

▶ RBTC- SSTC ILS, LDC Asia- 2022- 2023

Partnerships, Normes and Regions

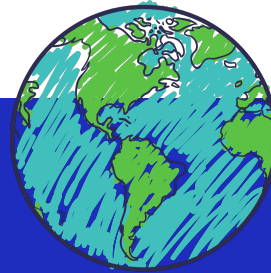


Results focus:

RBTC-funded SSTC interventions must directly benefit ILO constituents

Priority will be given to sustainable SSTC initiatives that directly support delivery on the ILO objectives

Reportable to P&B for 2022-23.



SSTC modalities/sub-modalities:

Must follow at least one of the following: modalities :

- **South-South Cooperation**
- **or triangular cooperation**
- and sub-modalities : , **city-to-city, region-to-region cooperation, inter-regional cooperation, SIDS-SIDS, F2F**



Emerging partnerships:

SSTC interventions should build partnerships and alliances in the Global South.

Priority for results in new funding or partnerships for SSTC.

Action 1.4 of the DC strategy Implementation Plan (GB 2021)- SSTC .

Focus area 1 – Services to constituents (The Implementation Plan of DC Strategy 2020-25)

| Proposed action | Deliverables |
|---|--|
| <p>1.4 Promote and expand capacity development and peer-to-peer exchanges for the promotion of decent work between constituents and other partners through South–South cooperation and South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) modalities and partnerships.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ten new ILO partnerships that promote SSC BAPA+40 principles 18 to support delivery of ILO policy outcomes are concluded - New ILO approaches, methodologies and tools for increased results and sustainability of SSC and triangular cooperation partnerships are developed and supplied to ILO constituents and staff, including in cooperation with the ITC–ILO - Twenty SSC capacity-development initiatives are undertaken with and for ILO constituents, in cooperation with the ITC–ILO - UN Inter-Agency Mechanism for South–South and Triangular Cooperation integrates good practices from the ILO tripartite partners’ experience into its system-wide policy orientation to United Nations entities |

Additional principles

**Normative
approaches,
ILS and gender
equality!**

**Multi-Stakeholder
Partnerships approach:
cooperation between
several actors including
the tripartite
constituents.**

**Financing decent
work for emerging
partnerships:
adequate financing is
put into place**

BAPA +40 SSTC Forms and Mechanisms



| Forms | Mechanisms |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development cooperation between developing countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual Benefit & Cost-sharing arrangements |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and experience sharing between developing countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer-learning • Sharing good practices |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel exchange/ Study Tours • Third-country training programs (country-to-country peer-learning) • Support for relevant centers of excellence |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match-making between needs and solutions in the Global South | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint research and development programs and projects |



UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE STRATEGY ON SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2020-2024

The ILO's SSTC follows the UN-System wide strategy:

SSTC is integrated as a specific implementation modality in Agency-specific global strategic frameworks (for SDGs).

The UN CCA and UNSDCF incorporate SSTC as a specific implementation modality and/or include SSTC-related outputs, activities and indicators in their plans



ILS and SSTC

The unique comparative advantages of the ILO in the context of the repositioned UN development system are the normative, tripartite and social dialogue approaches. While this permeates all policy outcomes, the two first outcomes in the 2022-2023 budget are of a particular strategic value linked to the ILO's specificities :strong tripartite constituents and influential and inclusive social dialogue as well as international labour standards and authoritative and effective supervision. This allows for peer exchanges among countries in the global south.

▶ ILO means of action
for promoting social justice

↓
NORMATIVE ACTION
Setting ILS and supervising
their application

**Advancing social justice,
promoting decent work**

↓
**DEVELOPMENT CO-
OPERATION**

Implementing programmes and activities to
ensure/promote the application of ILS, in
law and in practice

↓
**SOUTH-SOUTH AND
TRIANGULAR
COOPERATION**

Promoting ILS through Partnerships

While NORMES helps to develop and update fundamental Conventions and new rules and laws, PARTNERSHIPS help governments and countries, with special focus on Global South, to integrate them in their systems using the wide range of tools and instruments, including peer learning, seminars, sharing of best practices and others.

In this framework, a unique role is played by South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).



LDC, SSTC & Normative Approaches

Countries in the global south have an obvious need to build strategies supporting their development prospects in an open world economy once they have graduated from LDC status as this process entails loss of preferential treatment in relation to trade, finance and investment. Hence the need to strengthen their capacity to use ILS as a basis upon which to build trade partnerships, investment incentives and other partnerships for development for the realisation of the 2030 Agenda

LDC, SSTC & Normative Approaches (cont)

This is in line with the 2022-23 P&B which includes in its priorities ILS mainstreaming in trade relations as well as stronger partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other multilateral institutions. It is also in line with the 2024-2025 P&B which focuses on strong, modernized normative action taking full advantage of preferential trade arrangements. This could call for collective

Trade negotiations between countries of the South.

LDC, SSTC & ILS (Bangladesh, Nepal & Vietnam)

Certain countries of the South such as Bangladesh and Vietnam and Nepal have already explored the potential impact that ILS ratification and improved application can have for development, notably as a springboard for strong partnerships on trade, investment and responsible business practices. Thus, the three countries have taken steps to integrate ILS ratification, labour law reform and social dialogue into national strategies that lead to sustainable socio-economic development.

LDC, SSTC & ILS (Bangladesh, Nepal & Vietnam cont.)

A set of knowledge exchanges are foreseen the tripartite constituents of two countries which are about to graduate from LDC status, Bangladesh and Nepal. The purpose is to enable them to benefit from the experience of Vietnam and, to a large extent, Bangladesh prior to LDC graduation, in addressing the challenges and opportunities linked to ILS. The aim is to encourage future strategies linking normative with national development priorities in each of these countries.

LDC, SSTC & ILS Peer Learning Results

- ▶ (i) build a set of normative strategies for each country and consequent plans of action
- (ii) forge collaborations among countries of the global south



LDC, SSTC & ILS

A step-by-step approach

1) As a preliminary step, individual country meetings will be aimed at understanding the specific areas of normative interest for each country in a context of LDC graduation (“scene setting”). An important tool for setting the scene will be a series of studies entitled Normative Stock Taking Reports which present potential normative action (ratification and improved application) which can serve to boost the realisation of SDGs in the three participating countries, i.e., Bangladesh, Nepal and Vietnam.

2) Some introductory sessions on South-South Cooperation, and International Labour Standards including the gender aspects will take place, in order to ensure that all participants have a common level of understanding necessary for informed discussions.

3) Country and Sub-regional tripartite consultations will follow to share knowledge and practices in South-South cooperation and ILS.

Reporting - Good practices - examples from last biennia

▶ Global and Regional good practices in SSTC:

Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation
Peer learning, resilience and solidarity in the
world of work in times of COVID-19

- The ILO launched 23 SSTC projects across the five regions and the ITC-Turin in 2020/2021 biennium
- Africa 4, Americas 4, Asia 4, Europe 2, Arab states 3, and Global 3
- The SSTC projects covered 75 countries and additional global activities.
- For more information see the [link](#)
- Elements for preparation of Good Practices are in the SSTC [How-to-Guide](#) & [South-South and Triangular Cooperation\(iilo.org\)](#) & [South-South Meeting Point \(southsouthpoint.net\)](#)

Africa – Skills,
gender equality &
public policy-
ECOWAS-
CARICOM

America –
CINTERFOR, Skills
and Care Economy

Asia –climate and
migration, BRICs, E-
formalization

Europe – Skills,
Peer learning in
Balkans & CIS,
BRICS-CIS

Arab states – Just
transitions, skills V-
fair

Global - Financing
decent work,
disaster reduction,
ILS & LDC,
Statistics

**Help DESK:
Emerging and
Special
Partnerships
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