by the ILO, promoting the exchange of good practices and peer-to-peer learning. A high-level event was also held, bringing together labour inspectors from Angola, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, and São Tomé and Príncipe in Cape Verde, aimed at exchanging strategies and creating horizontal partnerships. The collaborative efforts</p>

	involved both regional and global stakeholders, reflecting a comprehensive approach to combatting child labour.
<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	<p>The methodology employed to address the challenge of child labour and achieve successful outcomes for horizontal cooperation involved a participatory and peer-to-peer approach. The initiative emphasized a proactive evolution of labour inspections from a traditional reactive model, encouraging planned and participative strategic actions. The online training component, facilitated by the ILO, employed an action-oriented and highly participatory approach over a four-week period. The course, delivered in Portuguese, engaged labour inspectors from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Príncipe. The training covered various aspects, including definitions of child labour, global and CPLP-specific trends, legal frameworks, and labour inspection strategies. The aim was to foster cooperation among Labor Inspectorates of Portuguese-speaking countries, with a strong emphasis on sharing national good practices and facilitating peer learning. This participatory and collaborative methodology was reinforced in the High-Level event in Cape Verde, where labour inspectors from different countries exchanged strategies, tools, and good practices, creating horizontal partnerships to effectively eliminate child labour. The process encouraged a collective and interactive approach, promoting the exchange of information, knowledge, and experiences to enhance the efficacy of child labour elimination efforts.</p>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>The initiative introduced several innovative elements that make it particularly interesting for adoption in other national contexts. Firstly, the emphasis on a planned and participative strategic approach to labour inspections represents a departure from traditional reactive models, offering a more proactive and targeted response to the challenge of child labour. The commitment to South-South Cooperation, as demonstrated in the online training facilitated by ILO, encourages collaborative learning and information exchange among labour inspectors from different countries, fostering a dynamic and peer-to-peer educational environment. Additionally, the initiative's focus on creating horizontal partnerships during the High-Level event provided a platform for sharing policies, strategies, tools, and good practices, allowing for cross-country collaboration and the identification of common solutions. These elements, combined with the specific attention given to the formalization of the informal economy and the reinforcement of national laws, contribute to a comprehensive</p>

	<p>and adaptable approach that could serve as a model for addressing child labor challenges in diverse national contexts.</p>
<p><b>South-South Sustainability</b></p>	<p>The sustainability of the good practice outlined in the text is rooted in several key elements. First, the initiative focused on capacity building through online training and a High-Level event, ensuring that labour inspectors from CPLP member countries gain the knowledge and skills necessary for effective and sustained action against child labour. The emphasis on South-South Cooperation and peer-to-peer learning not only enhances collaboration but also establishes a network of support and knowledge exchange that can endure over time. The strategic shift from reactive to planned and participative approaches in labour inspections ensures a more enduring impact by addressing the root causes of non-compliance. Furthermore, the initiative's commitment to information exchange, cross-country sharing of challenges, and the promotion of horizontal partnerships fosters a sense of collective responsibility and mutual support among participating countries. Overall, the combination of capacity building, collaborative learning, and strategic planning creates a foundation for sustainable practices in combating child labour within the CPLP member countries.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The good practice holds promising possibilities for wider extension. To adapt it to another country, context, or region, certain conditions must be met. Firstly, there should be a commitment from the target country to address the issue of child labour, with a willingness to adopt a proactive and participative approach in labour inspections. The transferability of the initiative relies on the availability of a collaborative framework, allowing for South-South Cooperation and peer-to-peer learning among labour inspectors. Tailoring the training content to align with the specific legal frameworks and challenges of the new context is crucial for success. Additionally, fostering a culture of information exchange, similar to the emphasis on sharing good practices and challenges within CPLP member countries, is essential. Furthermore, ensuring adaptability to the socio-economic and cultural nuances of the new region is vital for the sustainable implementation of the good practice. Overall, successful extension necessitates a commitment to collaboration, a contextualized approach, and the incorporation of lessons learned from CPLP experiences.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b> <b>Explain the main results</b></p>	<p>The initiative was designed to yield significant results in the concerted effort to eradicate child labour in the CPLP. The online</p>

	<p>training and high-level event are anticipated to result in the creation of new partnerships among CPLP countries, fostering collaborative networks specialized in the elimination of child labour. By equipping Labor Inspectorates with enhanced competencies through training, the initiative aimed to stimulate the sharing of policies, strategies, and successful programs implemented at the national level to combat child labour. This intervention could mark the initial phase in establishing a CPLP Labor Inspectorate network, indicating a sustained and coordinated approach to addressing shared challenges, especially in the informal sector and child labour in agriculture. Brazil's and Portugal's experiences contributed to this collaborative effort, sharing integrated approaches and potential funding opportunities for sustained cooperation in the future.</p> <p>The expected results of the high-level meeting encompassed increased awareness and knowledge of child labour, fostering a comprehensive understanding of how to address the issue through South-South Cooperation. Moreover, the initiative aimed to enhance the capabilities of labour inspectorates and inspectors to jointly prevent child labour, protect underage children, enforce legislation, and ensure the effective and timely remedying of cases. The collaboration was envisioned to lead to considered new strategies and measures within CPLP and PALOP (Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa), focusing on improving the efficacy of labour inspection efforts and strengthening legislation enforcement in areas prone to child labour. Overall, the initiative sought not only to provide immediate outcomes such as increased awareness and understanding but also to pave the way for sustained cooperation, strategic partnerships, and the systematic elimination of child labour within the CPLP community.</p>
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>Contribution from the 2022-2023 regular budget, (RB) as well as RB special allocation to SSTC.</p>
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="#">Combatting Child Labour through South-South and Triangular Cooperation and labour inspection: building partnerships within</a></p>

	<p><a href="#">the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Distance learning course “Strengthening the capacities of Labour Inspections to eradicate child labour: strengthening partnerships between CPLP countries (Community of Portuguese Language Countries) through South-South Cooperation” – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</a></p>
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## GOOD PRACTICE 20 – GLOBAL- TURIN- GCC Skills

**Author’s name:** ITC-ILO Turin

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Partnership building through promotion of development cooperation & capacity building of constituents using a SSTC approach

**Countries involved: Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries:** United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and Bahrain

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The initiative aimed to address challenges hindering the development of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. It seeks to overcome issues such as outdated curricula, the absence of continuous professional development, poorly equipped schools, and poor coordination between TVET and the private sector. By building upon the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) approach, initiated in the last biennium, and drawing from the Competency-Based Training (CBT) Manual for Practitioners in the Arab Region, the project planned to establish partnerships among GCC countries. It proposed a Mini Skills Academy and an online community of practice to enhance collaboration, responsiveness to the labour market, and to address skills mismatch. The initiative aligned with the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work</p>
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	<p>and aims to position ILO as a key partner for GCC countries in implementing Agenda 2030.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The initiative involved collaboration among various institutions and partners, including the ILO, GCC countries' ministries of education/TVET, TVET centers, workers' and employers' representatives, and key ministries responsible for implementing national visions (e.g., "Qatar National Vision 2030," "Vision 2030" in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, "Vision 2035" in Kuwait, and "Economic Vision 2030" in Bahrain). The collaboration was structured around an SSTC approach, building on the Competency-Based Training Manual for Practitioners in the Arab Region. The initiative is planned to facilitate partnership building through a Mini Skills Academy and an online community of practice involving trainers, experts, and institutions in the region. The specific countries represented in this initiative were the GCC countries, encompassing the unique visions and development goals of Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Bahrain, among others. The engagement also extends to the global north through existing projects that can naturally contribute to triangular cooperation in conjunction with the proposed south-south initiative.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>This initiative has been implemented with a South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) approach in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the Arab region. This approach was initiated in the last biennium and built upon the Competency-Based Training (CBT) Manual for Practitioners in the Arab Region, a joint publication by the ILO and UNICEF. The process included learning from experiences, incorporating good practices, and drawing lessons from the reform of TVET systems in the region. The initiative promoted participatory and peer-to-peer engagement by facilitating partnership-building among GCC countries. This is exemplified through the proposed Mini Skills Academy, which serves as a tailor-made capacity-building initiative for TVET sector stakeholders and emerging partners. Additionally, the establishment of an online community of practice provides a platform for open discussions among participants to share knowledge, experiences, and strategies, fostering collaborative solutions to common challenges in the skills development landscape.</p>

<b>Innovation</b>	<p>The initiative introduced several innovative elements that make it compelling for other national contexts. Firstly, it leveraged the SSTC approach, building on the CBT Manual for Practitioners in the Arab Region, which served as a valuable model for adapting successful practices across borders. The proposal included a Mini Skills Academy and an online community of practice, providing a dynamic and responsive platform for capacity building, collaboration, and knowledge exchange in the field of TVET. The project's emphasis on addressing specific challenges such as outdated curricula, skills mismatch, and inadequate coordination between TVET and the private sector makes it relevant and adaptable to various national contexts facing similar issues. The initiative's commitment to establishing partnerships and facilitating peer-to-peer collaboration further contributed to its potential as a replicable model for addressing common challenges in TVET systems globally.</p> <p>In addition, the addendum to the initiative focused on market-responsive and inclusive skills development, lifelong learning, and addressing the challenges associated with NEETs (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) through specialized training on labor market inclusion reflects an innovative response to contemporary issues in the TVET sector. The incorporation of a course on Augmented Reality in Skills Development also signals an effort to keep abreast of digital advancements, making the initiative potentially interesting for other national contexts facing similar challenges in TVET.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>By fostering partnerships among GCC countries, the initiative created a foundation for sustained regional collaboration. The emphasis on responding to the constituents' demand, as expressed in the ITCILO webinar series, and the subsequent bilateral discussions between the ILO and GCC countries indicated a participatory and demand-driven approach, enhancing the likelihood of sustained engagement. Lastly, the initiative's integration with ongoing projects in the region and alignment with national visions (e.g., "Qatar National Vision 2030," "Vision 2030" in Saudi Arabia) it matches with existing efforts, promoting long-term impact and relevance.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<p>The proposed initiative held the potential for wider extension by offering a replicable model for other countries, contexts, or regions facing similar challenges in TVET. To ensure successful adaptation, certain conditions were met. Firstly, the SSTC approach and the CBT Manual for Practitioners in the Arab Region served as adaptable frameworks, emphasizing the importance of building upon successful practices and experiences. The Mini Skills</p>

	<p>Academy and the online community of practice provided flexible mechanisms for capacity building and collaboration that can be tailored to the specific needs of different contexts. Conditions for adaptation included a thorough understanding of the local TVET landscape, alignment with national development goals and visions, and active participation from key stakeholders, including ministries of education, TVET centers, and representatives of workers and employers. A participatory and demand-driven approach was crucial, as evidenced by the response to constituents' demands expressed in the ITCILO webinar series. Additionally, ensuring that the initiative aligned with existing projects and investments in the targeted region enhanced the potential for successful adaptation and extension of the good practice.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b> <b>Explain the main results</b></p>	<p>The initiative achieved several significant outcomes. The first set of outcomes focused on building the skills and capacities of participants from GCC countries in addressing challenges related to skilling, reskilling, and upskilling. This involved delivering a series of e-learning courses covering a systemic approach to skills development, skills anticipation and matching (with an emphasis on green skills), digital TVET, and career guidance. The courses, offered in both English and Arabic, total a minimum of 70 hours, created a foundation for participants to develop a theoretical and practical understanding. The establishment of thematic online communities of practice further enhanced peer-to-peer learning and the exchange of information and ideas, aligning with the principles of SSTC.</p> <p>The second set of outcomes revolved around the identification and establishment of thematic and/or new sectoral partnerships across institutions in the GCC and other regional countries. Output 2.1 specifically aimed to establish at least three institutional partnerships based on an enhanced understanding of skills topics. These partnerships leveraged the unique strengths and weaknesses of each GCC member, aligned with SSTC principles and promoting a multi-stakeholder approach. The initiative went beyond regional collaboration by offering facilitated opportunities to forge partnerships with AR/VR companies from the global north, contributing to the exchange of good practices and strengthening academic institutions. Overall, the initiative's outcomes encompassed a comprehensive approach to fostering skills development, collaboration, and</p>

	<p>knowledge exchange in the pursuit of effective lifelong learning and quality education in the participating countries and regions. Also, the addendum to the initiative focused on enhancing policies and strategies for supporting NEETs (Not in Employment, Education, or Training) and promoting effective lifelong learning and quality education among GCC countries and those covered by the ILO ROAS office. The main results included participants from GCC countries developing a comprehensive theoretical and practical understanding to design and implement targeted policies and programs for NEETs. Output 1 involved up to 10 selected participants undertaking a course on NEETs, covering sub-groups and risk factors, utilizing policy instruments, and drawing insights from approaches like the European Youth Guarantee. A community of practice was established for ongoing collaboration among participants interested in the topic. Another key result was the development of a theoretical and practical understanding of Augmented Reality (AR) and its application in designing engaging skills development pathways. Output 2 entailed up to 20 selected participants who underwent a course on Augmented Reality in Skills Development, where they learned to use the EON Reality Education platform, design AR lessons, and integrate feedback from experts. A dedicated community of practice was created for ongoing collaboration among participants interested in the broader theme of Digital TVET and future skills. Overall, the addendum to the initiative aimed to equip participants with the knowledge and skills to address NEET challenges and leverage innovative technologies like Augmented Reality in skills development.</p>
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>Contribution from the 2022-2023 regular budget, (RB) as well as RB special allocation to SSTC.</p>
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="#">Partnership Building through Promotion of Technical Cooperation &amp; Capacity Building of Constituents using a SSTC Approach: A South-South Perspective (ilo.org)</a></p> <p><a href="#">E-LEARNING COURSE ON SKILLS AND TVET IN GCC WITH A SOUTH-SOUTH APPROACH (ilo.org)</a></p>

	<a href="https://x.com/sstc_mp/status/1618254905491476480?s=20">https://x.com/sstc mp/status/1618254905491476480?s=20</a>
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**GOOD PRACTICE 21 – GLOBAL- TURIN- Green Investments**

**Author’s name:** Joel Alcocer

**Institution:** International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO)

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Promoting inclusive infrastructure investments and green works among South and East African countries by enhancing South-South cooperation

**Countries involved:** Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The project aimed to promote South-South Cooperation among labour-based practitioners (Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Infrastructure/Ministry of Public Works, and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Centers). The particular focus covered in this South-South initiative was to exchange practices on alien plant/invasive species eradication activities (i.e., forestry works), which were job-rich (especially for youths) while tackling all environmental challenges (e.g., climate change adaptation and mitigation, combating desertification, and restoring biodiversity) altogether.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>This project gave an opportunity for the participating countries to present and share good practices and learn from the experiences shared, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Infrastructure/Ministry of Public Works in respective countries</li> <li>- Kisii Training Centre (KTC) of Kenya: appropriate technologies to contractors and local communities and is also working closely with JICA to transfer labour-based technologies.</li> <li>- Jijiga, Ethiopia: Green works initiatives where a number of displaced persons reside, has been highlighted as a successful initiative to develop greener solutions to (natural) infrastructure development as a way of building back better through the construction of water catchment that is linked to flood mitigation and agricultural productivity enhancement.</li> <li>- “Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) Uganda: as part of PEPs with a focus on social protection, which has a great potential to inculcate green works through its activities.</li> <li>- Zimbabwe and Zambia representatives have requested the ILO’s support to implement these types of public works in their respective countries.</li> <li>- These participating countries where ILO’s EIIP projects are being implemented, share the common challenges regarding green works, on one hand, and there are good examples of how youths are in the driving seat to promote environmental solutions for all, on the other. All these experiences will be shared for knowledge sharing and promote south-south cooperation.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The ITCILO has recently completed successfully its first training course on “Climate change adaptation through green works” with training materials on green works in general and on forestry works in particular. The existing training modules within the ITCILO had been used to leverage the quality of this Project. The Project included distance learning course and knowledge sharing events where participants shared best practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Module one has introduced participants to the concept of South-South and Triangular Cooperation as well as the Employment-Intensive Investment Programme. Participants have learned more on how the EIP generates local jobs and income through infrastructure for vulnerable groups, women and youth. The module also includes an overview of the social and environmental safeguards that need to be integrated into the design and implementation of EIP projects to avoid unintended consequences.</li> <li>- Module two is an introduction of Green Works and Nature-based Solutions (NbS), exploring how they contribute to environmental rehabilitation and improvement, nature conservation and adaptation to climate change. Participants learned more on the ILO’s green objectives and the rationale for supporting green works and NbS. The module also included an overview of EIP’s approach to environmental restoration and conservation, climate change adaptation, climate proofing infrastructure, and building back better by restoring and protecting the productive capacity of ecosystems.</li> <li>- Module three explored the benefits of forestry works with a particular emphasis on the removal of alien/invasive species. Forestry works are part of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) that contribute to climate change adaptation/mitigation, combatting desertification, and restoration of biodiversity, while providing human well-being including decent work. Planting trees and restoring forests can protect and restore ecosystem, while creating decent jobs. Invasive alien species, however, jeopardize economic activities, biodiversity, water security and soil integrity. Investments in the removal of alien species and the restoration of native vegetation with its management mechanism can address these challenges.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Innovation</b></p>	<p>The project's innovation was to use digital learning to share content and experiences among labour-based practitioners (Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Infrastructure/Ministry of Public Works, and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Centres) from Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and South Africa to enhance and mainstream Green Works initiatives in their respective employment-intensive investment programs/projects as well as their training curricula.</p>

<p><b>South-South Sustainability</b></p>	<p>The project has created a momentum to develop a partnership among these countries to continue collaborating and sharing their experiences in the context of A Just Transition to greener economies. Already there are collaborations between countries to adapt the good practices.</p> <p>ILO and ITCILO will continue supporting and promoting the collaboration between labour-based practitioners (Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Infrastructure/Ministry of Public Works and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Centres) from Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and South Africa and involve other African countries.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The good practices have been already shared in the 19<sup>th</sup> Regional Seminar for Labour-based Practitioners (sharing views, experiences and reviewing developments in employment-intensive approaches to creating communities that are resilient to socio-economic, environmental and climate change hazards) organised by ILO in Rwanda from 15 - 19 May 2023.</p> <p>The aim of the Seminar was to bring together practitioners, policy makers, planners, implementers, researchers and academics from the all over the world to share experiences including innovative approaches and to exchange views on specific themes related to employment intensive investments and labour-based technology. Around 70 low and middle-income countries including 40 African countries, have participated in this ILO programme.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>Participants of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understand the concepts of South-South cooperation modalities green works, and forestry works.</li> <li>- Have learn good practices on the implementation of green works and forestry works.</li> <li>- Know how to identify and develop interventions that reduce future impact of climate change, while providing employment opportunities</li> <li>- Have exchanged good practices</li> <li>- Concrete initiatives are being agreed among labour-based practitioners</li> </ul>
<p><b>Contact details</b></p>	<p>Joel Alcocer, Programme Manager, Development Investment (DEVINVEST) ITCILO, <a href="mailto:j.alcocer@itcilo.org">j.alcocer@itcilo.org</a></p>
<p><b>Funding Sources</b></p>	<p>ILO contribution RBTC and ITCILO contribution (MAECI funds)</p>
<p><b>Materials and Web-links</b></p>	

**GOOD PRACTICE 22 – GLOBAL- NORMES- Integrating normative approaches into LDCs graduation processes through peer learning**

**Author’s name:** NORMES/ ILO

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Promoting forward thinking normative strategies in LDC graduating countries: NORMES project proposal with South-South Cooperation support.

**Countries involved:** Vietnam, Bangladesh, Nepal.

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The initiative aimed to help address the challenges faced by countries in the global South, especially those about to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status, by drawing on their records of ratification and application of international labour standards as a comparative advantage to attract investments, partnerships and integration in global markets. Focusing on Bangladesh and Nepal as LDC graduating countries and on Vietnam as a country sharing positive experience, the project allocated funds for South-South Cooperation in order to promote normative strategies and collaborations that leverage the International Labour Organization's normative, tripartite, and social dialogue approaches.</p> <p>The initiative facilitated activities for tripartite constituents, encouraging peer learning and collaboration. The goal was to empower these countries to use International Labour Standards as a foundation for building trade partnerships, investment incentives, and other collaborations, thereby aligning normative approaches with national development priorities and fostering sustainable socio-economic development.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The initiative involves the ILO, specifically the Program on Normative Action for Development. NORMES focuses on countries in the global South, namely Bangladesh and Nepal, which are on the verge of graduating from Least Developed Country status. The initiative aims to address challenges and opportunities related to</p>

	<p>International Labour Standards (ILS) and allocates funds for South-South Cooperation to promote normative country priorities.</p> <p>Tripartite constituents, representing governments, employers, and workers in Bangladesh and Nepal, are integral to the initiative, participating in activities such as workshops and capacity building. While international financial institutions and multilateral institutions are implied as collaborators, the primary actors include the ILO, the targeted countries, and their tripartite constituents.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>This initiative involved a "staggered approach" that included online and in-person workshops aimed at peer learning, forward-thinking, and future collaborations. The process was participatory, involving tripartite constituents (representatives from governments, employers, and workers) of the targeted countries, Bangladesh and Nepal. The initiative emphasized learning from successful models, particularly citing the experiences of Vietnam and, to some extent, Bangladesh. The participatory and peer-to-peer aspects were implied in the activities proposed for the tripartite constituents, suggesting a collaborative learning process to enable the countries to benefit from the experiences of others that had successfully integrated International Labour Standards (ILS) into their national strategies.</p>
<p><b>Innovation</b></p>	<p>The initiative incorporated innovative elements that may have been of interest to other national contexts. Its staggered approach, combining online and in-person workshops, reflected adaptability and flexibility. The emphasis on peer learning and collaboration among tripartite constituents from countries like Bangladesh and Nepal suggested a collaborative model for addressing common challenges. The integration of International Labour Standards (ILS) into national development strategies stood out as an innovative aspect, highlighting the alignment of labor standards with broader development objectives. Additionally, the initiative's focus on learning from successful models, particularly experiences in Vietnam and Bangladesh, provided practical insights that could have been valuable for other nations facing similar challenges.</p>

<p><b>South-South Sustainability</b></p>	<p>The sustainability of the good practice in the initiative was inferred from several key elements. Firstly, the focus on capacity building in countries like Bangladesh and Nepal, using International Labour Standards (ILS) for socio-economic development, laid the groundwork for lasting impact. The emphasis on peer learning and collaboration among tripartite constituents established a network of shared knowledge and support, contributing to sustained success. Strengthening partnerships with international financial institutions added to the initiative's longevity by ensuring ongoing collaboration and access to resources. The integration of ILS into national development strategies and the learning from successful models, such as those in Vietnam and Bangladesh, further enhanced the sustainability of the good practice by embedding it within broader policy frameworks and drawing on proven approaches over time.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The possibilities of extending the good practice outlined in the initiative involved the potential transferability of successful models from countries like Vietnam and Bangladesh to other nations. Adaptation to different contexts required a flexible and adjustable approach, considering diverse cultural, economic, and social factors. To ensure widespread applicability, the good practice should be tailored to address the unique challenges and priorities of each country or region, emphasizing alignment with national development goals. Collaboration was key, with the initiative's focus on South-South Cooperation suggesting the importance of collaborative networks and knowledge exchange. Successful extension also relied on effective capacity-building mechanisms and the establishment of platforms for ongoing peer learning and knowledge sharing in the adapted contexts.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>This initiative implemented a series of planned activities to achieve results, focusing on normative actions to support the SDGs in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Vietnam. It commenced with individual country meetings and the generation of Normative Stock Taking Reports, identifying strategic normative opportunities. Online training sessions facilitated peer learning, with a particular emphasis on Vietnam and Bangladesh showcasing their experiences in leveraging International Labour Standards for trade and investment. The initiative then progressed to refining strategic opportunities, preparing country plans, and exploring collaborations through in-person workshops and paired country meetings. The process concluded with a project report summarizing outcomes in October 2023. The comprehensive approach included capacity building, knowledge exchange, and strategic planning to</p>

	advance normative actions and partnerships in the participating countries.
<b>Contact details</b>	Tel : +41 (0) 22 799 7155 Email : <a href="mailto:normes@ilo.org">normes@ilo.org</a> Website : <a href="http://www.ilo.org/normes">www.ilo.org/normes</a>
<b>Funding Sources</b>	RBTC ILO Funds
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="#">Subregional Tripartite Workshop: Promoting Forward Thinking Normative Strategies through South-South Cooperation – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</a></p> 

**GOOD PRACTICE 23 – GLOBAL- STATISTICS- CPLP Study Tour PALOPS- Brazil (IBGE)**

**Author’s name:** STATISTICS & PARTNERSHIPS departments of the ILO

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** South-South and triangular cooperation Study Tour organized from PALOPs to Brazil

**Countries involved:** Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao tome and Principe.

<p><b>South-South Objective</b></p>	<p>Due to weak statistical infrastructures and human capital, Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa are lagging in the production of labour statistics in line with international standards. In response to this situation, the main objective of this initiative was to strengthen national capacities in labour statistics by relying on an existing cooperation mechanism between countries that enables them not only to share experiences and good practices but also to help each other according to the means available.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The institutions involved in this initiative were the national statistical institutes, and the ministries in charge of labour through the labour market observatories of the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, the International Labour Office, and the Brazil Institute of Geographics and Statistics (IBGE). The ILO coordinated the collaboration between the countries, with the support of Brazil in terms of human resources and the provision of modern infrastructure to share its huge experience and good practices in the production and use of decent work and SDG indicators. The beneficiary countries were Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>Firstly, the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa received technical and financial support from the ILO to carry out an inventory of labour statistics in collaboration with IBGE. The results of this diagnostic study were the subject of a side event at the 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 2023 in Geneva. This side event was led by the ILO and IBGE. It was a good opportunity for national statistical institutes and labour market observatories of the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa to discuss and review the state of labour statistics in their respective countries. The lessons learned from this study was used to organise a study visit to IBGE in Rio de Janeiro from 21 to 24 November 2023 with eleven (11) participants.</p>
<p><b>Innovation</b></p>	<p>The innovative elements of this initiative were the extension of cooperation between Portuguese-speaking countries in the field of labour statistics, in particular indicators related to decent work the 2030 Agenda. This cooperation has involved both producers and</p>

	users of statistics in the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, with the collaboration of the ILO and IBGE. This experience was interesting because it was based on the national needs of producers and users of labour statistics.
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	The main element contributing to the sustainability of this initiative was that it relied on existing national and international structures to build capacity according to the level of development of countries. The initiative involved producers and users of statistics in countries that were already cooperating bilaterally and multilaterally in several areas. These conditions facilitated sustainability because national stakeholders knew each other and had national and international commitments within the PALOP framework, which was working well.
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	A first possibility for extending this good practice more widely was to include Timor-Leste and Portugal. A second interesting possibility was to propose this good practice to the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) to initiate the initiative in selected French-speaking countries. The same goes for Regional Economic Communities. The main conditions to be met to ensure the adaptability of this initiative to other countries were the existence of an existing institutional cooperation framework that was working well.
<b>South-South Results</b>	The main results of this initiative were that it made it possible to take stock of the decent work indicators and the 2030 agenda in the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, based on various data sources. Secondly, this initiative was carried out with producers and users of statistics to meet national needs in this area. Finally, it enabled countries at different levels of development to share experiences and learn good practices from an advanced country in the production of decent work and SDG indicators using modern statistical infrastructures. It was also an opportunity for peer-to-peer learning and exchanges of good practices in labor statistics.
<b>Contact details</b>	statistics@ilo.org
<b>Funding Sources</b>	RBTC-SSTC
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<a href="#">FINAL REPORT: Assessing the Capacities of PALOP Countries to Produce Labour Market Statistics in Accordance with the Latest International Standards through a South-South Cooperation approach (in Portuguese) – South-South Meeting Point</a>

	<p><a href="http://southsouthpoint.net">southsouthpoint.net</a></p> <p><a href="https://x.com/sstc_mp/status/1726986549877973018?s=20">https://x.com/sstc mp/status/1726986549877973018?s=20</a></p> <p><a href="https://x.com/sstc_mp/status/1727022811489968570?s=20">https://x.com/sstc mp/status/1727022811489968570?s=20</a></p>
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**GOOD PRACTICE 24- GLOBAL Labour Administration Cooperation through SSTC: Panama, Colombia, Brazil and Uruguay**

**Author's name:** Governance

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Supporting labour administration in promoting and sustaining social dialogue

**Countries involved:** Uruguay, Panama, Colombia, Brazil (state)

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The initiative aimed to address the challenge of weak labour administrations, particularly with a view to promoting inclusive and effective social dialogue effectively. It recognized that even in countries with relatively strong labour administrations, there was often insufficient political support, efforts, and resources dedicated to social dialogue, as mandated by international labour standards such as C.144 and C.150. The initiative focused on the AMERICAS region, bringing together diverse experiences and actors, fostering mutual learning and dissemination of good practices to increase institutional capacity of labour administrations and create authoritative research as a basis for further steps.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The initiative involved several key institutions and partners, including LABADMIN/OSH, which had a renewed focus on strengthening labour administration. The SSC initiative addressed measures and activities of tripartite partners and tripartite institutions from four different countries in the Americas region. revolving around the challenge of weak labour administrations in promoting effective and inclusive social dialogue. The participating countries in this initiative are Brazil, Colombia, Panama and Uruguay. -The initiative intended to share experiences gained in the countries and the region with other sub-regional events and potentially replicate similar activities and initiatives in regions facing similar problems. ILO-regional training institutions like ITC Turin, CINTERFOR, ARLAC, CRADAT, etc., were also expected to be involved in future activities, contributing to sustainability and knowledge dissemination.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The methodology employed was to collect country-level information from labour administrations to address the challenge of weak labour administrations in promoting successful for a horizontal cooperation. The process includes the preparation of a background document on the given topic, incorporating concrete examples from all participating countries. All country-</p>

	<p>level studies follow a similar structure to facilitate the comparison among the participating countries. The emphasis on good practice, sharing experiences and conducting cross-country participation will facilitate future training programs for participatory approach and peer-to-peer aspects, ultimately leading to successful outcomes in horizontal cooperation.</p>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>This was the first initiative that addressed the junction between labour administration and social dialogue in a systematic manner since many years. The re-focus of labour administration-related work in the Department benefited from this authoritative research. The emphasis on SSC in one region was a new approach to share experiences and highlight diverse or comparable approaches and good practices. The intention to involve ILO-regional training institutions in future activities further added an innovative dimension, ensuring broader dissemination of successful practices to other regions facing similar challenges.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>Several elements contributed to the sustainability of the initiative. Firstly, a renewed focus on strengthening labour administration in its role in promoting social dialogue met with strong interest from those tripartite constituents who were contacted, indicating a commitment to addressing long-term challenges. Secondly, cost-sharing options with various partners, including participating governments, enhance financial sustainability. Thirdly, involving ILO-regional training institutions in future activities contributed to institutionalizing the practice and ensuring its continuation over time. Lastly, the intention to share gained experiences at other sub-regional events within the Americas and beyond added another layer to the sustainability, as it enabled broader dissemination and implementation of successful approaches. Overall, the multi-faceted approach, financial considerations, and plans for wider dissemination contributed to the sustainability of the good practice.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<p>The possibility of extending the good practice more widely lay in its intention to share experiences, enhance capacities of government officials, and replicate successful activities in other regions. To be successful, however, a supportive political environment was crucial, requiring commitment from governments to allocate resources and provide political support for labour administration and social dialogue at national, regional and sectoral level. The participatory and peer-to-peer nature of the initiative, as well as the involvement of several units in-house,</p>

	<p>meant that a collaborative and inclusive approach was essential at several levels. Cost-sharing options with various partners, including participating governments, would be useful to ensure financial feasibility. For reasons of realistic comparison, flexibility in adapting the good practice to the specific socio-economic and political contexts of other countries or regions was vital. Finally, the involvement of ILO-regional training institutions would enhance its potential for wider applicability.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>Four comprehensive country reports were produced, highlighting the crucial role of labour administration in promoting and sustaining social dialogue. These documents established links to relevant International Labour Standards (ILS, C. 144, C. 150) and presented SSC good practices based on the legal situation as well as implemented practice, providing a valuable resource for understanding, advising and further promoting effective strategies. While labour administration services were provided to promote social dialogue, particularly in the development of labour policies and processes, this was often done outside of existing social dialogue institutions, or, if within a tripartite body, more often in a tripartite institution specialised in one policy area (e.g. on OSH, or TVET), rather than in an overall umbrella body. The findings will be further analysed and used with the aim of extending their impact beyond the immediate participating countries, as it contributes to continued mutual learning. This shall be done not only within the region but also potentially influencing practices beyond the Americas.</p>
<p><b>Contact details</b></p>	<p>Strategic Programming and Management Department (PROGRAM)</p> <p><a href="mailto:program@ilo.org">program@ilo.org</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/program">www.ilo.org/program</a></p> <p>Department for Multilateral Partnerships and Development Cooperation (PARTNERSHIPS)</p> <p><a href="mailto:PARTNERSHIPS@ilo.org">PARTNERSHIPS@ilo.org</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/partnerships">Partnering for Development (PARTNERSHIPS) (ilo.org)</a></p>
<p><b>Funding Sources</b></p>	<p>Regular Budget contribution to South-South Cooperation</p>

**Author's name:** Duncan Chando and Anita Amorim

**Institution:** ILO

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Promoting the Engagement of Emerging Partners' through SSTC

**Countries involved:** Global

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The International Labour Organization (ILO) is currently spearheading the Global Coalition for Social Justice, an ambitious initiative aimed at addressing the pressing challenges to social justice and decent work in the face of economic shocks and transformative forces. The Coalition is currently focusing on four main areas: enabling rights and social dialogue, employment and sustainable enterprises, labor and social protection, and transitions within economies. These areas remain crucial for achieving social justice and are aligned with the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization.</p> <p>Acknowledging the pivotal role of emerging partners in the world of work, the ILO is actively engaging with them to promote decent work, social justice, and inclusive economic growth. It is providing support to these countries in addressing critical issues such as inequality, informality, youth employment, and social protection. Collaboration with emerging partners is currently vital for implementing international labor standards and ensuring decent work opportunities for all.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>This project was a desk review that focused on emerging partners, it has been shared internally and in 2024 it will be disseminated to emerging partners in the Global South, allowing for creating Social Justice Paths related to Decent Work.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p><b>Step #1: Identify Potential Emerging Partners</b>  Geographic Considerations: Evaluate potential partners' geographic locations to ensure they are present in areas where social justice initiatives are needed.  Expertise Assessment: Examine the expertise of potential partners in fields relevant to social justice, such as labour rights, inequality, or discrimination, to gauge their capacity to contribute effectively.</p> <p><b>Step #2: Assess Partners Convergence</b>  Alignment with Values: Assess the alignment between the ILO's mission, and objectives with those of potential partners. Ensure that there is a shared commitment to social justice and labour rights principles to avoid conflicts in the future.  Stakeholder Involvement: Involve relevant stakeholders within the ILO, including staff and beneficiaries of social justice initiatives, to gather input on aligning potential partners with the organization's mission.</p>

**Step #3: Develop a Partnership Strategy**

**Scope Definition:** Clearly define the scope of potential partnerships, specifying whether they are for short-term projects or long-term alliances. This helps manage expectations and resources effectively.

**Resource Mobilisation:** Detail strategies for mobilising resources, including funding sources, fundraising campaigns, and potential in-kind contributions.

**Communication Plan:** Create a comprehensive communication plan outlining how you will engage with partners and stakeholders, share progress, and address any challenges.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:** Develop a robust framework for monitoring and evaluating the Partnership's progress and impact. Define key performance indicators, benchmarks, and reporting mechanisms.

**Step #4: Engage in Communication and Outreach**

**Multi-Channel Approach:** Utilise a multi-channel approach to reach potential partners, including face-to-face interactions at conferences and seminars, virtual engagement through webinars, and leveraging the power of social media and email campaigns.

**Targeted Messaging:** Tailor messages to resonate with the interests and values of potential emerging partners, making it clear how collaboration on social justice initiatives aligns with their areas of development cooperation interest.

**Feedback Mechanisms:** Implement feedback mechanisms that allow partners to provide input and insights into the Partnership's progress and direction.

**Online Presence:** Maintain an up-to-date and informative presence on the ILO's website, sharing relevant information about social justice initiatives and partnership opportunities.

**Step #5: Formalise Partnerships**

**Agreement Development:** Draft comprehensive partnership agreements outlining roles, responsibilities, objectives, timelines, funding arrangements, and reporting mechanisms.

**Financial Clarity:** Specify the financial aspects of the Partnership, including budget allocation, funding sources, and financial reporting requirements (if any).

**Step #6: Collaborative Projects and Initiatives**

**Project Alignment:** Ensure that collaborative projects/initiatives align with the social justice thematic areas.

**Progress Tracking:** Implement mechanisms to track and report on project progress, milestones, and achievements. Regularly review and assess project outcomes.

	<p>Flexibility: Be open to adjusting the project plans and strategies based on the evolving needs and circumstances of the Partnership and the communities you serve.</p> <p>Step #7: Capacity Development and Training</p> <p>Needs Assessment: Conduct a thorough needs assessment to identify the specific capacity-building needs of your emerging partners. This could involve surveys, interviews, or skill assessments.</p> <p>Tailored Training: Develop and provide training Programs tailored to address the identified capacity gaps. This might include workshops, seminars, online courses, or one-on-one coaching.</p> <p>Technical Assistance: Offer technical assistance and guidance to enhance partners' ability to contribute effectively to social Justice initiatives. This may involve sharing good practices, providing access to resources, or offering mentorship.</p> <p>Feedback Loop: Create a feedback loop where partners can express their training needs and provide input on the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts. Adjust training programs based on feedback.</p> <p>Continuous Learning: Promote a culture of constant learning and improvement among partners, encouraging them to build on their skills and expertise over time.</p>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>Making an analysis of GB statements from the Global South is an innovative approach.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>Integrating into the Work of the Coalition on Social Justice systematically will allow for sustainability. Step 8 of the Guide related to sustainability:</p> <p><b>Step #8: Sustainability and Long-Term Engagement</b></p> <p>Strategic Planning: Develop a strategic plan for sustaining long-term partnerships. This plan should outline the goals, activities, and resources needed to maintain and grow the Partnership.</p> <p>Mutual Commitment: Ensure that all partners remain committed to the social justice initiatives over the long term. This may involve periodic reviews of goals and objectives.</p> <p>Impact Assessment: Regularly assess the impact of the Partnership on social justice initiatives and make necessary adjustments to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<b>Step #9: Monitor and Evaluate</b>

	<p>Data Collection: Continuously collect data on the progress and outcomes of partnerships and collaborative efforts (both qualitative and quantitative data).</p> <p>Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): Define KPIs to measure the Partnership's success, such as reaching specific milestones, achieving targets, or improving social justice indicators.</p> <p>Impact Assessment: Evaluate the impact of collaborative projects on the intended beneficiaries and communities. Assess whether the Partnership is making a positive difference.</p> <p>Reporting and Transparency: Share monitoring and evaluation results with partners and stakeholders, demonstrating accountability and fostering a culture of learning and improvement</p> <p><b>Step #10: Document and Share SSTC (South-South and Triangular Cooperation) Good Practices</b></p> <p>Documentation: Systematically document your partnerships' successful strategies, lessons learned, and good practices. This documentation can include written reports, case studies, success stories, and even video testimonials.</p> <p>Knowledge Sharing with Partners: Share the documented good practices and lessons learned with current and potential partners.</p> <p>Peer Learning: Facilitate peer learning among different partners and stakeholders. Encourage them to exchange experiences and strategies for addressing social justice challenges.</p> <p><b>Step #11: Adapt and Evolve</b></p> <p>Environmental Scanning: Monitor the social justice landscape continuously and stay informed about emerging challenges, trends, and opportunities (includes keeping up with legislative changes, societal shifts, and economic developments).</p> <p>Stakeholder Engagement: Engage with key stakeholders, including partners, beneficiaries, and experts, to gather diverse perspectives on evolving issues in the field of social justice.</p> <p>Innovation and Experimentation: Encourage innovation and experimentation within your partnerships. Pilot new approaches and technologies to achieve social justice goals more effectively.</p> <p>The last three methodological Steps relate to the sustainability.</p>
<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>Participants of the project:</p> <p>Understand the concepts of South-South cooperation modalities related to Social Justice.</p>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Duncan Chando, <a href="mailto:chando@ilo.org">chando@ilo.org</a></p> <p>Anita Amorim, <a href="mailto:amorim@ilo.org">amorim@ilo.org</a></p>

<b>Funding Sources</b>	Programme and Budget 2022-2023
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="#"><u>Emerging Partners and Social Justice Engagement: a Step-by-Step Guide – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</u></a></p> 

**GOOD PRACTICE 26- GLOBAL GOVERNANCE- South-South in Labour Administration in the Americas**

**Author's name:** Governance

**Institution:** ILO

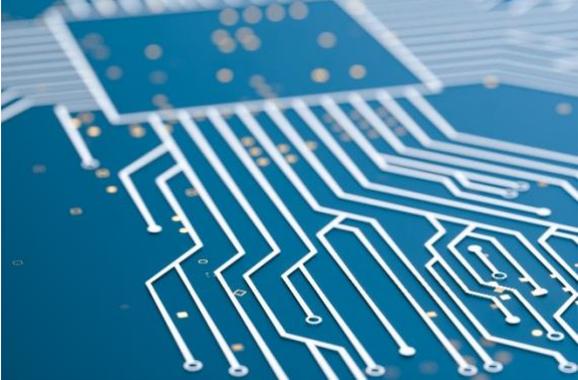
**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Supporting labour administration in promoting and sustaining social dialogue

**Countries involved:** Uruguay, Panama, Colombia, Brazil (state)

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>The initiative aimed to address the challenge of weak labour administrations, particularly those unable to promote inclusive and effective social dialogue effectively. It recognized that even in countries with relatively strong labour administrations, there was often insufficient political support, efforts, and resources dedicated to social dialogue, as mandated by international labour standards such as C.144 and C.150. This deficiency extended to administrative activities like the formal registration of worker and employers' associations, facilitation of professional elections, and direct support for tripartite and bipartite social dialogue. The initiative focused on the AMERICAS region, acknowledging the prevalent issue and proposed a South-South Cooperation initiative to bring together diverse experiences and actors, fostering mutual learning and dissemination of good practices through seminars and the preparation of a background document. The main outcomes sought were increased institutional capacity of labour administrations and authoritative research to inform policy development and address challenges in the world of work.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The initiative involved several key institutions and partners, including LABADMIN/OSH, which had a renewed focus on strengthening labour administration. The SSC initiative brought together tripartite actors from different countries in the Americas region. The interaction among these entities revolved around addressing the challenge of weak labour administrations and promoting inclusive social dialogue. Cost-sharing options were discussed with various partners, including participating governments. The initiative aimed to enhance institutional capacity through seminars (SSTC Support to Labour Administration) and research (Seminars - Strengthening Social Dialogue and labour relations research). The participating countries in this initiative from the Americas region were not explicitly mentioned in the provided text, but the initiative intended to share experiences gained in the region with other sub-regional events and potentially replicate similar activities and initiatives in regions facing similar problems. ILO-regional training institutions like ITC Turin, CINTERFOR, ARLAC, CRADAT, etc., were</p>

	also expected to be involved in future activities, contributing to sustainability and knowledge dissemination.
<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	The methodology employed to address the challenge of weak labour administrations and promote successful horizontal cooperation involved a SSC initiative. This initiative facilitated the collaboration of tripartite actors from various countries in the Americas region, creating a participatory and peer-to-peer process. The process included the preparation of a background document on the role of promoting and sustaining social dialogue in the region, incorporating concrete examples from all participating countries. Joint meetings were conducted, allowing for the sharing of experiences and the discussion of good practices. The participatory nature of the initiative fostered mutual learning among the countries involved, emphasizing a collaborative approach to address common challenges in labour administration and social dialogue. The emphasis on sharing experiences and conducting cross-country participation in existing training programs further contributed to the participatory and peer-to-peer aspects of the methodology, ultimately leading to successful outcomes in horizontal cooperation.
<b>Innovation</b>	The initiative introduced several innovative elements that make it compelling for other national contexts. Firstly, it focused on strengthening labour administration, acknowledging the crucial role it plays in promoting inclusive and effective social dialogue. The emphasis on SSC was innovative, bringing together tripartite actors from different countries in the Americas region to share experiences and highlight diverse approaches and good practices. The participatory nature of the process, including the preparation of a background document and joint seminars, allowed for mutual learning and dissemination of knowledge. Additionally, the initiative aimed to increase institutional capacity through seminars and promote authoritative and innovative research to inform policy development. The emphasis on cost-sharing options with various partners, including participating governments, demonstrated a collaborative and sustainable approach. The intention to involve ILO-regional training institutions in future activities further adds an innovative dimension, ensuring broader dissemination of successful practices to other regions facing similar challenges.
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	Several elements contributed to the sustainability of the initiative. Firstly, there was a renewed focus on strengthening labour administration, indicating a commitment to addressing long-term challenges. The SSC initiative promoted sustainability by fostering

	<p>collaboration among tripartite actors from different countries, facilitating the sharing of experiences and good practices. Cost-sharing options with various partners, including participating governments, enhanced financial sustainability. The emphasis on replicating successful activities and initiatives in other regions facing similar problems demonstrated a commitment to expanding the impact of the initiative. Involving ILO-regional training institutions in future activities contributed to institutionalizing the practice and ensuring its continuation over time. The intention to share gained experiences at other sub-regional events within the Americas and beyond added another layer to the sustainability, as it enabled broader dissemination and implementation of successful approaches. Overall, the multi-faceted approach, financial considerations, and plans for wider dissemination contributed to the sustainability of the good practice.</p>
<p><b>South-South Adaptability</b></p>	<p>The possibility of extending the good practice more widely lay in its intention to share experiences and replicate successful activities in other regions facing similar challenges. For broader adaptation, certain conditions had to be met. Firstly, a supportive political environment was crucial, requiring commitment from governments to allocate resources and provide political support for labour administration and social dialogue. The participatory and peer-to-peer nature of the initiative, as well as the emphasis on SSC, suggested that a collaborative and inclusive approach was essential for success. Cost-sharing options with various partners, including participating governments, ensured financial feasibility. Additionally, flexibility in adapting the good practice to the specific socio-economic and political contexts of other countries or regions was vital. The involvement of ILO-regional training institutions and the exploration of cross-country participation in existing training programs indicated a commitment to tailoring the initiative to diverse circumstances, enhancing its potential for wider applicability.</p>
<p><b>South-South Results</b></p>	<p>Firstly, a comprehensive background document was produced, highlighting the crucial role of labour administration in promoting and sustaining social dialogue. This document not only established links to relevant International Labour Standards (ILS) but also presented SSC good practices based on country examples, providing a valuable resource for understanding and implementing effective strategies. Secondly, a sub-regional seminar will be conducted, featuring the presentation of the background document and showcasing examples from all</p>

	<p>participating countries. This seminar will serve as a platform for mutual learning and the exchange of experiences, fostering a collaborative approach to addressing challenges in labor administration and social dialogue. Finally, the publication of a seminar report will be accomplished, serving as a tool for further dissemination and knowledge-sharing of good practices. This report will contribute to the sustainability of the initiative by extending its impact beyond the immediate participants, promoting continued mutual learning not only within the region but also potentially influencing practices beyond the Americas.</p>
<p><b>Contact details</b></p>	<p>Strategic Programming and Management Department (PROGRAM)  <a href="mailto:program@ilo.org">program@ilo.org</a>  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/program">www.ilo.org/program</a></p> <p>Department for Multilateral Partnerships and Development Cooperation (PARTNERSHIPS)  <a href="mailto:PARTNERSHIPS@ilo.org">PARTNERSHIPS@ilo.org</a>  <a href="http://Partnering for Development (PARTNERSHIPS) (ilo.org)">Partnering for Development (PARTNERSHIPS) (ilo.org)</a></p>
<p><b>Funding Sources</b></p>	<p>RBTC ILO Funds</p>
<p><b>Materials and Web-links</b></p>	

**GOOD PRACTICE 27- Financing Decent Work: A Global South Approach**

**Author's name:** PARDEV, ILO NY, ILO-ITC

**Institution:** ILO, ILO-ITC

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Financing Decent work through South-South and Triangular Cooperation Clinics.

**Countries involved:** Countries in 3 sub regions, Latin America, Asia and Africa.

<b>South-South Objective (s)</b>	This training aimed at further building the capacity of government agencies, trade unions, and employers' and business organizations to achieve decent work and the aims of the 2030 Agenda, while at the same time supporting knowledge sharing and create a network of practitioners. The programme of 2022-2023 built on the foundations laid out in the previous biennium, providing a more targeted regional focus and specifically featuring the INFF or other national SDG financing frameworks in each of the targeted regions, with an aim to facilitate the involvement of the ILO constituents into such national processes and share views and experiences between themselves.
<b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives.</b>	The Financing Decent Work online training course built the capacity of government agencies, workers', and employers' organizations, as well as a wider group of development partners and practitioners collaborating on achieving Decent Work. The sub-regional clinics followed a South-South learning approach with participants sharing, learning, and exploring solutions together thus supporting knowledge sharing and the creation of a network of practitioners.
<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	The training activity was effective as it increased knowledge and understanding of national SDG financing strategies and how Decent Work priorities can be incorporated and mainstreamed. It explored national SDG financing mechanisms that seek to combine domestic and international, public, and private sources of financing, including by the Global South; and identified Decent Work financing strategies and mechanisms that can be applied at the country level. Participants explored financing mechanisms related to South-South Cooperation that seek to combine domestic and international, public, and private sources of financing, with a focus on countries in the Global South. They have increased knowledge and understanding of financing strategies (such as INFF) and how Decent Work priorities can be incorporated and mainstreamed and how they can benefit from a South-South and peer learning approach.

<b>Innovation</b>	<p>The series of three learning activities introduced several innovative financing mechanisms such as microfinance, public fundraising for social enterprises, equity finance, different types of credits, cooperatives, solidarity exchanges and the advantages of fair trade among others. Impact investing, thematic bonds and other innovative financing instruments have been discussed providing ILO constituents with an opportunity to have a view on the instruments from the perspective of Decent work and social dialogue.</p> <p>Special focus on the countries that implemented or are implementing an innovative INFF approach allowed more targeted and specific content being discussed.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>The activity presented participants with a series of innovative solutions to make their development cooperation projects more sustainable. The activity served as an effort to facilitate the participation of the ILO constituents in the discussion on financing their own countries' progresses towards Decent Work and broader SDGs achievement, focusing on both domestic and international finance resources, and opened an avenue for consideration of South-South financing mechanisms and resource support in achieving the 2030 agenda.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<p>The activity was undertaken for participants of different regions with equal successful results. All speakers and materials have been focusing on Southern and regional experiences, with many grass root initiatives featured and discussed.</p>
<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>Improved understanding and diversification of financing options for development cooperation and beyond.</p>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Ms. Linda Deelen, Programme manager, ITC ILO Sustainable Enterprises and Economies programme <a href="mailto:l.deelen@itcilo.org">l.deelen@itcilo.org</a></p> <p>Ms. Margarita Lalayan, Senior Programme Officer, Social finance, ITC ILO <a href="mailto:m.lalayan@itcilo.org">m.lalayan@itcilo.org</a></p>
<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>ILO's RBTC-SSTC</p>
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="https://southsouthpoint.net">Financing Decent Work: a Global South Perspective – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</a></p>

**GOOD PRACTICE 28- Digitalisation in the Americas for Employers: A Global South Approach**

**Participant's name:** Andrés Yurén

**Institution:** ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Title of the Good Practice of South-South and Triangular Cooperation:** Development of Digital Services in Business Organizations to support SMEs.

**Countries involved:** Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

<b>Objective(s)</b>	To foster South-South cooperation and promote learning among Latin American business organizations (OOEE), through an exchange of best practices, given that they share the condition of operating in developing countries. The intention was to strengthen cooperation and peer-to-peer learning among representatives of OOEEs from Southern countries. Participants in the initiative learned firsthand the experiences, products, and services developed by other OOEEs in the digital field, particularly to support their SME membership, with a view to replicating or improving the battery of digital services provided.
<b>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b>	The OOEEs interact through South-South Cooperation by facilitating the ILO to collect, through surveys, the good practices of the OOEEs in Latin America, which were systematized and shared in a hybrid workshop (face-to-face and remote participation). Twenty people participated in person (50% were women). Participants were from: Argentina (UIA), Bolivia (CEPB), Chile (Osorno Chamber of Commerce), Colombia (ANDI), Costa Rica (UCCAEP and CRECEX), Honduras (COHEP, CCIT and CCICH), Mexico (CONCAMIN and CCIJ of Jalisco), Peru (CONFIEP and Asociación Pyme Perú), and Uruguay (CIU).
<b>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</b>	In the first stage, a survey was implemented to establish a baseline regarding the level of digitalization of the OOEEs in the region and to learn about the digital products and services they offer to affiliate companies. In a second stage, the information was systematized through the development of a <a href="#">Regional Report</a> 6 Case Studies ( <a href="#">Argentina</a> , <a href="#">Honduras</a> , <a href="#">Mexico</a> , <a href="#">Peru</a> , <a href="#">Uruguay</a> , y <a href="#">Digital Lobbying</a> as well as 8 Technical Notes ( <a href="#">Chile</a> , <a href="#">Ecuador</a> , <a href="#">Guatemala</a> , <a href="#">Honduras</a> , <a href="#">Nicaragua</a> , <a href="#">Panama</a> , <a href="#">Paraguay</a> , y <a href="#">Uruguay</a> ). In a third stage, a training workshop was organized <a href="#">Training workshop</a> to officials of the OOEEs that participated in the initiative.
<b>Practice innovation</b>	The innovative elements that make the practice interesting for other national contexts is the interconnection that was achieved between the OOEEs of the region to learn from each other's experiences in the field of digitization. In the methodological process, digital tools were used (e.g. the use of Qualtrics for the generation of a regional survey, as well as the development of a digital platform entitled " <a href="#">Sharing our experience in digitization</a> ") for the exchange of knowledge (available in Spanish and English).

<b>Elements that make good practice sustainable</b>	The elements that make the good practice sustainable so that it lasts over time are the <a href="#">Regional Report</a> prepared, since it will serve as a baseline for future evaluations of the digital capabilities of the OEEs, but more importantly, it generated a learning dynamic among the OEEs that with the knowledge acquired will inspire the design of products and services based on the experience of their peers.
<b>Adaptability</b>	The potential for spreading good practices widely in other regions of the world is high. The contexts and challenges faced by OEEs in developing countries are similar, but more importantly, the objectives of OEEs are the same in all countries (effective representation of member companies). All materials produced on the digital platform <a href="#">Sharing our experience in Digitalization</a> The conditions to be met to ensure adaptation to other countries, context, or region, is to adapt to the specific needs of the business community that is invited to learn from the experience of Latin American OEEs.
<b>Results</b>	The main results of the South-South and triangular good practice of this initiative can be found on the digital platform <a href="#">Sharing our experience in Digitalization</a> which is also available in English.
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<b>Funds</b>	<p>Funding for this initiative was provided by: (i) ILO's South-South and Triangular Cooperation Program; (ii) ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP); (iii) ILO's Regional Office for Latin America.</p>
<b>Materials and Photos</b>	<p>With the support offered by the ILO's South-South and Triangular Cooperation Program during this biennium, we have carried out the following activities and products:</p> <p><u>Regional South-South Cooperation Workshop</u>: Development of Digital Services in Business Organizations to support SMEs. The Workshop took place in Buenos Aires on February 14 and 15, 2023 at the headquarters of the Argentine Industrial Union at its Industry X Center. Twenty people participated in the workshop (50% were women). The participants were representatives from: Argentina (UIA), Bolivia (CEPB), Chile (Osorno Chamber of Commerce), Colombia (ANDI), Costa Rica (UCCAEP and CRECEX), Honduras (COHEP, CCIT and CCICH), Mexico (CONCAMIN and CCIJ of Jalisco), Peru (CONFIEP and Asociación Pyme Perú), and Uruguay (CIU). Attached you will find the Activity Report and the List of Participants.</p>

Digital Platform (available in Spanish and English): "[Sharing our experience in Digitalization](#)" in which it is presented in a didactic and interactive way how business organizations in Latin America are taking steps on the road to digital transformation. In order to promote peer-to-peer learning also with English-speaking countries, the platform is also available in English ([Let's share our experience in Digitization](#)). This has proved to be a key resource for promoting the digitization of business organizations.

Six Case Studies were drafted and diagrammed, five of them regarding how business organizations in [Argentina](#), [Honduras](#), [Mexico](#), [Peru](#), y [Uruguay](#) have implemented services in the digital arena, and a case study on [Digital Lobbying](#) of business organizations. These Case Studies are intended to guide other business organizations in their transition to digitalization. All these documents are also available in English ([Argentina](#), [Honduras](#), [Mexico](#), [Peru](#), [Uruguay](#), [digital tools for lobbying](#)).

Eight (shorter) Technical Notes were drafted and diagrammed with Remarkable Experiences of Latin American business organizations in their digital transformation. The Technical Notes refer to organizations in: [Chile](#), [Ecuador](#), [Guatemala](#), [Honduras](#), [Nicaragua](#), [Panama](#), [Paraguay](#), y [Uruguay](#). All these documents are also available in English ([Chile](#), [Ecuador](#), [Guatemala](#), [Honduras](#), [Nicaragua](#), [PanamaParaguay](#), [Uruguay](#)).

**GOOD PRACTICE 29- A feasibility Study for Brazil and Pakistan Cooperation in World of Work**

**Author's name:** ILO Country Office for Pakistan (CO-Islamabad)

**Institution:** International Labour Organization

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Brazil-Pakistan Cooperation Feasibility Study

**Countries involved (please add more than one country):** Pakistan and Brazil

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>This initiative aimed to address the shared development challenges faced by Brazil and Pakistan through South-South Collaboration (SSC). Recognizing common priorities in agriculture, education, healthcare, and economic growth, the initiative sought to enhance cooperation and alignment of efforts between the two countries. In response to the challenge of limited economic resources and shared developmental concerns, the initiative focused on fostering economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction through collaborative trade, investment, and development projects. Also, this initiative intended to create a comprehensive strategy positioning Brazil and Pakistan to effectively harness their mutual strengths and resources, fostering tangible partnerships for sustainable development and cooperation.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>This initiative focused on the bilateral relationship between Brazil and Pakistan, emphasizing their shared development priorities and the potential for collaboration in trade, investment, and economic development.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b></p>	<p>The methodology employed to address the challenge and achieve a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation involved a thorough process. The first step included a comprehensive review and assessment of the development cooperation demands of both countries. A consultant conducted an analysis utilizing literature, web research, and desk research tools, gathering essential information for immediate future actions. This initial phase ensured a well-informed understanding of the specific needs and priorities of Brazil and Pakistan. Subsequently, a step-by-step guide for engaging relevant partners was prepared, emphasizing simplicity and practicality by providing clear "how-to's" and practical tools for engagement. This approach aimed at making the process accessible and actionable for all stakeholders involved.</p>
<p><b>Innovation</b></p>	<p>This initiative introduced innovative elements that made it noteworthy for other national contexts. It emphasized South-South Collaboration (SSC) as a strategy for addressing shared development challenges, presenting a holistic approach to international cooperation. The incorporation of a consultant to conduct a tailored analysis and produce a synthetic report provided a strategic layer to the initiative. The methodology, which involved literature/web research, desk research, and a participatory webinar, introduced a dynamic and inclusive process. The step-by-step guide for engaging partners, with an</p>

	<p>emphasis on simplicity and practicality, offered a replicable model for fostering collaboration. Overall, the initiative's innovation lay in its strategic use of SSC, the role of consultants, and the participatory approach, making it a compelling model for other national contexts seeking effective and tailored development cooperation strategies.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>The sustainability of this good initiative is grounded in the strategic emphasis on South-South Collaboration (SSC), aligning with shared development priorities in agriculture, education, healthcare, and economic growth.</p> <p>The participatory nature of the process, involving relevant partners and practical webinars, fosters a sense of ownership and commitment among stakeholders, contributing to sustained interest. These elements collectively contribute to the enduring effectiveness and relevance of the good practice over time.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<p>This initiative held significant potential for wider application, but certain conditions had to be met for successful adaptation to other countries or regions. The foundational emphasis on South-South Collaboration (SSC) had to align with the target context's priorities. The engagement of a consultant required commitment to tailored research based on the specific socio-economic landscape. The participatory elements demanded a collaborative mindset among stakeholders. The step-by-step guide's simplicity required customization to fit the unique circumstances of the new setting. Effective knowledge transfer mechanisms were crucial for widespread application.</p>
<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>As a result of this initiative, a synthetic report detailing potential cooperation areas for Brazil and Pakistan was produced. The report served as a catalyst for South-South Collaboration (SSC) partnerships by furnishing a structured plan, identifying opportunities, leveraging existing relations, and proposing funding mechanisms. The outcome aimed to promote sustainable development and cooperation between the two nations.</p>
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>ILO RBTC Funds</p>
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<p><a href="#">Relations between Pakistan and Brazil will be strengthened in all fields - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (mofa.gov.pk)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Keen to exploit full potential of bilateral ties with Pakistan: Brazilian envoy   Pakistan Today</a></p>

**GOOD PRACTICE 30 – Knowledge-sharing Forum on Trade and Investment for more and better jobs in Eastern and Southern African countries**

**Author’s name:** Naceur Bouyahia

**Institution:** International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO)

**Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:** Knowledge-sharing forum on Trade and Investment for more and better jobs in eastern and Southern African countries

**Countries involved:** Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

<p><b>South-South Objective (s)</b></p>	<p>This project aims to promote South-South cooperation in eastern and southern African countries.</p> <p>To create more and better jobs in the region, trade and investment can be a powerful tool, by increasing economic growth, attracting foreign direct investment, reducing trade barriers, and promoting regional trade integration, these countries can unlock their full potential and achieve greater prosperity. In this context, this project intended to provide an overview of the trade and investment initiatives and to highlight the benefits of trade and investment in eastern and southern African countries. More precisely, this project aims to achieve three main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gain sound understanding on how do trade and investment policies in eastern and south African region impact job creation</li> <li>2. Raise awareness on the significant role of trade and investment in creating more and better jobs in the eastern and southern African countries</li> <li>3. Share knowledge on most promising sectors for trade and foreign investment in eastern and southern African countries</li> <li>4. Raise awareness on the important role of South-South and triangular cooperation and normative approaches to LDC graduation and impact on trade and development</li> </ol>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</b></p>	<p>The project provided a platform for policy-makers, constituents, investors and entrepreneurs to engage in guided discussions on the potential of the Eastern and Southern African countries to create more and better jobs through trade and investment.</p> <p>The project brought together participants from 13 countries across Africa. Participants had different backgrounds including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of trade, economy, Industry, Investment, Agriculture..</li> <li>• Trade, Investment and Industry promotion agencies</li> <li>• Employers’ and Workers’ organizations</li> <li>• Trade and Investment experts, University lecturers, development practitioners, NGOs.</li> </ul> <p>Participants were able to interact, discuss and share feedback, experiences and good practices on the role of trade and investment</p>

	<p>in creating more and better jobs in their countries. Also participants shared examples on South-South cooperation good practices by filling out the form.</p>
<b>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</b>	<p>The project was structured in three learning modules. In each day, Participants attended a two-hour online webinar where guest speakers gave presentations on the forum's topic.</p> <p>During the first day, participants discussed the current trade and investment strategies in the region and how these policies could affect employment creation in the region.</p> <p>In the second day, discussions focused on the benefits of trade and investment as channels that could create productive jobs in the region and on the role of the South-South and triangular cooperation and its impact on trade and development.</p> <p>In the third day, participants discussed the most promising sectors that could boost employment creation and the role of regional agreements (COMESA, AfCFTA).</p> <p>Participants were divided in groups to answer questions on each day's topic and were able to discuss and work in group during the group exercise session.</p>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>In addition to the use of digital learning to share content and experiences, the particularity of this project lies in two main aspects: firstly the way in which the subject was approached, the topics and the discussions covered the macro level (trade and investment policies, sectoral and economic transformation and its role in the employment creation) and the micro level as well (promising sectors, benefits of trade and investment). Secondly, presenting tools and mechanisms that could boost employment creation through trade, investment and development such as the South-South and triangular cooperation.</p>
<b>South-South Sustainability</b>	<p>The project has created a momentum to develop a partnership among these countries to continue working on the promotion of trade and investment as channels that create more and better jobs in the southern and eastern African countries.</p>
<b>South-South Adaptability</b>	<p>Based on the large demand on this project, ITCILO will launch a new training course on Trade, Investment and Employment Nexus, from theory to practice to create decent and productive jobs.</p>
<b>South-South Results</b>	<p>At the end of the project, the participants were able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the nexus between trade, investment and employment and the importance of the integration of employment issues into trade and investment strategies</li> <li>• Understand methods to assess trade and investment employment impact</li> <li>• Know the the benefits of trade and investment for small and medium-sized enterprises and also in creating productive and decent work in the region.</li> <li>• Have learn good practices on the South-South and triangular cooperation in the region.</li> <li>• Know more about the region's trade and participation in global value chains</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gain sound understanding about the role of regional integration in Africa including the experience of COMESA and the AfCFTA</li> </ul>
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<b>Funding Sources</b>	ILO contribution RBTC, and ITCILO contribution (MAECI) funds.
<b>Materials and Web-links</b>	<a href="#">TRADE AND INVESTMENT FOR MORE AND BETTER JOBS IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES   ITCILO</a>