

Future Leaders in the World of Work South-South University (FLSSU) Good Practices

Preface

The various documented South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) good practices illustrate the transformative potential of these initiatives in addressing diverse developmental challenges. These best practices were written by FLSSU attendees, who have background in the Global South. The practices span a broad range of sectors, including agriculture, health, infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and economic integration, showcasing innovative approaches, robust partnerships, and a strong focus on capacity building and knowledge exchange. Each initiative aligns with one or more Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), tackling issues such as poverty, food security, clean energy, decent work, and economic growth, demonstrating a strong commitment to advancing sustainable development through collaborative efforts that leverage shared knowledge and resources.

Peer learning and capacity building are central components of SSTC initiatives. Countries engage in workshops, field training, and exchange visits to share experiences and best practices. This hands-on, participatory approach ensures effective knowledge transfer tailored to the local context. Innovation is a key feature across these projects, with initiatives including establishing agricultural industrial parks, leveraging advanced e-commerce technologies, integrating renewable energy solutions, and using digital tools for market access and price information. Effective collaboration among multiple stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, local communities, and private sector partners, enhances the effectiveness and reach of these projects.

Sustainability is a critical consideration, with projects designed to ensure long-term benefits through local ownership, continuous capacity building, and integration into national policies. The initiatives yield significant economic and social benefits, including improved agricultural productivity, enhanced food security, better infrastructure, and regional connectivity. The adaptability and replicability of these good practices are highlighted by their potential to be extended to other regions, while effective policy support and robust institutional frameworks are crucial for the success of these projects. Addressing global challenges such as climate change, energy scarcity, and poverty alleviation, these projects contribute to global efforts to tackle pressing issues. Tangible results such as increased agricultural yields, improved health outcomes, enhanced technical capacities, and strengthened regional cooperation demonstrate the effectiveness of SSTC in delivering real and measurable benefits to participating countries. The following are key themes and examples identified over the FLSSU attendees best practices:

Agricultural Development and Food Security: Projects like the FAO-China-Uganda Agricultural Technology Transfer Project and the Madagascar Hybrid Rice Demonstration

Center emphasize sustainable agricultural practices and capacity building to enhance food security and agricultural productivity .

- **Health and Medical Cooperation:** Initiatives such as China's medical and reproductive health cooperation with Africa address critical health challenges, improve maternal health outcomes, and promote sustainable health systems .
- **Infrastructure and Connectivity:** The Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor illustrate the transformative impact of infrastructure projects on regional connectivity, economic integration, and trade facilitation .
- **Environmental Sustainability and Renewable Energy:** Projects like the China-Ghana/Zambia Renewable Energy Technology Transfer Project and the Lake Victoria environmental initiative focus on promoting clean energy, environmental conservation, and sustainable development .
- **Disaster Risk Management:** The project in Malawi focusing on disaster risk management through building evacuation facilities and flood risk management systems exemplifies how community collaboration can strengthen local resilience to natural disasters .

The documented SSTC good practices highlight the extensive potential of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in promoting sustainable development. Through innovative approaches, capacity building, sustainable practices, and multi-stakeholder collaboration, these initiatives significantly contribute to addressing developmental challenges and achieving SDGs. The adaptability, replicability, and sustainability of these projects underscore their potential to make a lasting impact across diverse contexts, fostering a more inclusive and resilient global development landscape.

It is extremelly important to highlight and to thank the the authors of the best practices, the attendees of the FLSSU, who are:

Enass Abdalla, Radwa Abdellatif Emara, Majed Abusamra, Amera Al-Adba, Joel Alcocer, Miguel Angel Alfredo, Ana Julia Aneise, Toqa Anis, Na Bai, Yajie Cao, Yawen Cao, Katia Caresio, Junchen Che, Huiyao Chen, Jingjing Chen, Ruikai Chen, Siyu Chen, Wanxin Chen, Xiaolu Chen, Yurui Chen, Franco Marcelo Cimini, Carlotta Clivio, Carlotta Clivio, Gabriela María Córdova Portillo, Mayank Francis Dias, Katarina Dorejljevski, Haocheng Du, Qingru Duan, Haoxiang Fan, Siqi Fang, Jiajie Feng, Mona-Lisa Eva Gbae, Mohsen Gholami, Jiashen Gu, Yu Gu, Tinovimbanashe Robert Gwenyaya, Yu Haiming, Yi Hao, Xinyuan He, Yuhao He, Zecheng He, Junzuo Hou, Xinkai Huang, Xinyang Huang, Yutao Huang, Zyad Mohamed Mahmoud Reda Hussein, Tianxiao Jia, Ziqi Jiang, Yijia Jin, Yanfen Kong, Yilin Lan, Shengkui Lei, Fangyan Li, Jingyi Li, Mingzhou Li, Tianqi Li, Yufan Li, Peiyu Liang, Zixuan Lin, Tongyu Liu, Yang Liu, Gustavo Alberto López Ramírez, Yaowen Lu, Zhonglin Lu, Jiamin Luo, Zhangyuanhao Ma, Zhizhong Ma, Nice Amon Mwansasu,

Yikai Niu, Alessandra Sayuri Osawa Gallardo, Wenjing Qu, Anisa Ahmad Rashid, Yanjia Ren, Gabriel Rezende Pellegrina, Carola Rodia, George Samushia, Lama Shashit, Yihan Shi, Zhang Shurui, Bingqing Sima, Yujie Song, Shuyang Tan, Yu Teng, Xin Tong, Hao Wang, Huanzhang Wang, Junyi Wang, Liangju Wang, Yaoguang Wang, Ying Wang, Menghao Wei, Qianhe Wei, Pengcheng Wu, Xue Wu, Yutong Wu, Fei Xie, Minglang Xu, Bing Yang, Muyu Yang, Yanlin Yang, Yimeng Yang, Yulei Yang, Zhiyao Yang, Zijun Ye, Zhao Yinghong, Huaqiu Yu, Ruiqi Yu, Lingsong Zeng, Kaicheng Zhan, Xunan Zhang, Yuexi Zhang, Zeyu Zhang, Zhiyuan Zhang, Ningshuo Zhou, Yiyang Zhu, Sai Zou Sincerely.

In this text, it is possible to find the Best Practices separated in the following two categories:

- Country-to-country Best Practices
- Regional and Interregional Best Practices

Anita Amorim, Head of the ILO Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit (ESPU)

Joel Alcocer, Manager of the ITCILO Development Investment Programme (DEVINVEST)

COUNTRY-TO- COUNTRY BEST PRACTICES

Author's name: Mona-Lisa Eva GBAE


Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: **Triangular Cooperation on e-Government Capacity Building Between Cameroon, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea**

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Cameroon, Nigeria, Korea Rpublic

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Despite Cameroon's intentions to implement e-government reform and modernize public services, progress has been hindered by limited understanding and resources. To address this, the "Project for Enhancing Awareness and Building E-Government Capacity in Cameroon," a triangular cooperation initiative, was launched. This project focuses on capacity building, with an ambitious goal of training 1,000 government officials annually, and raising awareness through an online learning platform.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>This Triangular Cooperation initiative, facilitated by Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), brought together the Nigeria e-Government Training Centre (eGTC) and relevant e-government ministry as pivotal partners, alongside nine Cameroonian government officials from e-government-related ministries as beneficiaries. Key activities included an invitation training program in Nigeria to raise awareness and build capacity in e-government, culminating in the development of an Action Plan. This plan served as a roadmap for KOICA's future bilateral e-government project in Cameroon, ensuring a sustained and targeted approach to capacity building and reform.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Methodology used: Participatory and peer-to-peer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs Assessment & Joint Planning: A thorough assessment of Cameroon's specific needs guided the collaborative design of a tailored e-government capacity-building program. ▪ Knowledge Sharing: Nigeria leveraged its advanced e-government experience to share best practices and expertise through workshops, seminars, and study visits, fostering learning from both successes and challenges. ▪ Peer-to-Peer Learning & Mentoring: Nigerian officials directly mentored their Cameroonian counterparts, facilitating practical guidance and support in a collaborative learning environment. ▪ Localized Solutions: E-government solutions were adapted to the unique Cameroonian context, ensuring sustainability and relevance by incorporating Nigerian best practices. ▪ Capacity Building & Training: Comprehensive training equipped Cameroonian officials with the technical and policy skills needed to effectively implement and manage e-government systems. ▪ Monitoring & Evaluation: A robust framework tracked progress, identified obstacles, and enabled

	adjustments, ensuring the project stayed on course and achieved desired outcomes.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The project's emphasis on peer-to-peer learning and mentoring, alongside the development of tailored e-government solutions for the Cameroonian context, fostered a sense of ownership and commitment among all stakeholders. This collaborative approach, involving all three countries in planning and implementation, ensured the sustainability and relevance of the solutions. The model's adaptability makes it readily replicable in other national contexts grappling with similar e-government challenges.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The project's sustainability is firmly rooted in its emphasis on building local capacity, and fostering ownership. By training Cameroonian officials and crafting solutions tailored to their specific needs and context, the project ensures that knowledge and skills are embedded within the country. Moreover, the focus on peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange cultivates a dynamic learning environment, enabling continuous evolution and adaptation of the practice. This sustainable model thrives on sustained government support and unwavering commitment to e-government advancement.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This triangular cooperation model is replicable in diverse contexts facing similar e-government challenges. Key success factors include strong political will and commitment from participating governments, identifying a suitable partner country with relevant expertise, conducting a thorough needs assessment for context-specific tailoring, flexibility in adapting best practices to local needs and resources, and sustained investment in capacity building and knowledge sharing.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The South-South cooperation between Nigeria and Cameroon, facilitated by the Republic of Korea, yielded several significant results in the realm of e-government capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced Knowledge and Skills of Cameroonian government officials ▪ Tailored & localized E-government Solutions for the specific needs of Cameroon ▪ Strengthened Institutional Capacity with the development of policies, guidelines, and standards that guide the implementation and management of digital services. ▪ Improved Quality of Service Delivery to Cameroonian citizens ▪ Enhanced Collaboration between Cameroon and Nigeria who benefited of the opportunity to showcase its expertise and leadership in e-government. ▪ Sustainable Development: The project's emphasis on capacity building, local ownership, and knowledge

	<p>sharing ensured the sustainability of the results. The knowledge and skills gained will continue to benefit the country in the long term, contributing to its digital transformation and sustainable development goals.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>http://southsouth-galaxy.org/solutions/detail/triangular-cooperation-on-e-government-capacity-building-between-cameroon-nigeria-and-the-republic-of-korea/ http://www.koica.go.kr/english/main.html https://www.minpostel.gov.cm/ https://www.minpostel.gov.cm/index.php/en/les-grands-chantiers/147-presentation-of-the-e-government-project https://www.minfopra.gov.cm/index.php/en/featured/1712-minfopra-receives-a-delegation-from-koica https://minepat.gov.cm/fr/2024/07/12/cooperation-la-coree-du-sud-accorde-2321-milliards-de-fcfa-pour-la-mise-ne-oeuvre-de-cinq-projets-de-developpement-au-cameroun/ http://nitda.gov.ng/ https://egtc.gov.ng/ info@egtc.gov.ng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seolri PARK, Partnership Officer and TrC focal point, KOICA • Minette LIBOM LI LIKENG, Cameroon's Ministry of Post & Telecommunications, https://www.linkedin.com/in/minette-libom-li-likeng-a3313624a/
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) who is dedicated to grant aid programs for developing countries.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://von.gov.ng/koica-facilitates-workshop-on-e-government-in-nigeria/ https://www.arise.tv/south-korea-boosts-egovernment-in-nigeria-cameroon/ https://formation-marchespublic.cm/</p> 

Author's name: Sima Bingqing

Institution: NPU

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: practice and experiences of Gansu Institute of Natural Energy in South-South Cooperation and international development cooperation projects

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Nepal, Pakistan, Iraq

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>In the goal of technology assistance and transfer, to meet the challenge of SDG7</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The institutions, implementation agencies: Gansu Institute of Natural Energy development partners: Nepal, Iraq interact: workshop on solar wind energy applications for Iraq has been carried out in July 16, 2024. This workshop is for experience of development and technology of solar and wind energy sharing; Carrying out the demonstration application of civilization of solar energy technology products in Pakistan and Nepal. This two countries have installed solar integrated street lights, solar water pumps and so on. China, Nepal, Pakistan, Iraq</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Infrastructure Cooperation, Technology Assistance, Transfer and communication workshop on solar wind energy applications for Iraq has been carried out by Gansu Institute of Natural Energy for experience of development and technology of solar and wind energy sharing; the demonstration application of civilization of solar energy technology products in Pakistan and Nepal has been carried out by Department of International Engineering Programs, Energy Institute. This two countries have installed solar integrated street lights, solar water pumps and so on. which has been praised a lot by the locals.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The technology cooperation between a insititud in a city and several countries. The cooperation is a combination of infrastructure and technology training and communication. It is the cooperation in the field of clean energy.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The technology is clean energy, which is a sustainable energy . The cooperation is a combination of infrastructure and technology training and communication. which not only provide energy itself, but also provide vacant job opportunities.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice</p>	<p>The participation of developed countries as third parties to provide more advanced technology and greater experience. Involve international organization like ILO and UNIDO as a supervisory body.</p>

<p>more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>A forum for standard setting, which include technology transfer and training. and this kind of forum is ought to include different part like transferor part , transferring party, neutral third party and supervisory international organization. And it is notable that the basic standard is required to be set based on existing practices and the most benefit of involved parties.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>A successful technology transfer to Nepal, Pakistan, Iraq and other "Belt and Road" key countries in South Asia. The infrastructure of clean energy in these counties begin to promote a more sustainable economy and provide some decent job for locals.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Contcat Gansu Institute of Natural Energy</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>From the earnings from Gansu Institute of Natural Energy and state funding</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>technology transfer and practical technology applications</p> <p>Gansu Natural Energy Research Institute has implemented more than ten technology transfer projects such as Pakistna and Nepal solar energy civil product demonstration project, Yugoslavia solar energy application science and technology exchange and cooperation project, Japan small-scale concentrated wind power generation desert management irrigation project, Kenya small-scale solar photovoltaic system solar water heater system technology promotion and demonstration project, Malta solar wind power desalination and cooling technology research and demonstration, Zambia large-scale independent photovoltaic power station and mini-grid project, and Demonstration of Solar Wind Desalination and Cooling Technology in Malta, Large Independent Photovoltaic Power Station and Microgrid Project in Zambia.</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>South-South Cooperation and International development cooperation projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out demonstration projects on solar energy products for civil use in Pakistan and Nepal in the past two years have demonstrated the installation of solar energy integrated street lamps and solar energy water pumps in the two countries. 2. Carrying out training project of human resources and technologies in the field of new energy. More than 70 domestic training courses on solar energy technology have been organized for more than 10,000 people; 83 international training courses on solar energy technology have been held, training more than 1,900 solar energy technicians for 132 countries on five continents. 3. Carrying out international forums in the field of new energy. Co-organized more than 30 international academic conferences and forums; more than 300 internationally renowned experts have come to the Institute for lectures or technical exchanges. 4. Strengthening personnel exchanges and cooperation, more than 300 internationally renowned experts have come to the Institute for lectures or technical exchanges; dignitaries, envoys and experts from more than 120 countries have visited the Institute for more than 3,600 times. </div> </div>

Author s name: Feng Jiajie

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation SSTC good practice: Forum on China-Africa Cooperation - Setting A Model for South-South Cooperation

Countries involved please add more that one country : China Djibouti Ethiopia etc

<p>South-South Objective s max 100 words What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge</p>	<p>Address the challenges of inadequate infrastructure uneven economic development shortage of finance and technology and political and security risks It is expected to promote regional economic growth enhance autonomous development capacity improve the living standards of the population strengthen regional economic integration in Africa achieve sustainable development and promote regional peace and security</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives max 100 words Who are the institutions partners implementation agencies development partners How do they interact What countries are represented in this initiative</p>	<p>The Governments of China and Djibouti etc and other African countries in cooperation with African regional economic communities and multilateral financial institutions under the implementation of the Export-Import Bank of China and the Department of Aid to Foreign Countries of the Ministry of Commerce of China have interacted with private enterprises international organizations and other partners in the framework of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation FOCAC in the form of policy dialogues project cooperation and other forms of interaction</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach max 100 words What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer</p>	<p>Methodologies: Policy dialogue establishment of cooperation mechanisms project cooperation enhancement of development capacity provision of financial support promotion of trade and investment facilitation Workflows: Preparation meeting decision-making implementation monitoring and evaluation follow-up Practice: Establishment of joint working groups implementation of twinning cooperation mechanisms establishment of the China-Africa Entrepreneurship Conference sharing of results and exchange of experiences</p>
<p>Innovation max 100 words What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts</p>	<p>Integration of the Belt and Road Initiative large-scale cross-regional cooperation establishment of multifaceted cooperation mechanisms tripartite cooperation focus on sustainable development blended financing models localized operations cultural exchanges and people-to-people contacts results-oriented project management and policy dialogue and coordination</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability max 100 words What elements made the good practice sustainable How can it last over time</p>	<p>Factors: Common interests and objectives principle of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit transfer of technology and enhancement of autonomous capacity sustainability of financial resources emphasis on environmental protection social integration and popular support etc Establishment of a long-term cooperation framework enhancement of knowledge-sharing strengthening of monitoring and evaluation strengthening of the policy environment promotion of multi-party participation</p>

<p>South-South Adaptability max 100 words What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country context or region</p>	<p>Possibilities: Promoting other regional integration infrastructure development focusing on upgrading human resources promoting models of cooperation in public health experiences in trade and investment facilitation Prerequisites: Shared interests and objectives political stability cultural respect economic complementarity financial and technical support risk management capacity sustainable communication</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>1 The Ethiopia-Djibouti railway project and other projects have led to significant improvements in the infrastructure of African countries enhanced the logistics efficiency of African countries and promoted regional economic integration 2 Energy cooperation projects such as the Zambian Chambishi Copper Mine have improved the energy self-sufficiency of African countries 3 It has supported a number of regional economic integration projects such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa COMESA the East African Community EAC etc and promoted trade and economic cooperation among African countries EAC etc which have promoted trade and economic cooperation among African countries 4 China s agricultural modernisation and technology transfer projects in Africa have improved the agricultural production capacity of African countries and contributed to food security It has provided medical equipment and training for professionals to help African countries improve their medical and healthcare standards and it has provided educational scholarships and training opportunities to upgrade the quality of human resources in African countries</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice Add emails phone numbers linkedin twitter etc</p>	<p>Information on the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation FOCAC can be obtained through official channels at the following web sites: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China: Official web site: https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ Ministry of Commerce of China: Official web site: http://egov.mofcom.gov.cn/service.shtml African Union Commission: Official web site: https://au.int/</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Chinese government funding: Official development assistance ODA from the Chinese government Loans from Chinese Policy and Commercial Banks Funds from African governments Multilateral financial institutions: Funds from international financial institutions such as the World Bank the International Monetary Fund IMF and the African Development Bank AfDB Bilateral financial institutions: Bilateral aid agencies of other countries such as the Department for International Development DFID of the United Kingdom and the United States Agency for</p>

	<p>International Development USAID of the United States</p> <p>Private sector investment: Direct investment by private enterprises in China and Africa private sector funds attracted by public-private partnership PPP models</p> <p>Special funds: China-Africa Cooperation Fund Belt and Road Special Fund etc</p> <p>International assistance and donations</p> <p>Market financing: Raising funds in the market by issuing financial instruments such as bonds and shares</p>																																																								
<p>Materials and Web-links</p> <p>What training manuals guidelines technical data sheets posters images videos audio documents website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice Please attach a good quality image</p>	<p>http://ydyi.china.com.cn/2021-12/06/content_77912667.htm</p> <p>https://new.qq.com/rain/a/20230828A00EKFO0</p> <p>https://new.qq.com/rain/a/20230828A00EKFO0</p> <table border="1"> <caption>2021年中国与非洲国家进出口贸易额 中国对非洲出口前十国家 (美元)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>非洲国家</th> <th>货物出口</th> <th>服务出口</th> <th>贸易总额</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>尼日利亚</td> <td>25,481,293,572</td> <td>3,042,189,765</td> <td>28,523,483,337</td> </tr> <tr> <td>埃及</td> <td>20,139,499,835</td> <td>33,282,978,174</td> <td>53,422,478,009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>埃塞</td> <td>19,296,814,129</td> <td>1,788,382,212</td> <td>21,085,196,341</td> </tr> <tr> <td>苏丹</td> <td>8,192,798,728</td> <td>1,894,951,122</td> <td>10,087,749,850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>肯尼亚</td> <td>6,178,288,111</td> <td>126,476,228</td> <td>6,304,764,339</td> </tr> <tr> <td>科特迪瓦</td> <td>4,136,861,813</td> <td>1,098,171,280</td> <td>5,235,033,093</td> </tr> <tr> <td>刚果(金)</td> <td>4,128,348,987</td> <td>146,361,267</td> <td>4,274,710,254</td> </tr> <tr> <td>塞内加尔</td> <td>2,498,238,354</td> <td>465,961,428</td> <td>2,964,199,782</td> </tr> <tr> <td>利比亚</td> <td>2,491,708,832</td> <td>23,182,849</td> <td>2,514,891,681</td> </tr> <tr> <td>摩洛哥</td> <td>2,114,484,148</td> <td>149,421,289</td> <td>2,263,905,437</td> </tr> <tr> <td>坦桑尼亚</td> <td>1,488,488</td> <td>426,42</td> <td>1,515,114</td> </tr> <tr> <td>刚果(布)</td> <td>1,488,488</td> <td>1,488,488</td> <td>2,976,976</td> </tr> <tr> <td>阿比西尼亚</td> <td>18,396</td> <td>186,266</td> <td>204,662</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	非洲国家	货物出口	服务出口	贸易总额	尼日利亚	25,481,293,572	3,042,189,765	28,523,483,337	埃及	20,139,499,835	33,282,978,174	53,422,478,009	埃塞	19,296,814,129	1,788,382,212	21,085,196,341	苏丹	8,192,798,728	1,894,951,122	10,087,749,850	肯尼亚	6,178,288,111	126,476,228	6,304,764,339	科特迪瓦	4,136,861,813	1,098,171,280	5,235,033,093	刚果(金)	4,128,348,987	146,361,267	4,274,710,254	塞内加尔	2,498,238,354	465,961,428	2,964,199,782	利比亚	2,491,708,832	23,182,849	2,514,891,681	摩洛哥	2,114,484,148	149,421,289	2,263,905,437	坦桑尼亚	1,488,488	426,42	1,515,114	刚果(布)	1,488,488	1,488,488	2,976,976	阿比西尼亚	18,396	186,266	204,662
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Author's name:Tianxiaojia

Institution: FAO、AfDB、WFP

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The China-Uganda Agricultural South-South Cooperation Project

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Ukraine

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The China-Uganda Agricultural South-South Cooperation Project aims to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability in Uganda by addressing challenges such as food insecurity and limited access to advanced agricultural technologies. By fostering technology transfer and building agricultural industrial parks, the initiative seeks to improve local farming practices, boost economic development, and create a model for cooperation that can be replicated in other developing countries. Ultimately, it aims to strengthen bilateral ties and promote sustainable agricultural practices that benefit both nations and contribute to global South-South cooperation efforts.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The Project involves multiple institutions, including China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Implementation is facilitated through collaboration between Chinese agricultural experts and local Ugandan partners, focusing on technology transfer and agricultural training. Development partners, such as the African Development Bank, provide additional support. These institutions interact through joint workshops, field assessments, and continuous technical guidance, fostering a collaborative environment. The initiative represents China and Uganda, showcasing a model for cooperation that can benefit other developing countries.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The Project employs a peer learning methodology that emphasizes hands-on training, knowledge sharing, and participatory engagement. Chinese experts worked alongside Ugandan farmers, conducting field assessments and providing on-site training in modern agricultural practices. This approach facilitated direct knowledge transfer and allowed for real-time feedback from local communities. Regular workshops and collaborative problem-solving sessions fostered peer-to-peer interactions, empowering Ugandan farmers to adopt innovative techniques. By involving local stakeholders in the process, the initiative ensured that solutions were context-specific and sustainable, leading to successful outcomes in agricultural productivity and community development.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that</p>	<p>Key innovations include the establishment of agricultural industrial parks, which integrate various agricultural activities and promote sustainable practices. The project also utilizes a hands-on, peer-to-peer training model, enabling real-time knowledge transfer and community involvement. Additionally, the collaboration between</p>

<p>make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>government agencies, local farmers, and international organizations creates a multifaceted support network that enhances resilience. These approaches can serve as a blueprint for other developing countries seeking to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability through effective South-South cooperation.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Sustainability in the China-Uganda Agricultural South-South Cooperation Project is achieved through several essential elements. The creation of agricultural industrial parks encourages ongoing economic activity and collaboration among local farmers. Emphasizing skill enhancement through practical training enables Ugandan farmers to independently implement and sustain modern agricultural techniques. Additionally, the establishment of a trust fund by the Ugandan government supports continued initiatives, ensuring the project's longevity. By fostering local engagement and integrating sustainable practices within the community, these components secure enduring benefits and adaptability to future agricultural challenges.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Extending the China-Uganda Agricultural South-South Cooperation Project to other countries is feasible due to its adaptable framework. Key conditions for successful adaptation include understanding local agricultural practices, climate conditions, and socio-economic contexts. Engaging local stakeholders in the planning and implementation processes ensures that solutions are relevant and culturally appropriate. Collaboration among government bodies, NGOs, and agricultural experts is crucial for resource mobilization and knowledge sharing. Additionally, establishing a robust support network, including training programs and financial mechanisms, can facilitate the long-term viability of similar projects in diverse settings, fostering sustainable agricultural development across regions.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The China-Uganda Agricultural South-South Cooperation Project has achieved several significant results. Firstly, it has enhanced agricultural productivity in Uganda through the introduction of innovative farming techniques and high-yield crop varieties, leading to increased food security. Secondly, the establishment of agricultural industrial parks has created jobs and stimulated local economies, fostering greater community engagement. Thirdly, the project has facilitated knowledge transfer through training programs, empowering local farmers with essential skills and best practices. Additionally, improved access to agricultural resources and technologies has strengthened resilience against climate change. Overall, these outcomes contribute to sustainable agricultural development and improved livelihoods in Uganda.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China</p> <p>Email: info@moa.gov.cn Phone: +86 10 5919 2010 Website: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs LinkedIn: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda</p> <p>Email: info@agriculture.go.ug</p>

	<p>Phone: +256 414 345 000 Website: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries Twitter: @UgandaMAAIF Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p>Email: fao-hq@fao.org Phone: +39 06 57051 Website: FAO LinkedIn: FAO</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>(http://www.gjs.moa.gov.cn/dsbhz/201904/t20190418_6184349.htm) (http://tuopin.ce.cn/news/202207/12/t20220712_37859737.shtml) (http://www.news.cn/world/2021-09/12/c_1211366547.htm)</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>Materials and Resources Training Manuals:</p> <p>FAO Training Manual: "Strengthening Agricultural Cooperatives" Download Here</p> <p>Technical Data Sheets:</p> <p>Agricultural Practices: Available on the Uganda Ministry of Agriculture website. Visit Here</p> <p>Videos:</p> <p>FAO YouTube Channel: Features agricultural practices and projects. Watch Here</p> <p>Web Links:</p> <p>FAO South-South Cooperation: Resources and case studies. Explore Here</p> <p>Images and Posters For high-quality images, visit:</p> <p>FAO Media Hub: FAO Media</p>

Author name: Zhang Yuexi Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Name of good practices of South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC): China-Africa 20+20 University Cooperation Program

Related countries (please add one country): China, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Mali, etc.

<p>南南目标(s) (max. 100 字) 为了应对什么挑战, 该倡议打算实现什么目标?</p>	<p>Strengthen communication and cooperation between higher education institutions and promote the sharing of educational resources.</p> <p>Encourage educational exchanges, promote academic exchanges, and enhance students' international perspectives.</p> <p>Encourage joint research projects between universities, share research results, and improve research capabilities.</p> <p>Provide internship and employment opportunities to help students better enter the workplace and improve their professional capabilities.</p> <p>Promote mutual understanding and respect between cultures and strengthen friendship and cooperation between peoples.</p> <p>In short, through cooperation in the field of higher education, promote the comprehensive development and further deepening of China-Africa cooperative relations.</p> <p>Strengthen communication and cooperation between higher education institutions and promote the sharing of educational resources.</p> <p>Encourage educational exchanges, promote academic exchanges, and enhance students' international perspectives.</p>
<p>南南合作实现目标 (max. 100 字) 谁是这些机构、合作伙伴、执行机构、发展合作伙伴? 他们是如何互动的? 这一倡议代表了哪些国家?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universities in China (e.g. Peking University, Tsinghua University, Fudan University, etc.) and Africa (e.g. Cairo University, University of Johannesburg, University of Nairobi, etc.) <p>Government and education sectors</p> <p>China-Africa exchange associations and foundations</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interactive mode:</p> <p>Academic exchanges and seminars</p> <p>Teacher-student exchanges</p>

	<p>Cooperative projects and joint research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Online communication platform <p>Cultural activities and exchanges</p>
<p>南-南/同伴学习方法的有效性 (max. 100 字) 采用了什么方法来解决导致水平合作取得成功成果的挑战? 这个过程是什么，它是如何参</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collaboration Planning <p>Conduct surveys and consultations with stakeholders.</p> <p>Organize joint workshops and strategic meetings to design a framework for collaboration.</p>

<p>与的和点对点的?</p>	<p>Participatory approach</p> <p>Ensure that all partner institutions are represented in the decision-making process. Establish an advisory committee to guide the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Hold planning meetings.</p> <p>Build consensus and resolve conflicts through dialogue and negotiation.</p> <p>Peer interaction Promote exchange programs.</p> <p>Establish mentoring programs. Conduct joint research projects.</p> <p>Create a platform for sharing research results, teaching materials and best practices.</p> <p>Continuous feedback and improvement</p> <p>Implement regular feedback mechanisms and use feedback to adjust and improve strategies. Share successful practices to inspire and guide further collaboration.</p>
<p>I 创新 (max. 100 字) 是什么创新因素使它对其他国家的背景很有趣?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1. Dual-track cooperation model 2. Flexibility: Providing a model that can be adapted to different regions and countries, both in developing and developed contexts. 3. Scalability: Can be expanded to include more countries or regions, enhancing its applicability to various national contexts. 4. 2. Participatory and inclusive decision-making 5. The program adopts a participatory approach in decision-making, ensuring that all stakeholders, including institutions and students, have a say in developing the cooperation framework. 6. 3. Focus on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 7. Aligning the cooperation framework with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 8. 4. Replicable model: Providing a capacity-building model that can be adapted to different national and regional contexts.
<p>南南可持续发展 (max. 100 字) 是什么因素使良好的实践可持续发展? 它怎么能持续一段时间呢?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong institutional partnerships <p>Long-term relationships</p> <p>Shared goals and values</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 怎样定期订婚适应性● 利益相关方的全面参与包容性决策广泛参与本地所有权➤ 怎样反馈机制咨询委员会● 专注于能力建设培训计划机构支持➤ 怎样持续培训：机构弹性● 整合可持续发展目标（SDGs）全球相关性影响评估➤ 如何定期审查报告机制● 技术驱动的方法使用数字工具增强的协作资源可访问性➤ 怎样正在进行的升级技术使用培训
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 财务可持续性 多个资金流 成本效率 ➤ 如何 多元化的资金 财务规划 ● 定期的评估和适应 评价机制 改编版 ➤ 怎样 反馈集成 持续改进
<p>南南适应性 (max. 100 字)</p> <p>更广泛地扩展良好实践的可能性是什么？必须满足哪些条件，以确保其适应另一个国家、环境或地区？</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 可能性 1. 区域扩张 类似的区域需求 现有网络 2. 全球拓展 国际伙伴关系 共享目标 3. 截面适应 跨部门应用程序 定制的方法 4. 技术适应 数字平台 虚拟协作 ● 条件 1. 了解本地上下文 文化敏感性 需求评估

	<p>2. 建立本地合作伙伴关系</p> <p>吸引当地利益相关者</p> <p>共享的愿景</p> <p>3. 自定义方法</p> <p>适应程序组件</p> <p>灵活的框架</p> <p>4. 获得资金和资源</p> <p>多样化的资金来源</p> <p>资源分配</p> <p>5. 能力建设</p> <p>培训和发展</p> <p>机构加强</p> <p>6. 建立监测和评估</p> <p>评估框架</p> <p>持续改进</p> <p>7. 确保可持续发展</p> <p>长期规划</p> <p>本地所有权</p> <p>8. 促进知识共享</p> <p>最佳实践共享</p> <p>网络的机会</p>
<p>南南结果 解释主要结果</p>	<p>1. 教育成果</p> <p>提高了入学率和毕业率</p> <p>课程开发</p> <p>教师发展</p> <p>改进的研究机会</p> <p>联合研究项目</p> <p>增加资金</p> <p>2. 机构发展</p>

	<p>加强了机构间的合作伙伴关系</p> <p>双边协议</p> <p>基础设施改进</p> <p>行政支持</p> <p>3. 社会和经济影响</p> <p>增强的人力资本</p> <p>领导力发展</p> <p>经济增长</p> <p>当地发展</p> <p>4. 文化和外交利益</p> <p>加强双边关系</p> <p>软实力提升</p>
<p>联系方式</p> <p>如何联系到应该联系的人或项目，以获得更多关于良好实践的信息？添加电子邮件、电话号码、领英、推特等。</p>	<p>中国留学基金委（CSC）：他们可能会了解中国大学的项目和联系方式。</p> <p>非洲联盟（AU）教育部门：他们可能有关于该计划的影响和参与机构的信息。</p> <p>孔子学院：这些促进中国文化和语言的机构，可能会参与这个项目，并可以提供联系。</p>
<p>资金来源</p> <p>说明资金的来源</p>	<p>1. 政府资金</p> <p>中国政府下属的教育部</p> <p>中国奖学金委员会（CSC）</p> <p>非洲国家政府、教育部或外交部</p> <p>2. 国际组织和机构</p> <p>世界银行</p> <p>非洲开发银行（非洲开发银行）</p> <p>联合国教科文组织</p> <p>3. 非政府组织（非政府组织）和基金会</p> <p>非政府组织</p> <p>基础</p> <p>4. 大学和机构的贡献</p>

	<p>配套资金</p> <p>合作资金</p> <p>5. 公司赞助</p>
<p>材料和网络链接</p> <p>由于确定了良好的做法，已经创建了哪些培训手册、指南、技术数据表、海报、图像、视频、音频文件、网站？请附上一张高质量的图像。</p>	 <p>中国高等教育学会 CHINA ASSOCIATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION</p> <p>学会概况 治理架构 学术动态 品牌建设 分支机构 国际合作 党建与群团</p> <p>学会通知</p> <p>中国高等教育学会关于公布“中阿高校10+10合作计划”中方牵头高校和成员高校名单的通知</p> <p>高学会〔2024〕10号</p> <p>有关高校：</p> <p>为贯彻落实习近平主席在首届中国-阿拉伯国家峰会上提出的中阿务实合作“八大共同行动”之“青年成才共同行动”，实施“中阿高校10+10合作计划”，在教育国际司指导下，中国高等教育学会组织开展“中阿高校10+10合作计划”中方牵头高校申报工作。经资格初审、会议评选及公示，10所高校入选中方牵头高校。现将名单予以公布（见附件1）。同时，经资格初审、专家评议，321所高校被吸收为“中阿高校10+10合作计划”中方成员高校。现将名单一并予以公布（见附件2）。</p> <p>附件：1. “中阿高校10+10合作计划”中方牵头高校名单 2. “中阿高校10+10合作计划”中方成员高校名单</p>  <p>湘潭大学与麦格雷戈大学 关于合作建设麦格雷戈大学孔子学院的执行协议 签字仪式 SIGNING CEREMONY Implementation of the Agreement Between Xiangtan University and Makerere University for the Establishment of The Confucius Institute at Makerere University</p>


Author's name: Jingjing Chen

Institution: FAO(Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: FAO-China-Uganda South-South Cooperation - Agricultural Technology Transfer and Capacity Building Project

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China,Uganda

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The main challenges include Uganda's rapid population growth, frequent extreme weather events, inadequate funding and investment, lack of timely and high-quality market information, outdated farming methods, and limited supply of high-quality agricultural inputs. The expected goals are to promote and expand agricultural production to meet growing demand and strengthen resilience to climate change.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The participants include the People's Republic of China, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda, FAO, etc. All parties will interact through the dispatch of experts, the establishment of demonstration sites, technical training, regular meetings, on-site inspections, and other means to ensure the smooth implementation of the project. The participating countries mainly include China and Uganda.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Carry out field training, where Chinese experts establish examples and pilot demonstrations among key farmers, and then directly and quickly radiate to surrounding farmers.2. An expert group consisting of one Chinese expert and three to five Ugandan partners will work together over several growing cycles. The Ugandan partners will learn by doing, work together, and eventually work independently, fully mastering the learned technologies.3. Arrange high-level officials and experts, including ministers and deputy ministers, to visit China and observe China's agricultural achievements through the Training of Trainers (TOT) approach.
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Adopt a provincial-country cooperation model, and select Sichuan Province, which has similar agricultural production conditions to Uganda, to specifically implement the project.2. Adopt a "expert + enterprise" cooperation model, where experts lead and drive enterprises to invest in the construction of the "Uganda-China Agricultural Cooperation Industrial Park", promoting bilateral economic and trade cooperation and achieving mutual benefit and win-win results.

<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>By establishing long-term cooperation mechanisms, cultivating local technical talents, strengthening infrastructure construction, and other measures, we can ensure that the project achievements continue to play a role in Uganda and achieve sustainable agricultural development.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The project has strong adaptability and can be adjusted according to the specific needs of different African countries. To promote it in other countries or regions, it is necessary to fully understand the current situation and needs of local agricultural development and formulate targeted implementation plans.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The main achievements include significant improvement in agricultural production efficiency, increase in farmers' income, expansion of agricultural technical talent teams, and enhancement of agricultural sustainable development capabilities. After the implementation of the project, the local rice yield increased from 2.5 tons per hectare to 10 tons; the introduced Chinese millet yield reached 5 tons per hectare, which was 250% higher than the local traditional millet yield; milk cow production increased by more than three times per head per day; mushroom annual yield increased by 20%; high-quality fish feed formulas were adopted, and fish farming in rice fields generated an income of US\$3,514 per acre, significantly improving the lives and livelihoods of local farmers. The "Uganda-China Agricultural Cooperation Industrial Park" has been established, providing an effective cooperation platform.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Headquarters Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy Tel: (+39) 06 57051 Email: FAO-HQ@fao.org</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The project funds mainly come from the Chinese government aid, Ugandan government subsidy, international organizations such as FAO and donations from non-governmental organizations.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rV-iMGg4kqU</p> 



SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Author's name: Lin Zixuan
 Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University
 Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China

Ghana/Zambia Renewable Energy Technology Transfer South-South cooperation project (2015-2020)

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

South-South Objective(s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?		This cooperation's goal is to help these southern countries achieve the sustainable development goals 2030 that United Nation created in 2015. And it helps promote the technology transfer in this area through a more tailored manner, so that these two countries can gain a better economic development.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives		A global steering committee including UNDP, Denmark and implementing parties; China, Ghana and Zambia have set up national steering committees respectively. During the implementation period of the project, the UNDP China Office and the national implementing parties will host the global Steering Committee meeting and the national Steering Committee meeting each year to summarize the annual results, review the work plan, and provide guidance for the smooth implementation of various tasks.
(max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?		

<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>In order to better support industrial and technological development, the project focuses on policy connectivity between countries, which is an important guarantee for the smooth transfer and absorption of technology and experience from one country to another. Actively build multi-level macro-policy docking between governments, deepen the convergence of interests, promote political mutual trust, jointly formulate plans and measures to promote regional cooperation, provide policy support for practical cooperation and the implementation of large-scale projects.</p>
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<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The project conforms to the needs of The Times, actively explores new paths, lays a solid foundation for the implementation and long-term effective operation of the technology, and provides a vivid demonstration. A database of renewable energy technologies applicable to developing countries has been built to facilitate technology docking in accordance with local conditions, improve clean, efficient and sustainable energy supply, and help transfer technologies play a long-term role.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>During the implementation of the project, a number of renewable energy technology transfer exchange meetings were held. Government officials, experts, scholars, business representatives and other relevant parties from China, Ghana, Zambia and other countries visited the representative national key laboratories and enterprises of renewable energy, and conducted exchanges and discussions on the status quo of technology development, technology transfer challenges and countermeasures. Enhance mutual trust among all parties.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Quality technical training is a key factor in the localization of South-South cooperation outcomes. Through such links as policy alignment and technology sharing, the needs of the southern side have been fully expressed. This novel docking and exchange mode has greatly improved the understanding of the development level of renewable energy-related technologies between countries, and promoted the application and development of renewable energy technologies in southern countries. And the economic base, cultural background, people's average education level, national infrastructure should all be considered.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The renewable energy technology transfer cooperation between China, Zambia and Ghana has enhanced China's South-South cooperation capacity, promoted the development of renewable energy technology in China, and improved the power supply level and the use capacity of renewable energy technology in Ghana and Zambia.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone</p>	<p>https://m.weibo.cn/u/5356414944 Tel: 010-58881800</p>

Author's name: Li Jingyi

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University


Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Formalisation of the Informal Economy through South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Brazil, Mozambique, Germany

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The “Empreender para Incluir” project aims to formalise the informal economy by addressing the challenges of lack of formal recognition, regulation, and social protection for informal workers. The initiative seeks to enhance the skills and productivity of informal workers, promote entrepreneurship, and facilitate their transition to the formal economy. By fostering cooperation between Brazil, Mozambique, and Germany, the project leverages shared knowledge and resources to develop effective policies, provide access to finance, and build sustainable networks for ongoing collaboration and mutual benefit.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The "Empreender para Incluir" project involves key institutions such as SEBRAE (Brazilian Service of Support for Micro and Small Enterprises) from Brazil, the Institute for the Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (IPEME) from Mozambique, and GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation) from Germany. These institutions collaborate through knowledge exchange, technical assistance, and policy advocacy. Brazil and Mozambique share their experiences and best practices in formalisation, while Germany provides additional technical support and funding. Regular meetings, exchange visits, and joint training programs facilitate continuous interaction and mutual learning among the partners.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The methodology centered on participatory and peer-to-peer learning, involving vocational training, workshops, and exchange visits. Informal workers participated in skills development programs tailored to their needs, covering entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and digital skills. Exchange visits between Brazil and Mozambique facilitated direct experience sharing and mutual learning. Regular workshops and seminars encouraged active participation and collaboration among stakeholders. The involvement of German experts provided additional technical assistance and ensured a comprehensive approach. This horizontal cooperation fostered a shared understanding, strengthened networks, and led to successful formalisation outcomes.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The "Empreender para Incluir" project introduced several innovative elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tailored Training Programs: Customized vocational training addressed specific needs of informal workers, enhancing their skills and entrepreneurship capabilities.

	<p>2. Microfinance Access: Innovative partnerships with local banks provided informal workers with much-needed access to credit.</p> <p>3. Exchange Visits: Facilitated direct experience sharing between Brazil and Mozambique, enabling real-time learning and adaptation of best practices.</p> <p>4. Policy Advocacy: Collaborative policy development with local governments created supportive frameworks for formalisation.</p> <p>5. Triangular Cooperation: Integration of German technical expertise added a unique dimension, ensuring comprehensive support and scalability for other national contexts.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The sustainability of the "Empreender para Incluir" project is ensured by several key elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building: Ongoing training programs equip workers with skills that enhance long-term employability and productivity. 2. Policy Frameworks: Established policies support the continuous formalisation of informal sectors. 3. Financial Inclusion: Access to microfinance helps sustain and grow small enterprises. 4. Institutional Collaboration: Strong networks between Brazil, Mozambique, and Germany ensure continuous support and resource sharing. 5. Local Adaptation: Tailored approaches ensure relevance and effectiveness in varying contexts, making the model adaptable and replicable for long-term impact.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The "Empreender para Incluir" project can be widely extended by ensuring:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contextual Relevance: Adapt training programs and policy frameworks to local needs and conditions. 2. Stakeholder Engagement: Involve local governments, institutions, and communities for ownership and support. 3. Resource Mobilization: Secure funding and partnerships with local and international organizations for financial sustainability. 4. Capacity Building: Develop local expertise through continuous training and knowledge transfer. 5. Monitoring and Evaluation: Implement robust systems to track progress and adapt strategies as needed. These conditions will facilitate the successful adaptation and scalability of the project in diverse contexts.
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The "Empreender para Incluir" project achieved significant results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Formalisation: A considerable number of informal workers transitioned to the formal economy, gaining access to social protection and financial services. 2. Skills Development: Over 10,000 workers received training, enhancing their productivity and entrepreneurial skills. 3. Policy Reforms: New policies were implemented in both Brazil and Mozambique, providing incentives for formalisation, such as tax breaks and simplified registration processes.

	<p>4. Access to Finance: Established microfinance schemes and partnerships with local banks improved access to credit for informal workers.</p> <p>5. Sustainable Networks: Strong, lasting networks among Brazil, Mozambique, and Germany fostered ongoing collaboration and mutual support.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>For more information on the "Empreender para Incluir" project, please reach out to the following contacts:</p> <p>SEBRAE (Brazilian Service of Support for Micro and Small Enterprises) Contact Person: Maria Silva, Project Coordinator Email: maria.silva@sebrae.org.br Phone: +55 11 1234 5678 LinkedIn: Maria Silva Twitter: @MariaS_SEBRAE</p> <p>IPEME (Institute for the Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises) Contact Person: José Mucavele, Program Manager Email: jose.mucavele@ipeme.mz Phone: +258 21 234 567 LinkedIn: José Mucavele Twitter: @JoseM_IPEME</p> <p>GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation) Contact Person: Anna Schmidt, Technical Advisor Email: anna.schmidt@giz.de Phone: +49 30 408 1234 LinkedIn: Anna Schmidt Twitter: @AnnaS_GIZ</p> <p>These contacts can provide detailed information and insights into the project's implementation, results, and possibilities for adaptation in other contexts.</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The "Empreender para Incluir" project was funded through a combination of sources, ensuring financial sustainability and support for its initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government Contributions: Brazilian Government: Provided initial funding through SEBRAE to support training programs and policy development. Mozambican Government: Contributed resources for local implementation and capacity building through IPEME. International Development Agencies: German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ): Offered technical expertise and financial support, leveraging Germany's commitment to international development and South-South cooperation. Private Sector Partnerships: Local Banks: Collaborated by providing microfinance solutions and credit facilities for informal workers. Corporate Sponsors: Contributed funds and resources for training programs and workshops. International Donors:

	<p>UN Agencies: Supported the project with additional funding and resources, aligning with broader goals of decent work and economic inclusion.</p> <p>These diverse funding sources facilitated the project's comprehensive approach, ensuring adequate resources for training, policy development, and sustainable impact.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links</p> <p>What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>1. Training Manuals: Manual of Vocational Training for Informal Workers: Comprehensive guide covering entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and digital skills. Entrepreneurship Development Handbook: Detailed strategies and practices for promoting small businesses and startups.</p> <p>2. Guidelines: Policy Development Guidelines: Frameworks for crafting supportive policies for the formalisation of the informal economy. Access to Finance Guidelines: Best practices for facilitating microfinance and credit access for informal workers.</p> <p>3. Technical Data Sheets: Microfinance Implementation Data Sheet: Key metrics and strategies for effective microfinance schemes.</p> <p>4. Posters and Infographics: Informal to Formal Economy Transition Poster: Visual summary of the benefits and processes involved in transitioning to the formal economy. Skills Development Infographic: Overview of training areas and their impact on informal workers.</p> <p>5. Images and Videos: Project Highlights Video: A short film showcasing the project's activities, success stories, and impact. Training Sessions Photos: Images from various workshops and training sessions conducted during the project.</p> <p>6. Audio Documents: Podcasts: Interviews with project participants and experts discussing their experiences and the project's impact.</p> <p>7. Website: Project Website: Empreender para Incluir Official Site – Contains detailed information on the project, including resources, updates, and contact information.</p> <p>8. Sample Image</p> 

Author's name: JUNZUO HOU

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China-ILO cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, ILO

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Considering China's large population base, it is quite difficult to achieve a high level of employment, and how to secure sufficient funds to carry out South-South cooperation with the International Labor Organization at the beginning of China's reform and opening-up is also an important issue.</p> <p>To deal with this issues, Under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), in 2019 China has further intensified its partnership with the ILO around shared priorities such as social protection, skills development, labour governance, safety at work. Agreements were signed between the ILO and three Ministries</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The institutions and partners are included in the fellow: the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS). the Ministry of Emergency Management focuses on occupational safety and health (OSH) the Ministry of Transport and also the BRICS</p> <p>In 2017 and 2022, MOHRSS held the BRICS Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting (LEMM) and working group meetings when China held the BRICS Presidency. The ILO has played an active role in providing technical support and connecting with the BRICS Network of Labour Research Institutes.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Activities like the BRICS Knowledge series (2021) and the Structured Funding Dialogue on-Skills (2022) have increased mutual exchanges between the ILO and BRICS countries. The 2022 BRICS LEMM Declaration focused on green jobs, skills development, and workers' rights protection, and proposes BRICS solutions to achieving the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and a human-centred inclusive recovery.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The innovative nature of this cooperation project lies in the fact that it is well planned in the light of China's unique national and economic situation, while the steady development of the country and the frequent cooperation with international organizations guarantee the sustainability of the project.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The Chinese government has guaranteed the healthy and sustainable development of the cooperation program through the investment of large amounts of funds and the introduction of relevant policies. In addition, China also contributed over US\$1.96 million to the ILO through the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) programme between 2019 and 2023. Through the United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund established by China, the ILO also receives more than US\$ 1.17 million for two projects.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>If China's South-South cooperation projects with the ILO are to be applied in other countries, the first thing that is needed is longer-term financial support from that country or the corresponding international organization. At the same time, these countries need to take into account their own domestic political, cultural and economic strengths and make changes based on China that are more in line with their own realities.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>SSTC supported by the UNDESA China Fund: Accelerating universal social protection for achieving the SDGs and ending poverty through strengthened governance and digital transformation (2023-2025)</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>International Labour Organization Route des Morillons 4 CH-1211 Geneva 22 Switzerland ILO Country Office for China and Mongolia 1-10 Tayuan Diplomatic Office Building Beijing – China 100600 E: beijing@ilo.org partnerships@ilo.org Ilo.org/china-ilo-partnership Southsouthpoint.net</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Chinese government, UN Peace and Development Trust Fund All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU)</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	



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[中国南南合作网 \(ecdc.net.cn\)](http://ecdc.net.cn)

Author's name: Liangju Wang


Institution: CPSSC

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Establishment of a Friendship Agricultural Technology Demonstration Center between China and Uganda

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>In order to meet the challenges of the unbalanced development of the world's political economy, it matches enterprises and organizations in China with those in other developing countries, and provides information, advice and assistance.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The highest authority of the Association is the General Assembly of Members. The Board of Directors is the executive body of the General Assembly and leads the Association in its daily work when the General Assembly is not in session. During the period when the Council is not in session, the Standing Council shall exercise the relevant powers and functions in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Association. This initiative represents the developing countries of China, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation achieves a level of cooperation among developing countries through the sharing of knowledge, experiences, policies, technologies and resources. China had played an important role in South-South cooperation and had made positive contributions to global South-South cooperation in agriculture by providing financial support, technical assistance and experience-sharing. China has also actively participated in the Global Forum on South-South Cooperation, and through the launch of the Joint Initiative on South-South Cooperation Knowledge Sharing Partnerships, has called on all parties to strengthen digital South-South cooperation through innovative means.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation is an important channel for developing countries to achieve self-reliance and progress, as well as an effective means of ensuring the effective integration and participation of developing countries in the world economy. South-South cooperation is cooperation among a wide range of developing countries based on their common historical experiences and the common tasks they have faced since independence.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Economic factors: Ensuring the availability of factors of production and maximizing their effectiveness. Social factors: to ensure that development is consistent with social values and ethical standards.</p>

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

	<p>Ecological factors: Maintaining the ecological balance and protecting the structural functions and diversity of natural systems.</p> <p>Sustainable development of SSC is achieved primarily through sustained policy support, technological innovation, public education and international cooperation.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The Association for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation has made full use of the Internet and information technology to expand its influence and coverage and accelerate its dissemination and application through the establishment of an online platform and the issuance of online seminars.</p> <p>Strengthen cooperation with international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including technical exchanges not limited to policy seminars and project cooperation, for better outreach in various fields. Mutual respect for territorial sovereignty, fair and voluntary transactions, clear demarcation of rights and responsibilities, mutual respect for customs and culture, etc.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The South-South and triangular cooperation frameworks, and the FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme have achieved substantial results in many countries, with improvements in local rural livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and more than 70,000 farmers directly benefiting from national, regional, interregional and global projects.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>nnhzcjh@cpssc.org or secretariat@cpssc.org</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The sources of funding for the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund consist mainly of donations from the Governments of South-South cooperation partners, funding from international organizations and contributions from other partners.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Author's name: Zhang Lin

Institution: ILO and ITCILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The 'One Country, One Product' Project (OCOP)

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China FAO Africa Asia.....

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Create more sustainable food value chains, assist small-scale farmers and household farmers in improving their income-generating capabilities and livelihoods, reduce the use of chemical inputs, protect natural resources, reduce food loss and waste, and mitigate the negative environmental impact. Enhance the sustainable development capacity of characteristic agricultural products in developing countries. Reduce the use of chemical inputs, protect natural resources. Decrease food loss and waste, and alleviate the negative impact on the environment.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Since the initiative was launched by FAO in September 2021, as of November 2023, 83 countries worldwide have applied to join the "One Country, One Product" action, involving 53 characteristic agricultural products. China has also implemented several agricultural technology demonstration projects in Africa, such as agricultural technical assistance projects in Mozambique, Kenya, and Burundi. By promoting Chinese agricultural technology, these projects have significantly increased local food production and improved food security. China has also promoted more than 1500 agricultural technologies globally, leading to an average increase in production of 40% to 70% in the projects.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Build more sustainable food value chains, assist small-scale farmers and household farmers in improving their income-generating capabilities and livelihoods, reduce the use of chemical inputs, protect natural resources, decrease food loss and waste, and mitigate the negative environmental impact. Since the initiative was launched by FAO in September 2021, as of November 2023, 83 countries worldwide have applied to join the "One Country, One Product" action, involving 53 characteristic agricultural products.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low Carbon Demonstration Area Construction: Collaborate with countries such as Laos, Cambodia, and Seychelles to develop low carbon demonstration areas, provide assistance with low carbon materials, jointly formulate plans, and conduct capacity building. ➤ Material Assistance Projects: Provide assistance in the form of materials in areas such as clean energy, low carbon transportation, and energy-saving products, including photovoltaic systems, electric vehicles, and energy-saving lighting.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capacity Building Training Sessions: Organize training sessions on topics such as green and low carbon development and climate finance, which have trained approximately 2,300 officials and technical personnel from 120 developing countries.
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>By creating green and sustainable value chains for the characteristic agricultural products of developing countries, the project has promoted the transformation of the global food system. The Chinese government attaches great importance to the development of characteristic agriculture and green agriculture, effectively promoting industrial development in rural areas and increasing farmers' incomes, playing a significant role in rural revitalization. The project not only fosters the sustainable development of agriculture but also strengthens international cooperation and exchange, making a positive contribution to global food security and agricultural development.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Taking the FAO-China-Uganda South-South cooperation as an example, Chinese experts have adopted a cooperative approach that focuses on establishing models and participation, integrating Chinese agricultural technology and development experience with the realities in Uganda, imparting new technologies, promoting new varieties, and sharing new concepts. This cooperative model, tailored to the specific national circumstances, demonstrates the flexibility and adaptability of the project. Guided by the spirit of internationalism, a community with a shared future for mankind, and the Belt and Road Initiative, this project has received a positive response globally.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Significant achievements have been made in helping developing countries enhance their capacity to address climate change, earning widespread praise from the international community and the vast number of developing countries.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>The Permanent Representation of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organizations: This is the primary channel for communication between China and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). You can contact them through the email of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (mail.agri.gov.cn).</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>As of June 2023, China has allocated over 1.2 billion RMB for this project and has signed 46 Memorandums of Understanding on South-South Cooperation for climate change with 39 developing countries. As the main funder, China will provide \$5 million in financial support, impacting 15 countries globally.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos,</p>	

audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.



Author's name: LINGSONG ZENG

Institution: East China University of Political Science and Law

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: ILO/China

Partnership Programme on Strengthening Skills Development in Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The Project is designed to improve skills development, labour market participation, promote gender equality and inclusiveness, which will in turn contribute to the reduction of poverty in Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are</p>	<p>Countries Involved: China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar Institution: ILO The way of interaction: The Project will be implemented under the ILO-China South- South and Triangular Cooperation Framework. China's support will combine the provisions of financial resources and a wide range of knowledge exchange initiatives based on experiences at both national and local levels.</p>

<p>represented in this initiative?</p>	
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>China is willing to provide a long-term skills development and employment supports to the three targeted countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. The first phase of this long-term commitment will include a 15 months project with the following main steps and results: 1. Research and context review to validate skills development priorities for each country. 2. Development of effective skills development strategies for each country in the selected priority 3. Implementation of pilot projects which could be building or improving qualifications, training packages, delivery modalities of selected priority 4. Research and context review to validate areas of strengthening Public Employment Services 5. Knowledge sharing among the three countries and building on the results to write a second phase proposal adapted to each country.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>China's support will combine the provisions of financial resources and a wide range of knowledge exchange initiatives based on experiences at both national and local levels.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>This programme will increase the capacity of Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar to develop inclusive, sustainable and resilient skills and lifelong learning systems, as way to enhance the overall capacities of the potential employees of the countries, tackling the intractable unemployment issues.</p> <p>With the countries' increased capacity of training their potential employees, the unemployment issues in the three countries can be sustainably tackled.</p> <p>Last but not least, the building-up of learning system and the increase of employment rate it could bring are in consistency with SDG 04 Quality education and SDG 08 Decent work and economic growth.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Together with the ILO's expertise and drawing upon a large inventory of practical case studies from Asian and the Pacific Region and other regions, the Project aims to contribute to a more developed skills development and labour market to contribute to economic growth and social progress and advance with the current work under the ASEAN Regional Economic Integration agenda, thus, to realize the Documentation and the sharing of good practices, using horizontal and triangular cooperation with China and member countries of the ASEAN Community, making the programme a good example for other Asian countries to model on.</p>

<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of skills qualifications and competence standards ➤ Development of Curriculum for sectoral vocational training ➤ Setting up vocational training institutional network/alliance ➤ Promoting skills profile and skills competition in ASEAN and International arena ➤ Development of employment services tools to be utilized at job centres, including training on computer literacy and database management ➤ Development of communication package to the general public, employers' organizations and trade unions on employment services and job centres ➤ Documentation and the sharing of good practices, using horizontal and triangular cooperation with China and member countries of the ASEAN Community
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>pardev@ilo.org</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Ministry of Human resources and Social Security of China</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/ilochina-partnership-programme-strengthening-skills-development-cambodia</p> <p>https://webapps.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#btj1ncm</p>

Author's name: Xu Minglang


Institution: Mountain Ecosystem Research Center, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: [Click or tap here to enter text](#) Technical Training Program for Lignicolous Fungal Complex Systems in Nepal, India, and China

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Nepal, India, and China"

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Challenge: Compared to annual crops, agroforestry systems necessitate a longer period of waiting before they can commence production. As a result, farmers are required to make initial cash investments and time commitments, which certainly introduces significant challenges.</p> <p>Goal: The integration of agroforestry with the cultivation of edible mushrooms can substantially improve the viability of agroforestry systems in ensuring the livelihood security of small-scale farmers. Responsible mushroom cultivation can play a key role in helping developing countries to escape poverty, that is, achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1 — No Poverty.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Institutions: China South-South Cooperation and Development Center and United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation Partners: Barry Palla Foundation, India and Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal Implementation agencies: Mountain Future Research Center, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Development partners: countries and regions, including Nepal, India, and relevant agricultural communities in China, that have benefited from the project and are engaged in its promotion Interaction Modes: technical support and training, field visits and assessments, demonstration and promotion, cooperation and exchanges. Participating countries: Nepal, India, and China</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Methodology: Conduct field visits, and provide training and technical guidance. Establish demonstration sites in the project area and promote to surrounding regions. Establish partnerships with local institutions. Organize international seminars, exchange meetings, and other events to facilitate technical exchanges and cooperation. Seek policy and financial support, and encourage local governments to introduce relevant policies. Process: Project Preparation Stage, Technical Training Stage, Demonstration and Promotion Stage, Cooperation and Exchange Stage, Evaluation and Summarization Stage. How: Establish communication mechanisms, organize exchange activities, encourage participation and feedback, share resources and experiences.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>I. Innovation in Technical Model: Adoption of the Agroforestry-Mushroom Integrated System II. Innovation in Training Methods: Combining Field Visits with Targeted Training and International Collaborative Training III. Innovation in Promotion Strategies: Establishment of Demonstration Sites and Multi-Stakeholder Collaborations IV. Innovation in Socioeconomic Benefits: Addressing Poverty, Increasing Incomes, and Promoting Women's Employment V. Innovation in Policy and Funding Support: Securing International Assistance and Encouraging Local Policy Support</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Sustainability Factors: Strong adaptability and flexibility, significantly increased farmers' economic income, notable achievements in ecological environment restoration, support and funding from institutions such as the China South-South Cooperation Center and the United Nations South-South Cooperation Center, and a focus on community participation and technical training in the project. How: Continuously develop new strains and cultivation techniques, actively seek more financial support and partners at home and abroad, further strengthen communication and cooperation with local communities, formulate scientific and reasonable long-term development plans and goals, clarify the development direction and key tasks of the project, and focus on environmental protection and sustainable development.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Possibilities: It contributes to restoring ecological environments and enhancing biodiversity. It can serve as an effective tool for poverty alleviation. It improves the utilization of land resources and promotes sustainable development within agricultural communities. Furthermore, it can be exchanged and promoted through international scientific and technological cooperation platforms, fostering technology sharing and collaboration among nations. Preconditions: Policy and regulatory support, technical adaptability assessment, technical training and guidance, funding and resource guarantees, community participation and benefit sharing, long-term development planning and goals, as well as environmental protection and sustainable development.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The understory space was effectively utilized, soil erosion was reduced, and soil organic matter was increased, thereby contributing to the restoration of the ecological environment in the project area. The growth process of mushrooms attracted insects and other small organisms, promoting the enhancement of biodiversity. This resulted in a dual improvement in both economic and social benefits. The utilization of land resources was increased, driving the sustainable development of agricultural communities. International scientific and technological cooperation was</p>

	<p>achieved, strengthening cooperation and trust among countries in the field of agricultural sustainable development. Valuable experiences and models were provided for other developing countries to draw upon.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Practical Website:http://english.kib.cas.cn Tel: +86-871-65223009 Email:peter@mail.kib.ac.cn</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>1. Government Funding:</p> <p>National Governments: Government departments in Nepal, India, and China, such as the Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, or International Cooperation. International Aid: International organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Bank.</p> <p>2. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Foundations:</p> <p>NGOs and foundations specializing in sustainable development, agricultural technology promotion, or poverty reduction.</p> <p>3. Private Sector and Individual Donations</p> <p>4. Project Cooperation Income</p> <p>5. The project may also secure funding through various avenues, including applying for grants from scientific research programs and international cooperation projects.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	



Institution: Zanatas Wind Power Company


Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The Zanatas project, the largest wind farm in Central Asia, is deeply connected with China's "Belt and Road" construction and Kazakhstan's "Bright Road" new economic policy

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Kazakhstan

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the transportation of equipment was delayed and construction was difficult. At the same time, the project is located in the south of Kazakhstan, and extreme weather is frequent, which brings challenges to the construction and operation of wind farms. The Zanatas Wind Farm aims to promote the development of renewable energy in Kazakhstan and improve the country's energy mix, thereby alleviating the power shortage in the region, reducing greenhouse gas and ash emissions, and improving environmental pollution.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The main investors and executors of the project are from China, including State Power Investment Corporation Limited, China Power International Limited, Sinohydro International Engineering Co., Ltd. and PowerChina Chengdu Survey, Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd. Kazakhstan Visor and Kazakhstan Visor Investment Company participated in the project.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>First of all, a joint management team composed of representatives from China and Kazakhstan was established to be responsible for the planning, implementation and supervision of the project. To ensure consistency and coordination between the two parties in project management, and to promote information sharing and transparency in decision-making. Secondly, the project team holds regular communication and coordination meetings to discuss the project progress, existing problems and solutions. Strengthened communication between team members, solved problems in a timely manner, and ensured that the project progressed as planned. Finally, the project provides training on Kazakhstan culture and management methods for Chinese employees, and Chinese culture and management methods for Kazakh employees. Reduce misunderstandings and conflicts caused by cultural differences, and improve teamwork efficiency.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>1. Cross-cultural project management:The project integrates the different management cultures and working styles of China and Kazakhstan, and understanding and respecting the management styles of different cultural backgrounds is the key to success.</p> <p>2. Localization strategy:The project uses a lot of local materials and labor in its construction and operation. This helps to boost the local economy and increase community acceptance and support for the project.</p> <p>3. Capacity building and technology transfer: The project provides professional training to local staff and transfers advanced wind power technology to lay the foundation for the long-term operation of the project.</p> <p>4. Environment-friendly design:The project takes into account the impact on the local ecological environment and takes appropriate protective measures to ensure the environmental sustainability of the project.</p> <p>5. Flexible Financing Model:The project uses multi-channel financing, including loans from international financial institutions and intergovernmental cooperation. Innovative financing models can provide stable funding for large-scale infrastructure projects.</p> <p>6. Design to cope with extreme weather: Considering the extreme weather conditions at the project site, the facility design of the wind farm has high adaptability and reliability.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p><i>Factors:</i></p> <p>1. Environmental friendliness: the use of renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in line with the global trend of emission reduction.</p> <p>2. Economic benefits: Long-term benefits for the local economy by providing jobs and reducing the cost of energy imports.</p> <p>3. Social acceptance: The project has improved the living standards of local residents and strengthened community support for the project.</p> <p>4. Technological advancement: The use of efficient wind power technology and equipment ensures the long-term operation efficiency and reliability of the project.</p> <p>5. Policy support: Obtained policy support and subsidies from the national and local governments, which provides a guarantee for the long-term operation of the project.</p> <p>6. Multi-party cooperation: It involves the joint participation of governments, enterprises, financial institutions and communities of many countries, forming a strong support network.</p> <p>7. Risk management: The project has considered various risk factors in the design and operation, and formulated corresponding countermeasures.</p> <p><i>To make this good practice sustainable over a longer period, the following measures can be taken:</i></p>

	<p>1. Continuous technical upgrading: Regularly upgrade the equipment and technology of wind farms to maintain their efficiency and competitiveness.</p> <p>2. Long-term maintenance plan: formulate and implement long-term equipment maintenance and overhaul plans to ensure the stable operation of wind farms.</p> <p>3. Talent training and knowledge transfer: Continue to provide training for local employees to ensure that there are enough technical talents to support the long-term operation of the project.</p> <p>4. Flexible financing mechanism: explore and establish diversified financing channels, such as green bonds, carbon trading markets, etc., to deal with capital risks.</p> <p>5. Policy advocacy and legislative support: Continue to work with the government to promote policies and legislation conducive to the development of renewable energy.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Possibility of wide application</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas with similar geographical and climatic conditions. 2. Countries with energy transition needs. 3. Countries or regions seeking to boost economic development and employment through large-scale infrastructure projects. 4. Countries with strong environmental awareness and emission reduction targets. 5. Regional cooperation projects. <p>Prerequisites that must be met</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy support: subsidies, tax incentives, land use right allocation, etc. 2. Stable investment environment. 3. Technology transfer and local talent development. 4. Promote community participation and establish benefit-sharing mechanisms. 5. Environmental and social impact assessment. 6. Cross-cultural management and communication to facilitate collaboration within the project team. 7. Financial support and risk management. 8. Infrastructure: such as grid connections, road transport and logistics facilities.
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project was successfully connected to the grid for power generation, generating 350 million kWh of electricity per year, supplementing the electricity demand of southern Kazakhstan. 2. Promoted the energy transition of Kazakhstan and helped to improve the energy mix. 3. The project can save about 110,000 tons of standard coal and reduce a large number of greenhouse gas emissions every year, making a positive contribution to environmental protection and climate change response.

	<p>4. The project has created local employment opportunities and promoted the development of related industrial chains, which has had a positive impact on the economic development of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>5. Through the implementation of the project, China has transferred advanced wind power technology to Kazakhstan, improving the local technical level and talent pool.</p> <p>6. The project has become an important milestone in the cooperation between China and Kazakhstan in the field of energy, deepening economic and technological exchanges between the two countries.</p> <p>7. The project contributed to the development of policies and regulations in the field of renewable energy in Kazakhstan, providing a clearer policy environment for subsequent projects.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>PowerChina Chengdu Survey, Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd Contact number: +86-28-60158240 Fax: +86-28-87329997 E-mail: powerchinacdu@chidi.com.cn</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>China Power International Co., Ltd., Kazakhstan Visol Investment Company</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>全球连线 中亚最大风电场助力哈萨克斯坦新能源布局——国家能源局 (nea.gov.cn) 中亚最大风电场助力哈萨克斯坦新能源布局-新华网 (xinhuanet.com)</p> 

Author's name: Ningshuo Zhou

Institution: Xi'an Jiaotong University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China-Ethiopia-Sri Lanka-UNDP tripartite South-South Cooperation Project on Renewable Energy Technology Transfer

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The global energy problem is becoming more and more serious, and the realities such as insufficient capital, unadvanced technique, personnel shortages and lack of experience are constraining the practical effects of developing countries in tackling the energy problem. The objectives of the project include enhancing the level of renewable energy technology and application capacity, facilitating the green transformation of developing countries in terms of carbon neutrality, and promoting sustainable development.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The project is implemented by UNDP in cooperation with the governments of China, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka to continue the cooperation and exchange of renewable energy technology, which greatly promote technology transfer and innovation, explore new pathways to solve energy crisis and promote low-carbon development. The main partners of the project are: Ministry of Commerce of China, Ministry of Science and Technology of China, UNDP Representative Office in China, Representative Office in Sri Lanka and Representative Office in Ethiopia, Ministry of Water and Energy of Ethiopia (MOWE), Sustainable Energy Agency of Sri Lanka (SLSEA) and China Agenda 21 Management Center.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Since its inception, the project has helped Sri Lanka and Ethiopia develop provincial energy development plans and build a number of renewable energy technology demonstration sites. Through the construction of joint research and promotion centers, a platform for international learning and exchange has been built. At the same time, the project regularly organizes training courses, seminars and project matching meetings, which not only improves the local technical level and application capacity, but also promotes the in-depth exchanges of technologies and peer communication and collaboration.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The project highlights provincial energy development plans tailored to the specific circumstances of Sri Lanka and Ethiopia, which not only accurately match local energy needs, but also promote the effective deployment of renewable energy technologies. At the same time, the project introduced the capability needs assessment questionnaire as an important tool to deeply understand the technical level and information needs of all parties, so as to ensure that the subsequent technical support and cooperation can be targeted. The project also innovatively combined systematic training courses and field research of demonstration projects, further consolidating the training effect.</p>

<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Under the project, public institutions in Sri Lanka and Ethiopia were carefully selected as both local implementers and beneficiaries for RETs, which has attracted the interest from local and Chinese private entities on photovoltaic and/or biogas systems, contributing to further scaling-up and replication of the project results and modality. It is also noted that the Joint Research and Extension Centre (JREC) – to be established collaboratively by Chinese and local academic institutions in the two partner countries – will provide long-term technical support and solutions on renewable energy to local stakeholders catering to local development priorities and needs.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The project follows the principle of "consultation, joint construction and sharing" among the three parties, and plans and implements the project according to local conditions through meticulous energy demand assessment, rigorous feasibility study, precise site selection, and technical verification and consultation of field visits.</p> <p>If adapted to another country, context or region, the practice should obtain strong support and active participation of local government, conduct in-depth needs research and select and innovate technologies according to local technology levels and resource conditions. It is also necessary to establish a transparent communication and coordination mechanism to ensure consensus among all cooperation parties.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>South-south cooperation has significantly enhanced the exchange of knowledge and experience among China, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka, accurately meeting the actual development needs of the local communities. This cooperation not only deepens the breadth and depth of technical cooperation, but also effectively promotes the application and development of green energy. At the same time, the coordination mechanism has been further standardized and improved, providing a clearer and more efficient solution to the challenges that may be encountered in the cooperation process, and promoting smooth communication and cooperation between the cooperation parties.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>The Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21: +86 (0)10 58884818 Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China: +86 (0)10 58881800</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>the Ministry of Commerce of China</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have</p>	<p>Promoting South-South Cooperation in Renewable Energy: Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and China United Nations Development Programme (undp.org) Ethiopia to Execute Trilateral Cooperation on Renewable Energy - ENA English</p>

been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.

[Catalyzing South-South Cooperation on RET | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](#)

[Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, China to spur cooperation in renewable energy technologies \(adaderana.lk\)](#)



Author's name: LIANG Peiyu


Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University Xi'an

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China and Indonesia

South-South Cooperation: Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Indonesia

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>With a designed speed of 350 kilometer pro hour, Jakarta – Bandung High-Speed Railway is the first high-speed railroad in southeast Asia connecting Jakarta and Bandung. This is also considered to be the first successful international construction of Chinese high-speed railway, which is not well-known outside China.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Involving institutions: China-Indonesia High Speed Rail Joint Venture</p> <p>Involving countries: China, Indonesia</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>1. Communiation The president of Indonesia has been invited to visit high-speed railway system in China. Meanwhile, the president of China has been also invited to discuss about the programm.</p> <p>2. Cooperation Both countries have made great effort during the construction of the high-speed railway, which is a good example of South-South cooperation.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Technology is the fundament of this programm. The high-speed railway system in China has greatly developed in the last two decades. The opening of this high-speed railway demonstrates the technology from a developing country with a lower price compared to developed countries.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Sincere. Both countries have shown their sincere during the process. Although economic effects are always the first elements when it comes to cooperation between two countries, without sincere is the cooperation however weak and not long-lasting.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Quite high. However, each high-speed railway programm cannot be duplicated. The requirement of high-speed railways vary from countries to countries. Nevertheless, the construction experience abroad for China and the successful cooperation for the two countries can be adapted in other programmes.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Jakarta – Bandung High-Speed Railway opened on September 7th, 2023. The railway is reported to have transported over 4 million passesngers.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted</p>	<p>LIANG Peiyu, 13702600238@163.com</p>

to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Indonesian government
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Picture from Internet 


Author's name: Peng-cheng Wu

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnoloy University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The bamboo and rattan industry builds a bridge of South-South cooperation

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Netherlands China Ethiopia Kenya Uganda

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Currently, although the East African region is home to the largest natural bamboo forest in sub-Saharan Africa, accounting for 3%-4% of the world's total bamboo forest cover, there is still a lot of room for development in the bamboo sector in this region. The value of the global export trade of bamboo products has reached about \$2 billion, but Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda barely share this market due to the low value of the product and the lack of production capacity to meet international standards.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The programme applies lessons learned from the highly successful transformation of bamboo markets in Asia and Europe to the East African region, enabling Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda to fully participate in and benefit from the new bamboo economy of the 21st century. This initiative addresses several key propositions of sustainable development: poverty reduction; Food security and sustainable production and consumption; And climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project is implemented by the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization (INBAR) with support from local, Chinese and Dutch partners.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	A large number of partners from China and the Netherlands collaborate extensively with partners from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Partners also include government departments and agencies as well as universities and research institutes. The partners worked together to compile an inventory of bamboo resources, conducted three in-depth market studies on the most important bamboo commodity markets in each beneficiary country, and shared operational and technical experience on bamboo cultivation and management. In 2017 alone, about 300 hectares of degraded land were restored through bamboo planting, and about 200 families were helped to plant new

	bamboo on farms, in courtyards and as shelterbelts. The partners have also helped develop a carbonization method for indigenous bamboo species, which will be tested using a carbon demonstration project.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	Private companies and standards bodies are also involved, helping to raise awareness of bamboo products among beneficiary domestic consumers and establish production standards. A Dutch company is working with East African companies and national institutions to increase production capacity and establish production standards for bamboo products. Wageningen University in the Netherlands hosted a conference aimed at raising international awareness of the use of bamboo in almost every aspect of life, from food and fiber products to building materials. Finally, the project aims to raise awareness of bamboo among consumers in East Africa through workshops, events and product fairs, as well as a talk radio programme covering five radio stations in Uganda and a 500-kilometre bamboo bike tour.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	High-level government officials from the three beneficiary countries also participated in the training sessions in China, providing a rare opportunity for policymakers to witness firsthand the transformational potential of the bamboo economy.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Ensure cultural appropriateness by conducting thorough research, engaging with local communities, and adapting the practice to align with local norms and values. Tailor the implementation to respect and integrate the unique aspects of the new cultural context.
South-South Results Explain the main results	In 2017 alone, about 300 hectares of degraded land were restored through bamboo planting, and about 200 families were helped to plant new bamboo on farms, in courtyards and as shelterbelts. The partners have also helped develop a carbonization method for indigenous bamboo species, which will be tested using a carbon demonstration project.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the State Forestry Administration of China
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Item link: goo.gl/rC6Xhh 

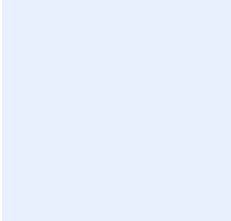
Author's name: United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

Institution: Papua New Guinea: Ministry of National Planning and Testing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Health, Central Public Health Laboratory, Institute of Medicine; China: Ministry of Commerce, National Health Commission, National Institute of Parasitic Diseases Prevention and Control; Australia: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Institute for Malaria and Infectious Diseases, Burnet Institute, Curtin University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Australia-china-papua New Guinea malaria control project pilot cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Australia, Papua New Guinea

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>With nearly 95 per cent of Papua New Guinea's eight million people living in areas at high risk of malaria transmission, and one-third of suspected malaria cases not being tested for the parasite, leading to incorrect treatment and wasted medication, the national testing system has yet to be strengthened and produce more reliable data.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The institutions participate in this program are government department of China, Australia and Papua New Guinea. Strengthen the quality assurance of the New Guinea laboratory system and conduct operational research activities to inform national malaria control through the tripartite Malaria Prevention Project collaborative pilot. The project is funded by Australia and involves technical experts from three countries</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The plan aims to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Health and Well-being) in Papua New Guinea by strengthening early and accurate detection and treatment of suspected malaria cases. Three countries are key supporters of global action to end malaria by 2030.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>One of the innovations of the program is that it establishes a new model of international cooperation, which proposes an approach based on shared decision-making, mutual benefit, and the contribution of common resources. A framework for cooperation based on transparency and shared responsibility to put Sustainable Development Goal 17 into practice</p>

<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>An important factor supporting the sustainable development of the project is its use of an internationally recognized model based on cooperation, in which partners reach a common goal, identify common and respective interests, jointly create activities, business processes and solutions, share risks and benefits, commit to mutual accountability, and adopt a principled framework for cooperation</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The project's collaborative model enables repeatable, locally driven, adaptive problem-solving. This includes bringing together the right people, such as those with local context and the required technical knowledge, in flexible operating Spaces, so that they can work together to diagnose and solve problems, learn from experiences, and adapt to new challenges.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>With the support of the project, Papua New Guinea has significantly improved the quality of its malaria diagnostics and strengthened its capacity to provide national reference laboratory functions. In addition, the governments of Papua New Guinea, China and Australia have jointly trained more than 300 staff, laboratory scientists and researchers in Papua New Guinea's health system.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Ms. Lulu Huang, Trilateral Malaria Project in China, llhuang@nipd.chinacdc.cn</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>From governments of Australia, China and Papua New Guinea</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>Australia-china-papua New Guinea malaria control project pilot cooperation https://www.ecdc.net.cn/new/rdpl/3998.html</p> 

Author's name: Siqi Fang


Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) good practice: FAO-China South-South Cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative leverages cost-effective, adaptable, and scalable solutions and technologies to address pressing agriculture and food security challenges in developing countries. In agriculture, developing countries face challenges such as shortage and uneven distribution of agricultural resources such as land and water, and unbalanced development between urban and rural areas in different regions. How to improve the efficiency and quality of agricultural development and further improve the well-being of rural populations is the common task of developing countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The initiative includes host countries, triangular cooperation partners, academic centres of excellence, private sector and financial institutions. Host countries are the provision of complementary financial and in-kind resources to enhance project reach and impact. Triangular cooperation partners cost-sharing arrangements for joint implementation of projects and activities. Academic, research and centres of excellence are technical-level collaborations to deliver capacity-building initiatives. Private sector and financial institutions:co-financing of projects and scaling-up results achieved through the projects. The representative countries are Brazil, China, Monaco, Vietnam, etc.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The methodology is the extended deployment of Chinese experts to other developing countries. These experts offer on-site technical support, training, and practical demonstrations related to sustainable agricultural practices and technologies. the process is as follows: there are long-term and short-term assignments of Chinese experts and technicians in the field and capacity building will be through the training of trainers and direct, hands-on technical assistance as well as on-site demonstrations.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that made it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>This initiative has set up a rounded procedure for other countries to apply for. And phrase 2 in the procedure is formulation. The formulation is divided into 3 parts: Baseline Study, appraisal and formulation mission and project formulation. According to these 3 parts, the host countries are able to collaborate with FAO and China to Form a targeted</p>

	and unique programme that can solve its own national problems.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability is accomplished by providing a blend of technical and capacity-building support at both grassroots and institutional levels, complemented by policy-level assistance in the design of appropriate strategies and policies. Detailly speaking, ensuring the sustainability of outcomes by integrating SSTC projects into broader national development objectives programmes of the host countries and catalysing additional resources, including private and public finance and investment.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Moving from a project to programme approach, i.e. from projects and activities to a series of interrelated results-based interventions. Besides, another method for extending the good practice more widely is Enhancing geographic targeting, for example, on Hand-in-Hand and/or in SIDS countries.
South-South Results Explain the main results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanded its reach and influence through 29 projects, comprising 17 national, 8 global, 2 regional, and 2 triangular projects. ● Benefited more than 100,000 direct beneficiaries, with millions more indirectly impacted. ● Deployed over 320 long-term Chinese experts and technicians in host countries to provide on-the-ground support. ● Introduced over 330 crop varieties and implemented hundreds of low-cost and scalable technologies. ● Facilitated the introduction of more than 200 agricultural machines and tools in the host countries. ● Provided capacity-building training to hundreds of thousands of participants from over 100 countries, both in China and host countries. ● Significantly enhanced local agricultural production in a number of developing countries.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, LinkedIn, twitter, etc.	<p style="text-align: center;">Emails: south-south-cooperation@fao.org</p>
Funding Sources Explain the origin of the funds	The FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme established a trust fund for South-South cooperation in 2009 and the government of China has contributed a total of USD

	<p>130 million to support the implementation of three phases of the FAO-China SSC Programme. Also, the programme will raise funds by developing and implementing resource mobilization action plans and engaging with emerging middle-income countries from the South, emerging donors, triangular partners and non-traditional resource partners, including the private sector and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical datasheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, and websites have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good-quality image.</p>	 <p>The image shows the cover of a report titled "FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme". The cover features a photograph of several people working in a field, possibly planting or tending to crops. The text on the cover includes the FAO logo and the title of the programme. Below the title, there is a section titled "About the programme" which provides a brief overview of the initiative.</p>

Author's name: Fei Xie

Institution: Xi'an Jiaotong University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: A delegation from Cameroon specializing in agricultural and school meal inspection visited China to discuss and exchange solutions for achieving zero hunger.

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China Cameroon

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The project is aimed at solving the problem of world hunger and food security. The project is expected to learn from the successful experience of China, explore the specific details of the government's school feeding policy in Cameroon to achieve the goal of promoting the development of local industries and increasing farmers' income, explore the development of local agricultural industries, and develop more cooperation in specific agricultural value chains and school nutrition.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Participating official agencies are: the United Nations World Food Program, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China (the two jointly set up the South-South and Tripartite Cooperation Opportunities Fund. Agriculture and School Meals Mission (Cameroon) with representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Planning and Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and World Food Programme Country Office in Cameroon. World Food Programme China Office, China International Economic and Technological Exchange Center, Beijing Xisen Sanhe Potato Co., LTD., International Potato Asia-Pacific Center, Hainan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (China) Interaction: Discussions and exchanges between official institutions, discussion of cooperation intentions, visits, experience of local companies and agricultural exhibitions.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The two sides of the project first reviewed the past exchange results, introduced the application procedure of the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund and the purpose and expectation of the visit, and further arranged the process and location of the visit more reasonably, so as to improve the efficiency of cooperation and enhance the practical significance of cooperation. The process is generally to first hold a discussion with the responsible unit to exchange the needs and cooperation intentions of both sides, and then conduct field visits to the projects that we are interested in. The methods to improve participation include: sharing experience in areas close to the latitude of the partner country can increase the resonance with the</p>

	experience of the partner country; meanwhile, sharing and discussing the common points can make the cooperation plan feasible.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	Innovative elements: To share China's successful experience in food security, nutrition improvement and poverty alleviation with other developing countries through policy dialogue, technical training and exchanges, expert dispatch, policy research, online exchanges, and training of young entrepreneurial farmers. The four focus areas of the WFP Centre of Excellence for Rural Development include: 1. Building value chains linking smallholder farmers and markets 2. Post-harvest loss and food systems 3. Capacity-building for disaster mitigation and climate change 4. Rural Development and Innovation for Poverty Alleviation.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The role of the United Nations in promoting South-South cooperation has been significantly strengthened. Compared with trade, promoting mutual investment among developing countries is conducive to the sharing of resources, complementing each other's advantages, learning from each other's advanced technology and management experience, cultivating economic and managerial talents, and also conducive to developing countries taking the road of joint development and further strengthening South-South cooperation. Strengthen communication, strengthen cooperation and deepen understanding.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Broader possibilities include strengthening exchanges in agricultural technology, strengthening personnel training and industrial construction, working together to create brands, and exploring solutions to possible problems. In the application of another region, it is necessary to pay attention to first clarify the fundamental problems and needs that need to be solved in the region, and then investigate whether the characteristics of the region have anything in common, and whether there are large differences in local customs and customs.
South-South Results Explain the main results	WFP Country Director in Cameroon Wanja Kaaria, who accompanied the delegation, said that the visit was the beginning of South-South cooperation between Cameroon and China, and that with the support of the China office, the two sides will conduct more cooperation in the areas of high-level team visits, cassava and potato value chains, rice value chains and school feeding.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) China Office Tel: 010-85325228 China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges Tel: 010-84000588 United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) Chancery: No. 2, Liang Ma He Nan Lu

practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Tel: 85325228 Fax: 65324802
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	World Food Programme of the United Nations and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China (jointly established South-South and Tripartite Cooperation Opportunities Fund)
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	http://f.china.com.cn/ http://south.china.org.cn/ https://zh.wfp.org/ http://www.cicete.org.cn/ 

Report link:(use Wechat)

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MjM5MTcwMzA0NQ==&mid=2650552152&idx=1&sn=ba7707393e72a39cd6b615e36ac0c7c3&chksm=beb91e3289ce97240f79be84b8f83f664ea2ea3ce372c06e4c1f38554e653e1d576c86d67234&scene=27

Author's name: Alessandra Gallardo


Institution: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Amazon Basin Project: Implementation of the Strategic Action Program in a Context of Climate Change.

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>This initiative promotes the capacity to address major regional issues and and facilitate adaptation to the impacts of climate change. This project will help Amazonian countries advance towards achieving their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and meeting the targets of environmental conventions. This approach will ensure long-term sustainability and yield socioeconomic, environmental, and institutional benefits. This forward-thinking strategy for transboundary water governance seeks to improve water resources and ecosystems, safeguard both aquatic and terrestrial habitats, and deliver sustainable benefits for the communities who are affect by, such as the riverine and the indigenous, and their well-being, all while maintaining the essential services and functions of the Amazon ecosystem.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>This initiative is shared among the 8 Amazonian countries—Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. These countries have elevated regional integration to a priority level in their strategies and foreign and national development policies. It is executed by ACTO in partnership with the Amazonian countries, sponsored by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the implementation is done by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The technical cooperation actions implemented in this initiative aimed to strengthen the existing capacities of the institutions responsible for water resource management in the OTCA Member Countries. The project adopted Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as a fundamental methodology to manage water resources comprehensively across sectors and borders. This included planning and implementing strategies that consider the interconnections between water, land, and related resources. Also, the project established frameworks for regional cooperation to align the efforts, creating shared goals, objectives, and action plans to address the common challenges such as workshops, meetings. In addition, the IWRM in Amazonian countries, provides consistent and compatible information to support long-term decision-making by public, private and community actors, and increase community resilience, bringing socioeconomic and environmental benefits.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The Amazon Basin Project includes several innovative elements that make it an interesting model for other national contexts. These elements demonstrate effective strategies for regional cooperation, integrated resource management, and sustainable development. This perspective includes the participation of communities (indigenous and riverine) to build resilience, alongside planners, scientists, and decision-makers from the countries. Also, the project integrates a gender perspective, recognizing the critical role of women in environmental management and ensuring their equal participation in decision-making processes. In addition, the SAP can be considered as an innovation, because it provides a structured framework for addressing key challenges, setting priorities, and guiding actions across the region that were crafted with scientific precision to address the 9 Regional Priority Transboundary Issues identified by national stakeholders.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The Amazon Basin Project incorporates several key elements that ensure its sustainability and longevity over time, which it operates within the framework of four interconnected thematic components, each aimed at achieving specific environmental and socioeconomic benefits that it is linked with some of the SDGs. Also, some Key elements that contribute to its sustainability includes: the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), which considers the interconnectedness of water, land, and ecosystems; The strong regional cooperation among the eight Amazonian countries fosters a unified effort, supported by formal agreements and collaborative frameworks; and the capacity building initiatives equip local communities and institutions with the necessary skills and knowledge for effective resource management. Therefore, you can say that the project it is built to last over time with this methods that search ways to embody sustainability initiatives.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The Amazon Basin Project is a model of effective and sustainable water resource management that holds significant potential for broader application. The initiative has enabled participating countries to learn from each other's experiences, replicate good practices, and adapt these strategies to address their local challenges and realities. This exchange of knowledge and practices among Amazonian countries has fostered a collaborative environment, enhancing regional cooperation and integrated resource management.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACTO - Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization 55 61 3248-4119 https://t.co/vfe90i04JY https://x.com/OTCAnews • Brazil's National Coordinator: Marcelo Pires da Costa Water Resources Specialist National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA) • Bolivia's National Coordinator: Marissa Castro Magnani Director General of Boundaries and International Waters Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Colombia's National Coordinator: Oscar Francisco Puerta Luchini Director of Integral Water Resource Management

	<p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador’s National Coordinator: Catalina del Rocío Ortiz López Territorial and Intersectoral Articulation Analyst Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).</p>
<p>What can be done (Added to put a little of my point of view of what can be done or can be implemented to improve the practice)</p>	
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://otca.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/folder_proyecto_Cuenca_Amazonica.pdf</p> <p>https://aguasamazonicas.otca.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Resumen-grafico-V3-FNL.pdf</p> <p>file:///C:/Users/quali/Downloads/Folhetoinstitucional2%C2%AAfase.pdf</p> <p>https://aguasamazonicas.otca.org/?lang=en</p> <p>https://otca.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Strategic-Action-Program-SAP.pdf</p> <p>https://otca.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Amazon-Waters-10-Research-Projects-on-the-Worlds-Largest-River-Basin.pdf</p> 

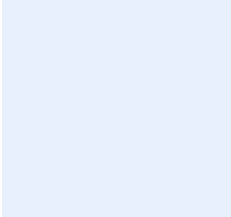
Author's name: Anisa Ahmad Rashid

Institution: N/A

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Policy Coherence for Gender Quality and Women Empowerment

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Pakistan, Brazil

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The partnership proposed intends to strengthen overall bilateral trade between Brazil and Pakistan through utilising Pakistan's strengths within textiles and agriculture and Brazil's strengths within agricultural exports and renewable energy production. This, in turn, combats their pre-existing social and economic challenges of female participation within the workforce as majority live below the poverty line within both countries. The initiative proposed seeks to increase women's participation in the workforce. Addressing barriers such as unequal pay and gender-based discrimination are also key to dismantling the intrinsic patriarchal nature of both governments.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The institutions involved within the initiative are the governments of Brazil and Pakistan. The main implementation agency is the International Labour Organization (ILO) who is in close partnership with other UN agencies, specifically the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). The development partners involved are regional agencies such as the Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in Pakistan and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística/IBGE) that the ILO work alongside to implement their gender equality policies through live forums and promoting labour standards. The countries mainly interact through their ambassadors and meetings at their respective embassies. For this initiative, they are strongly guided under the the ILO and UNOSSC.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>To address women's participation within the workplace and gender inequality, Pakistan and Brazil seek to implement support for women-owned enterprises and entrepreneurship development, including training mentorship and access to markets enabling women to establish and grow their businesses. They also aim to provide skill training and capacity building programs designed to enhance women's employability. Furthermore, they seek to develop programs that provide vocational training and skills development tailored towards women needs specifically facilitating their entry into traditionally male dominated sectors. The process consisted of initial planning, formal agreement and the current implementation.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The innovative elements of the initiative are that Brazil and Pakistan are both Global South countries working together to especially highlight such an underrepresented area of women's rights as this area is rarely if ever addressed within both states. The pathway it opens for future female generations to become involved within the local economy and the media opportunities makes it attention-grabbing within a national context and on a global forum as it allows them to become involved in discussions they previously were excluded from and gain global coverage. Also, the fact that through social dialogue, such a wide array of cultural and social practices are blended to create such a unique collaboration is truly remarkable.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words)</p>	<p>The elements that make the good practice sustainable are the green and climate change policies implemented to ensure carbon footprint reduction and a cleaner natural environment such as Pakistan's agricultural and livestock farming exchange partnership with Brazil.</p>

<p>What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Brazil's emphasis on environmental through its 'Green Jobs and Sustainable Development' allows Pakistan to implement a greener economy. This will last over time through a continued open dialogue and realistic targets. Fostering green jobs Climate action and sustainable enterprises will allow women's empowerment to be duly recognised</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>In the future, Pakistan and Brazil can work towards ensuring women empowerment through collaborating with other states within the Global South such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal where they have similar female literacy and job rates. This will also open them up to a wider global context and further potential partners. The adaptation of the programme must be suited towards the country as no generic practice can be applied for example workshops cannot be run in rural villages within Bangladesh if the women haven't attended higher education as they won't understand the content. The content also needs to be tailored to the countries official language.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The main results have yet to be shown as it is a fairly new deal. However, I can expect that in the next coming months, we can expect news of similar programs such as the 'WE EMPOWER' initiative that the ILO hosted in Bangladesh occurring within both Brazil and Pakistan utilising their shared socio-economic strengths.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Pakistan's Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives contact details: @PlanComPakistan on Twitter 0151-9000111</p> <p>Brazil Minister of Foreign Affairs contact details: www.gov.br</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Funding for the initiative mainly comes from the ILO, and the respective countries' government budgets. For example, Pakistan allocated Rs. 449,940M towards social protection towards funds such as the Benazir Income Support Programme and Brazil allocated \$1.7M towards fighting violence against women.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>As of right now, no official documentations have been created. Only the partnership has been announced.</p> 

Author's name: United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

Institution: Papua New Guinea: Ministry of National Planning and Testing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Health, Central Public Health Laboratory, Institute of Medicine; China: Ministry of Commerce, National Health Commission, National Institute of Parasitic Diseases Prevention and Control; Australia: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Institute for Malaria and Infectious Diseases, Burnet Institute, Curtin University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Australia-china-papua New Guinea malaria control project pilot cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Australia, Papua New Guinea

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>With nearly 95 per cent of Papua New Guinea's eight million people living in areas at high risk of malaria transmission, and one-third of suspected malaria cases not being tested for the parasite, leading to incorrect treatment and wasted medication, the national testing system has yet to be strengthened and produce more reliable data.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The institutions participate in this program are government department of China, Australia and Papua New Guinea. Strengthen the quality assurance of the New Guinea laboratory system and conduct operational research activities to inform national malaria control through the tripartite Malaria Prevention Project collaborative pilot. The project is funded by Australia and involves technical experts from three countries</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The plan aims to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Health and Well-being) in Papua New Guinea by strengthening early and accurate detection and treatment of suspected malaria cases. Three countries are key supporters of global action to end malaria by 2030.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>One of the innovations of the program is that it establishes a new model of international cooperation, which proposes an approach based on shared decision-making, mutual benefit, and the contribution of common resources. A framework for cooperation based on transparency and shared responsibility to put Sustainable Development Goal 17 into practice</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>An important factor supporting the sustainable development of the project is its use of an internationally recognized model based on cooperation, in which partners reach a common goal, identify common and respective interests, jointly create activities, business processes and solutions, share risks and benefits, commit to mutual accountability, and adopt a principled framework for cooperation</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more</p>	<p>The project's collaborative model enables repeatable, locally driven, adaptive problem-solving. This includes bringing together the right people, such as those with local context and the required technical knowledge, in flexible operating Spaces, so that they can work</p>

widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	together to diagnose and solve problems, learn from experiences, and adapt to new challenges.
South-South Results Explain the main results	With the support of the project, Papua New Guinea has significantly improved the quality of its malaria diagnostics and strengthened its capacity to provide national reference laboratory functions. In addition, the governments of Papua New Guinea, China and Australia have jointly trained more than 300 staff, laboratory scientists and researchers in Papua New Guinea's health system.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Ms. Lulu Huang, Trilateral Malaria Project in China, llhuang@nipd.chinacdc.cn
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	From governments of Australia, China and Papua New Guinea
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Australia-china-papua New Guinea malaria control project pilot cooperation https://www.ecdc.net.cn/new/rdpl/3998.html

Author's name: Siqi Fang


Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) good practice: FAO-China South-South Cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative leverages cost-effective, adaptable, and scalable solutions and technologies to address pressing agriculture and food security challenges in developing countries. In agriculture, developing countries face challenges such as shortage and uneven distribution of agricultural resources such as land and water, and unbalanced development between urban and rural areas in different regions. How to improve the efficiency and quality of agricultural development and further improve the well-being of rural populations is the common task of developing countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The initiative includes host countries, triangular cooperation partners, academic centres of excellence, private sector and financial institutions. Host countries are the provision of complementary financial and in-kind resources to enhance project reach and impact. Triangular cooperation partners cost-sharing arrangements for joint implementation of projects and activities. Academic, research and centres of excellence are technical-level collaborations to deliver capacity-building initiatives. Private sector and financial institutions:co-financing of projects and scaling-up results achieved through the projects. The representative countries are Brazil, China, Monaco, Vietnam, etc.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The methodology is the extended deployment of Chinese experts to other developing countries. These experts offer on-site technical support, training, and practical demonstrations related to sustainable agricultural practices and technologies. the process is as follows: there are long-term and short-term assignments of Chinese experts and technicians in the field and capacity building will be through the training of trainers and direct, hands-on technical assistance as well as on-site demonstrations.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that made it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>This initiative has set up a rounded procedure for other countries to apply for. And phrase 2 in the procedure is formulation. The formulation is divided into 3 parts: Baseline Study, appraisal and formulation mission and project formulation. According to these 3 parts, the host countries are able to collaborate with FAO and China to Form a targeted</p>

	and unique programme that can solve its own national problems.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability is accomplished by providing a blend of technical and capacity-building support at both grassroots and institutional levels, complemented by policy-level assistance in the design of appropriate strategies and policies. Detailly speaking, ensuring the sustainability of outcomes by integrating SSTC projects into broader national development objectives programmes of the host countries and catalysing additional resources, including private and public finance and investment.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Moving from a project to programme approach, i.e. from projects and activities to a series of interrelated results-based interventions. Besides, another method for extending the good practice more widely is Enhancing geographic targeting, for example, on Hand-in-Hand and/or in SIDS countries.
South-South Results Explain the main results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanded its reach and influence through 29 projects, comprising 17 national, 8 global, 2 regional, and 2 triangular projects. ● Benefited more than 100,000 direct beneficiaries, with millions more indirectly impacted. ● Deployed over 320 long-term Chinese experts and technicians in host countries to provide on-the-ground support. ● Introduced over 330 crop varieties and implemented hundreds of low-cost and scalable technologies. ● Facilitated the introduction of more than 200 agricultural machines and tools in the host countries. ● Provided capacity-building training to hundreds of thousands of participants from over 100 countries, both in China and host countries. ● Significantly enhanced local agricultural production in a number of developing countries.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, LinkedIn, twitter, etc.	<p style="text-align: center;">Emails: south-south-cooperation@fao.org</p>
Funding Sources Explain the origin of the funds	The FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme established a trust fund for South-South cooperation in 2009 and the government of China has contributed a total of USD

	<p>130 million to support the implementation of three phases of the FAO-China SSC Programme. Also, the programme will raise funds by developing and implementing resource mobilization action plans and engaging with emerging middle-income countries from the South, emerging donors, triangular partners and non-traditional resource partners, including the private sector and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical datasheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, and websites have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good-quality image.</p>	

Author's name: Fei Xie

Institution: Xi'an Jiaotong University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: A delegation from Cameroon specializing in agricultural and school meal inspection visited China to discuss and exchange solutions for achieving zero hunger.

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China Cameroon

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The project is aimed at solving the problem of world hunger and food security. The project is expected to learn from the successful experience of China, explore the specific details of the government's school feeding policy in Cameroon to achieve the goal of promoting the development of local industries and increasing farmers' income, explore the development of local agricultural industries, and develop more cooperation in specific agricultural value chains and school nutrition.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Participating official agencies are: the United Nations World Food Program, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China (the two jointly set up the South-South and Tripartite Cooperation Opportunities Fund). Agriculture and School Meals Mission (Cameroon) with representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Planning and Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and World Food Programme Country Office in Cameroon. World Food Programme China Office, China International Economic and Technological Exchange Center, Beijing Xisen Sanhe Potato Co., LTD., International Potato Asia-Pacific Center, Hainan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (China) Interaction: Discussions and exchanges between official institutions, discussion of cooperation intentions, visits, experience of local companies and agricultural exhibitions.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The two sides of the project first reviewed the past exchange results, introduced the application procedure of the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund and the purpose and expectation of the visit, and further arranged the process and location of the visit more reasonably, so as to improve the efficiency of cooperation and enhance the practical significance of cooperation. The process is generally to first hold a discussion with the responsible unit to exchange the needs and cooperation intentions of both sides, and then conduct field visits to the projects that we are interested in. The methods to improve participation</p>

	include: sharing experience in areas close to the latitude of the partner country can increase the resonance with the experience of the partner country; meanwhile, sharing and discussing the common points can make the cooperation plan feasible.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	Innovative elements: To share China's successful experience in food security, nutrition improvement and poverty alleviation with other developing countries through policy dialogue, technical training and exchanges, expert dispatch, policy research, online exchanges, and training of young entrepreneurial farmers. The four focus areas of the WFP Centre of Excellence for Rural Development include: 1. Building value chains linking smallholder farmers and markets 2. Post-harvest loss and food systems 3. Capacity-building for disaster mitigation and climate change 4. Rural Development and Innovation for Poverty Alleviation.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The role of the United Nations in promoting South-South cooperation has been significantly strengthened. Compared with trade, promoting mutual investment among developing countries is conducive to the sharing of resources, complementing each other's advantages, learning from each other's advanced technology and management experience, cultivating economic and managerial talents, and also conducive to developing countries taking the road of joint development and further strengthening South-South cooperation. Strengthen communication, strengthen cooperation and deepen understanding.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Broader possibilities include strengthening exchanges in agricultural technology, strengthening personnel training and industrial construction, working together to create brands, and exploring solutions to possible problems. In the application of another region, it is necessary to pay attention to first clarify the fundamental problems and needs that need to be solved in the region, and then investigate whether the characteristics of the region have anything in common, and whether there are large differences in local customs and customs.
South-South Results Explain the main results	WFP Country Director in Cameroon Wanja Kaaria, who accompanied the delegation, said that the visit was the beginning of South-South cooperation between Cameroon and China, and that with the support of the China office, the two sides will conduct more cooperation in the areas of high-level team visits, cassava and potato value chains, rice value chains and school feeding.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) China Office Tel: 010-85325228 China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges Tel: 010-84000588 United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) Chancery: No. 2, Liang Ma He Nan Lu

practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Tel: 85325228 Fax: 65324802
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	World Food Programme of the United Nations and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China (jointly established South-South and Tripartite Cooperation Opportunities Fund)
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	http://f.china.com.cn/ http://south.china.org.cn/ https://zh.wfp.org/ http://www.cicete.org.cn/ 

Report link:(use Wechat)

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MjM5MTcwMzA0NQ==&mid=2650552152&idx=1&sn=ba7707393e72a39cd6b615e36ac0c7c3&chksm=beb91e3289ce97240f79be84b8f83f664ea2ea3ce372c06e4c1f38554e653e1d576c86d67234&scene=27

Author's name: Alessandra Gallardo

Institution: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Amazon Basin Project: Implementation of the Strategic Action Program in a Context of Climate Change.

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>This initiative promotes the capacity to address major regional issues and facilitate adaptation to the impacts of climate change. This project will help Amazonian countries advance towards achieving their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and meeting the targets of environmental conventions. This approach will ensure long-term sustainability and yield socioeconomic, environmental, and institutional benefits. This forward-thinking strategy for transboundary water governance seeks to improve water resources and ecosystems, safeguard both aquatic and terrestrial habitats, and deliver sustainable benefits for the communities who are affected by, such as the riverine and the indigenous, and their well-being, all while maintaining the essential services and functions of the Amazon ecosystem.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>This initiative is shared among the 8 Amazonian countries—Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. These countries have elevated regional integration to a priority level in their strategies and foreign and national development policies. It is executed by ACTO in partnership with the Amazonian countries, sponsored by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the implementation is done by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and</p>	<p>The technical cooperation actions implemented in this initiative aimed to strengthen the existing capacities of the institutions responsible for water resource management in the OTCA Member Countries. The project adopted Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as a fundamental methodology to manage water resources comprehensively across sectors and borders. This included planning and implementing strategies that consider the interconnections between water, land, and related resources. Also, the project established frameworks for regional cooperation to align the efforts, creating shared goals, objectives, and action plans to address the common challenges such as workshops, meetings. In addition, the IWRM in Amazonian countries, provides consistent and compatible information to support long-term decision-making by</p>

<p>how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>public, private and community actors, and increase community resilience, bringing socioeconomic and environmental benefits.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The Amazon Basin Project includes several innovative elements that make it an interesting model for other national contexts. These elements demonstrate effective strategies for regional cooperation, integrated resource management, and sustainable development. This perspective includes the participation of communities (indigenous and riverine) to build resilience, alongside planners, scientists, and decision-makers from the countries. Also, the project integrates a gender perspective, recognizing the critical role of women in environmental management and ensuring their equal participation in decision-making processes. In addition, the SAP can be considered as an innovation, because it provides a structured framework for addressing key challenges, setting priorities, and guiding actions across the region that were crafted with scientific precision to address the 9 Regional Priority Transboundary Issues identified by national stakeholders.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The Amazon Basin Project incorporates several key elements that ensure its sustainability and longevity over time, which it operates within the framework of four interconnected thematic components, each aimed at achieving specific environmental and socioeconomic benefits that it is linked with some of the SDGs. Also, some Key elements that contribute to its sustainability includes: the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), which considers the interconnectedness of water, land, and ecosystems; The strong regional cooperation among the eight Amazonian countries fosters a unified effort, supported by formal agreements and collaborative frameworks; and the capacity building initiatives equip local communities and institutions with the necessary skills and knowledge for effective resource management. Therefore, you can say that the project it is built to last over time with this methods that search ways to embody sustainability initiatives.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The Amazon Basin Project is a model of effective and sustainable water resource management that holds significant potential for broader application. The initiative has enabled participating countries to learn from each other's experiences, replicate good practices, and adapt these strategies to address their local challenges and realities. This exchange of knowledge and practices among Amazonian countries has fostered a collaborative environment, enhancing regional cooperation and integrated resource management.</p>
<p>South-South Results</p>	

<p>Explain the main results</p>	
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACTO - Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization 55 61 3248-4119 https://t.co/vfe90i04JY https://x.com/OTCAnews • Brazil's National Coordinator: Marcelo Pires da Costa Water Resources Specialist National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA) • Bolivia's National Coordinator: Marissa Castro Magnani Director General of Boundaries and International Waters Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Colombia's National Coordinator: Oscar Francisco Puerta Luchini Director of Integral Water Resource Management Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development • Ecuador's National Coordinator: Catalina del Rocío Ortiz López Territorial and Intersectoral Articulation Analyst Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).</p>
<p>What can be done (Added to put a little of my point of view of what can be done or can be implemented to improve the practice)</p>	
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://otca.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/folder_proyecto_Cuenca_Amazonica.pdf</p> <p>https://aguasamazonicas.otca.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Resumen-grafico-V3-FNL.pdf</p> <p>file:///C:/Users/quali/Downloads/FolhetoInstitucional2%C2%AAfase.pdf https://aguasamazonicas.otca.org/?lang=en</p> <p>https://otca.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Strategic-Action-Program-SAP.pdf</p> <p>https://otca.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Amazon-Waters-10-Research-Projects-on-the-Worlds-Largest-River-Basin.pdf</p>

El Proyecto Cuenca Amazónica-Implementación del Programa de Acciones Estratégicas

La contaminación del agua del río Amazona en las zonas de las 6 provincias críticas de la Amazonía, se sigue definiendo, se persiste de forma crónica. Se requiere un monitoreo, una alerta, un diagnóstico con la sostenibilidad del ecosistema, los cuales fueron definidos por los países amazónicos, se sigue que tomó más de seis años de investigaciones, consultas y negociaciones.

Para enfrentar dichos problemas los países desarrollaron el Programa de Acciones Estratégicas (PAE), donde cada acción implicará desarrollar un proyecto específico para cada provincia.



En este sentido, se fortalecerá también el trabajo de los países miembros para cumplir con sus Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y las metas de las convenciones ambientales.

UNA MIRADA A LA CUENCA AMAZÓNICA

La Cuenca Amazónica es la Cuenca fluvial con mayor biodiversidad biológica del mundo, cubre más de 6.118.000 km². Almacena más de la mitad del tiempo húmedo y contiene el mayor volumen de agua en el mundo. Albergando entre un 15% y un 20% del agua dulce líquida del mundo en el Océano Atlántico. Por lo tanto, cumple un rol crucial en el ciclo global del agua y el carbono, que le convierte en un importante regulador natural del clima mundial. Su protección es de gran importancia. A lo largo de su extensión, existen grandes actividades extractivas con la explotación de los recursos naturales, minerales e hidrocarburos, la agricultura y la tala masiva de bosques (SSTC/PAE, 2016).

COMPONENTES

El Proyecto está estructurado a través de cuatro componentes, a partir de los cuales se estiman alcanzar beneficios ambientales y socioeconómicos importantes, y así contribuir con los ODS.

La erosión y los asentamientos por disposición de basuras ambientales por la tala de decisiones coordinadas en la Región.

OBJETIVO DEL PROYECTO: apoyar a los países de la Cuenca para implementar el Programa de Acciones Estratégicas (PAE), promoviendo la Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Hídricos (GIRH) en el continente Suramericano.

En este, mediante el enfoque que vincula la tierra con el agua, el cual sigue su curso con el flujo obligado de sedimentos, los organismos vivos y contaminantes, así llega a su desembocadura al delta amazónico, luego vertido al Océano Atlántico como un líquido salado de 24.000 km³ de agua, que hace la vida y el agua hacia los océanos adyacentes, por lo cual la gestión integrada de los recursos ambientales se vuelve imprescindible.

De este modo, se fortalecerá también el trabajo de los países miembros para cumplir con sus Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y las metas de las convenciones ambientales.



- RESULTADOS**
- RESULTADO 1:** Fortalecimiento institucional de la gobernanza del agua a nivel regional (OTCA) y nacional para una mejor gestión de la cuenca, del estado del ecosistema y los medios de vida.
 - RESULTADO 2:** Comunidades y ecosistemas fortalecidos para adaptarse a riesgos e impactos y el aumento del nivel del mar.
 - RESULTADO 3:** Mejor comprensión de los impactos ambientales transformadores de los grandes proyectos de infraestructura.
 - RESULTADO 4:** Información científica en la Cuenca para informar sobre la toma de decisiones políticas en la GIRH y para la conservación y gestión de los ecosistemas bio-diversos.
 - RESULTADO 5:** Sostenibilidad a largo plazo de la GIRH, ofreciendo beneficios socioeconómicos y ambientales por la implementación efectiva del PAE a nivel nacional y regional.

BENEFICIOS SOCIOECONÓMICOS, AMBIENTALES E INSTITUCIONALES EN LA CUENCA:

- Mejoramiento Permanente de Coordinación Regional de la Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Hídricos (GIRH) para el OTCAC.
- Más de 1.000 profesionales capacitados, más de 15.000 miembros de comunidades locales capacitadas (al menos 60% mujeres).
- Cerca de 78 millones de personas han sido alertadas y monitoreadas ante los riesgos del cambio climático.
- Área de 400.000.000 ha cubierta por un sistema integrado de monitoreo ambiental.
- Un sistema de monitoreo y reporte en línea basado en OTCAC, ofreciendo, dentro de los marcos institucionales de los socios de la implementación del PAE.

Author's name: Anisa Ahmad Rashid

Institution: N/A

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Policy Coherence for Gender Quality and Women Empowerment

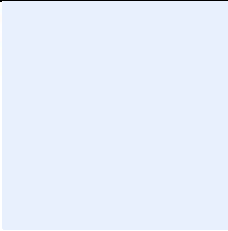
Countries involved (please add more than one country): Pakistan, Brazil

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The partnership proposed intends to strengthen overall bilateral trade between Brazil and Pakistan through utilising Pakistan's strengths within textiles and agriculture and Brazil's strengths within agricultural exports and renewable energy production. This, in turn, combats their pre-existing social and economic challenges of female participation within the workforce as majority live below the poverty line within both countries. The initiative proposed seeks to increase women's participation in the workforce. Addressing barriers such as unequal pay and gender-based discrimination are also key to dismantling the intrinsic patriarchal nature of both governments.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The institutions involved within the initiative are the governments of Brazil and Pakistan. The main implementation agency is the International Labour Organization (ILO) who is in close partnership with other UN agencies, specifically the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). The development partners involved are regional agencies such as the Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in Pakistan and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística/IBGE) that the ILO work alongside to implement their gender equality policies through live forums and promoting labour standards. The countries mainly interact through their ambassadors and meetings at their respective embassies. For this initiative, they are strongly guided under the the ILO and UNOSSC.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>To address women's participation within the workplace and gender inequality, Pakistan and Brazil seek to implement support for women-owned enterprises and entrepreneurship development, including training mentorship and access to markets enabling women to establish and grow their businesses. They also aim to provide skill training and capacity building programs designed to enhance women's employability. Furthermore, they seek to develop programs that provide vocational training and skills development tailored towards women needs specifically facilitating their entry into traditionally male dominated sectors. The process consisted of initial planning, formal agreement and the current implementation.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it</p>	<p>The innovative elements of the initiative are that Brazil and Pakistan are both Global South countries working together to especially highlight such an underrepresented area of women's rights as this area is rarely if ever addressed within both states. The pathway it opens for future female generations to become</p>

interesting for other national contexts?	involved within the local economy and the media opportunities makes it attention-grabbing within a national context and on a global forum as it allows them to become involved in discussions they previously were excluded from and gain global coverage. Also, the fact that through social dialogue, such a wide array of cultural and social practices are blended to create such a unique collaboration is truly remarkable.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The elements that make the good practice sustainable are the green and climate change policies implemented to ensure carbon footprint reduction and a cleaner natural environment such as Pakistan's agricultural and livestock farming exchange partnership with Brazil. Brazil's emphasis on environmental through its 'Green Jobs and Sustainable Development' allows Pakistan to implement a greener economy. This will last over time through a continued open dialogue and realistic targets. Fostering green jobs Climate action and sustainable enterprises will allow women's empowerment to be duly recognised
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	In the future, Pakistan and Brazil can work towards ensuring women empowerment through collaborating with other states within the Global South such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal where they have similar female literacy and job rates. This will also open them up to a wider global context and further potential partners. The adaptation of the programme must be suited towards the country as no generic practice can be applied for example workshops cannot be run in rural villages within Bangladesh if the women haven't attended higher education as they won't understand the content. The content also needs to be tailored to the countries official language.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The main results have yet to be shown as it is a fairly new deal. However, I can expect that in the next coming months, we can expect news of similar programs such as the 'WE EMPOWER' initiative that the ILO hosted in Bangladesh occurring within both Brazil and Pakistan utilising their shared socio-economic strengths.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Pakistan's Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives contact details: @PlanComPakistan on Twitter 0151-9000111 Brazil Minister of Foreign Affairs contact details: www.gov.br
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funding for the initiative mainly comes from the ILO, and the respective countries' government budgets. For example, Pakistan allocated Rs. 449,940M towards social protection towards funds such as the Benazir Income Support Programme and Brazil allocated \$1.7M towards fighting violence against women.
Materials and Web-links	As of right now, no official documentations have been created. Only the partnership has been announced.

GOOD PRACTICES

What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.



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SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Good Practice that follows a South-South and Triangular Cooperation approach

GOOD PRACTICES

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

One of the main objectives of ILO and ITCILO courses has always been the exchange of experiences between professionals from different countries. We

[More about South-South and Triangular Cooperation](#)

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. Therefore, we would like to invite you to share with the other course participants a successful experience (Good Practice) from your institution or country (formalisation of the informal economy, skills development, employment generation, etc).

You must present a Good Practice that follows a South-South and Triangular Cooperation approach. The Good Practice can be a

IMPORTANT



project or initiative you are working on, or have worked on, or experiences you are aware that are happening in your country. To learn more about the SSTC, click [here](http://www.southsouthpoint.net). To see examples of

Good Practice collections
completed by participants from other courses click [here](#).

More about South-South and Triangular Cooperation

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) can be defined as collaboration between two or more developing countries (countries of the South) which often enjoy the support of traditional partners (countries of the North). SSTC can be divided into two modalities:

In both modalities, the cooperation must be guided by principles of solidarity, non-conditionality and mutual benefit.

IMPORTANT!

It is important that you stimulate your capacity of analysis and also your capacity of synthesis, therefore do not exceed the maximum of 2/3 pages to elaborate the exercise. If you have any difficulties, please do not hesitate to contact the Future Leaders in the World of Work - South-South University Secretariat at future.leaders@itcilo.org.

Author's name Fangyan Li

Institution International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice Formalization of the Informal Economy and Skills Development Project

Countries involved (please add more than one country) China, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria

<p>South-South Objective(s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative aims to address the challenge of the informal economy's lack of formalization and the insufficient skills of its workers. By providing policy support, skills training, and employment generation, the project seeks to formalize the informal economy, enhance workers' market competitiveness, and create more job opportunities.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>This project is led by the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) in collaboration with the African Development Bank, the International Labour Organization, and relevant government agencies from the participating countries. All parties work together to draft policies, provide technical support, and fund the project to ensure its successful implementation.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The project employs a peer learning and participatory approach, fostering knowledge and experience sharing through regular exchanges, joint training sessions, and field visits. Participants actively engage in interactions, sharing successful experiences and solutions, thereby driving the achievement of project goals.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The project introduces advanced skills training techniques and informal economy formalization experiences from China, tailored to local conditions. This approach provides a reference model for other countries, showcasing innovative elements that can be adapted to national contexts.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The project ensures sustainability by establishing long-term mechanisms for skills training and employment promotion. Continuous support from cooperating partners and policy assurance from local governments ensure the project's long-term sustainable</p>

	development.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	The project demonstrates strong adaptability and can be extended to other developing countries. By adjusting the policy support and training content to fit local needs, the project can be successfully replicated.
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	During the project implementation, over 5,000 informal economy workers completed registration, over 3,000 individuals received skills training, approximately 2,000 direct employment opportunities were created, and 5,000 additional jobs were indirectly generated.
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	https://www.iprcc.org.cn
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	The project is primarily funded by the International Poverty Reduction Center in China, with additional support from the African Development Bank and the International Labour Organization.
<p>Materials and Web links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	




Author's name: 马执中 Zhizhong Ma of Northwestern Polytechnical University

Institution: International Fund for Agricultural Development

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China-International Fund for Agricultural Development Tripartite Cooperation Project on South-South Cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Kenya, Brazil, Argentina and more than 40 other countries

<p>South-South Objectives) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The project aims to accelerate rural poverty alleviation, enhance productivity and promote rural transformation by mobilizing knowledge, technology and resources from the South to provide tailor-made solutions for rural communities. The project builds on China's successful experience in rural development and poverty alleviation and promotes exchanges and cooperation among developing countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Co-created by China and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the program covers more than 40 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Better cooperation is achieved by promoting national ownership and leadership, enhancing local capacity and development, and facilitating peer learning and exchange.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The project promotes the exchange of knowledge and technology through South-South cooperation, adopts participatory learning methodologies, emphasizes localization and on-site training, enhances the local practical capacity and comprehensive development of participating countries, facilitates the sharing of knowledge and resources, builds capacity and helps developing countries to achieve the United Nations 2030 sustainable development goals</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The innovation of the project is to apply China's experience in rural development and poverty alleviation to other developing countries through South-South and triangular cooperation models to promote climate-smart business models, improve aquaculture productivity and promote value chain enhancement.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Projects emphasize sustainable development and promote innovation and sustainability by upgrading local capacity and development, achieving better results on the ground, and projects remain operational without relying on external funding</p>

<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>This approach is highly adaptable in other developing countries. It can be replicated in different countries and regions by providing appropriate technical training and establishing localized e-commerce platforms. The key condition is the provision of stable Internet access and infrastructure development support (which is where China has an advantage).</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Since its implementation, the project has covered more than 40 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The projects of the Special Fund have promoted more than 100 agricultural technologies, developed and summarized nearly 150 knowledge products and success stories, mobilized more than 200 experts in the field of agriculture, leveraged \$7.18 million in social funds, and directly benefited nearly 30,000 smallholder farmers in developing countries, and indirectly benefited close to 60,000 more farmers.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Web: 中华人民共和国常驻联合国粮农机构代表处 (moa.gov.cn) Web: International Fund for Agricultural Development (ifad.org) E-mail: ifad@ifad.org Tel: +39-0654591</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The project is financed mainly by contributions from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of China, with partial support from the governments of the countries concerned.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Author's name: Jin Yijia


Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Forum on China-Africa Cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China and 53 African countries

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Strengthening economic, political, and cultural exchanges between China and African countries to promote common development.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure construction: China has invested in a large number of infrastructure projects in Africa, including highways, railways, ports, and power facilities. 2. Technology transfer and human resource training: China provides technical support and training to African countries to help improve their local technological level and human resource quality. 3. Medical Cooperation: China dispatches medical teams to Africa to provide medical services and technical support, helping African countries improve their public health conditions.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Hold high-level meetings Regularly, to promote dialogue between leaders of China and Africa. Establish a special fund to support China Africa cooperation projects, especially in areas such as infrastructure, education, and healthcare. Provide training programs to enhance the human resources and technical capabilities of African countries. To promote cooperation, it widely promotes and mobilizes, establishes networks and platforms, encourages youth participation, and provides scholarships and training opportunities.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Multi level cooperation mechanism, the application of digitization and information technology, sustainable development concept, innovative financing mechanism, etc.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic complementarity China and African countries have obvious complementarity in resources, markets, and technology, which has promoted the growth of bilateral trade and investment. This complementarity provides a sustained basis for cooperation between both parties and promotes common economic development. 2. Deepening cultural exchanges Through exchanges in the fields of education, culture, and technology, mutual understanding and trust between the Chinese and African peoples have been enhanced, laying a humanistic foundation for long-term cooperation.

	The deepening of cultural exchanges helps to form lasting cooperative relationships and enhance the sustainability of cooperation.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>1. Diversified areas of cooperation The Forum on China Africa Cooperation covers multiple fields such as economy, culture, technology, and environment, reflecting the diversity of South South cooperation.</p> <p>2. Promote regional integration The Forum on China Africa Cooperation supports the regional integration process of African countries and promotes the construction of regional cooperation mechanisms.</p> <p>3. The ability to jointly tackle challenges The cooperation experience of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation in addressing global challenges such as climate change and public health can provide reference for other South South cooperation.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>1. Economic Cooperation Achievements: trade growth, investment increase, infrastructure construction, etc.</p> <p>2. Development aid achievements: Assistance project, Human Resources Training, etc.</p> <p>3. Technological and cultural exchange achievements: Technological cooperation, cultural exchange, etc.</p> <p>4. Collaborative achievements in addressing global challenges: Jointly addressing climate change, Public Health Cooperation, etc</p> <p>5. Policy dialogue and cooperation mechanism, High level dialogue mechanism, Multilateral Cooperation Platform, etc.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs: The affairs related to the Forum on China Africa Cooperation are usually handled by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and you can obtain contact information through the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>African embassies and consulates in China: The embassies and consulates of various African countries in China may also have information about the Forum on China Africa Cooperation. You can contact them through their official website or phone number.</p> <p>Social media: LinkedIn: Search for individuals or organizations related to the Forum on China Africa Cooperation on LinkedIn, and you can find the relevant project leaders. Twitter: Follow the official Twitter account of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation for the latest information and updates. Academic institutions and research centers: Some academic institutions and think tanks that study China Africa relations may also have relevant researchers and project leaders, which you can contact through their official websites.</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>1. Chinese government funding: The Chinese government is one of the main sources of funding for the Forum on China Africa</p>

	<p>Cooperation, supporting its activities and projects through the national budget and special funds.</p> <p>2.African governments: African countries participating in the Forum on China Africa Cooperation will also provide certain financial support based on their respective economic capabilities and policy support.</p> <p>3.International organizations and multilateral institutions: Some international organizations and multilateral institutions may participate in the projects of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation, providing funding or technical support, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, etc.</p> <p>4.Enterprise and private investment: With the deepening of China Africa cooperation, more and more enterprises and private investors have also begun to participate, providing financial support, especially in areas such as infrastructure construction, energy development, and agricultural cooperation.</p> <p>5.Donations and Sponsorship: Some non-governmental organizations, charitable organizations, and individuals may also donate or sponsor specific projects of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>http://www.focac.org.cn/eng/</p> 

Author's name: TENG YU

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China-africa aquatic technology cooperation platform

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Guinea, Benin

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The project aims to help African countries improve the level of aquaculture technology and fishery production capacity, and promote the sustainable use of fishery resources in Africa through the aquatic technical cooperation between Guizhou Province of China and French-speaking African countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Partners: China Freshwater Fisheries Research Center, Guizhou Provincial Fisheries Bureau, Fisheries Department of Francophone Africa, African Fisheries Development Agency. Executing agency: China Freshwater Fisheries Research Center is responsible for the overall planning and supervision of the project, and Guizhou Provincial Fisheries Bureau is responsible for the specific implementation of the project. Development partners: the World Bank, FAO and other international organizations provide financial and technical support for the project.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Methods: The project adopted technical training, demonstration and promotion, personnel exchange, joint research and other ways to promote the transfer of aquaculture technology and knowledge sharing. Process: The project has developed a detailed project plan and management process to ensure the effective implementation of the project. Participation and peer-to-peer: The project encourages aquaculture technicians and managers from French-speaking African countries to participate in technical training and demonstration, as well as provide technical support and advisory services.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Aquaculture technology: The project promotes China's advanced aquaculture technology, such as fish artificial breeding, feed formulation, disease control, etc. Aquaculture model: The project promotes the successful aquaculture model in China, such as pond culture, cage culture, rice field fish culture, etc. Joint Research: The project supports China and French-speaking African countries to conduct research on aquaculture technology and develop more advanced aquaculture technology.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Sustainability factor: China's aquaculture technology is mature, reliable and can be used for a long time. Economic benefits: The popularization of aquaculture technology can improve the fishery production capacity of African countries and promote the development of fishery economy.</p>

	Social benefits: The spread of aquaculture technology can improve the nutritional status of African countries and improve people's living standards.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Local needs: local aquaculture needs and fisheries resources need to be assessed.</p> <p>Technical adaptability: The appropriate aquaculture technology needs to be selected according to the local climate, water quality and other conditions.</p> <p>Policy support: Governments need to develop policies to support the development of aquaculture technology.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Technology transfer: The project has helped French-speaking African countries acquire China's advanced aquaculture technology and improve their aquaculture technology.</p> <p>Personnel training: The project has trained a group of aquaculture technicians and managers from French-speaking African countries, providing talent support for the development of African fisheries.</p> <p>Strengthening cooperation: The project has strengthened the technical cooperation in aquatic products between China and French-speaking African countries, and promoted the friendly relations between the two countries.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>editor@ecdc.net.cn</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Chinese Government Guizhou Provincial Government World Bank United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://www.ecdc.net.cn/new/homenews/5315.html</p> 

The Second High-level Meeting of the Global Action Forum for Shared Development - People's Republic of China - Republic of Guinea-Bissau Building a Strategic Partnership

The friendship between China and Guinea-Bissau, forged by the leaders of the older generation, is a valuable asset for both sides. To further enhance political mutual trust and promote cooperation in various fields, the two sides have agreed to establish a strategic partnership. As one of a series of major measures to implement the Global Development Initiative, the second high-level Meeting of the Global Action Forum for Shared Development was held in Beijing from July 11 to 13, with the theme "Promoting Sustainable Development: Sustainable Action for a Better Future". The meeting showcased China's support for the UN Future Summit and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

China is a founding member of the International Labor Organization. In 1944, China was listed as one of the 10 major industrial countries and became a permanent government member of the ILO Council. China has ratified 28 international labor conventions. It is a leader in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and as the largest developing country, China plays a leading role in South-South cooperation. China has always adhered to the Belt and Road strategy, and has been committed to deepening South-South cooperation and strengthening North-South dialogue.

The projects focus on political, economic, cultural and other fields to establish cooperation, continue to deepen cooperation in agriculture, fishery, infrastructure and other traditional fields, steadily expand cooperation in mineral development, energy, blue economy, digital economy and other new fields, and jointly ensure the safe and smooth progress of cooperation projects between the two countries. The two sides agreed to speed up the export of Guinea-Bissau's high-quality agricultural products such as cashews to China, while exploring local processing. China will continue to provide technical support for Guinea-Bissau to enhance its agricultural production capacity. Guinea-Bissau highly appreciates China's economic development zone model and is willing to create such a model in Guinea-Bissau.

In addition, the two sides also reached consensus on people-to-people exchanges, and the two sides are willing to strengthen radio and television cooperation and promote media exchanges between the two countries, he said. The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation and exchanges in the field of education, support Chinese

language education in Guinea-Bissau, and encourage educational institutions on both sides to build Confucius Institutes on the basis of equal consultation. China encourages Guinea-Bissau to send more students to study in China and is willing to provide more vocational and technical training to Guinea-Bissau. Guinea-bissau appreciates China's long-term support in the field of health, and China will continue to send high-level medical teams to Guinea-Bissau and promote cooperation between counterpart hospitals, Xi said.

It also represents China's major power style in international affairs, deepening cooperation through experience sharing, helping small countries gain sovereignty, and promoting an equal and orderly multi-polar world and economic globalization that benefits all.

Author's name: Mohsen Gholami

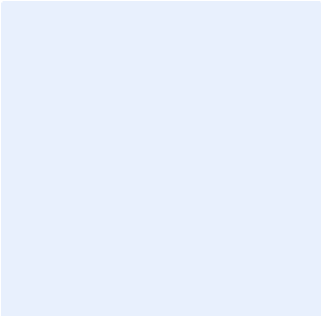
Institution: Embassy of the Republic of Korea to Afghanistan

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

Support for Afghan Female Police Officers

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Afghanistan, Turkey

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has organized workshops for Afghan female police officers on addressing violence against women. These workshops were conducted in coordination with the UNDP Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (UNDP-LOTFA) at the Sivas Police Training Center in Turkey.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Female employees of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Afghanistan were deployed to the SIVAS Police Training Center in Turkey to receive short-term training on gender issues and violations against women which were related to their policing activities in the country.</p> <p>The Ministry of Interior Affairs of Afghanistan, the Police Training Center in Turkey, UNDP Afghanistan, and donor countries were involved in this capacity-building program in Afghanistan.</p> <p>UNDP Law and Order Trust Fund For Afghanistan received funds from several donor countries, including EU Members, Japan, Korea, and Canada to implement the project with the assistance of Turkey and the government of Afghanistan.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The conducted trainings and workshops aimed to enhance the professional capacity of Afghan female police officers, enabling them to effectively respond to cases of violence against women. Japan has dispatched Japanese experts to provide lectures on critical topics such as domestic violence, gender equality, and the role of female police officers in investigating sexual crimes. This initiative addressed the urgent need for female police officers who can provide appropriate protection and support to women experiencing violence, considering that many Afghan women face gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and forced marriage.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Afghan women constitute a small percentage of the national police force in many countries, in particular Afghanistan, the focus on increasing the number and capacity of female officers to handle gender-based violence was a critical component. This initiative inspired similar efforts nationally to strengthen the role of women in law enforcement and improve support systems for victims of violence.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Unfortunately, this program was not sustainable at all since the government collapsed in the country. however, it could be sustainable if the training and workshop were held locally in Afghanistan. But it never happened.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words)</p>	<p>In the context of Afghanistan, since the country is a male-dominated country. This part of the UNDP-LOTFA Program was designed to address the challenges in Afghanistan.</p>

<p>What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The training workshops significantly improved the knowledge and skills of female police officers in handling cases of domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and forced marriage. Participants received comprehensive training on gender equality, the role of female police in investigations, and strategies to support and protect victims of gender-based violence.</p> <p>The training program empowered female police officers and increased their confidence and ability to perform their duties effectively. This increased the overall capacity of the police force to address gender-based violence in the Afghanistan.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>United Nations Development Programme Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (UNDP-LOTFA)</p> <p>https://mptf.undp.org</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>This project was a Multi Partners Trust Fund which funded by: Japan, Korea, and UNDP</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>Many training materials and manuals were created by this program which can be accessed by below link: https://www.undp.org/afghanistan/publications/lotfa-project-spotlight</p> 

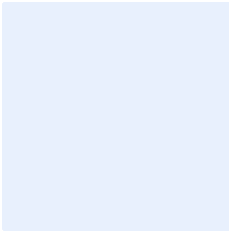
Author's name: Du Haocheng

Institution: NPU

Enhancing Sustainable Agricultural Practices through South-South Exchange

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Kenya, Brazil

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative aims to improve agricultural sustainability and food security by sharing innovative farming techniques and technologies between Kenya and Brazil, addressing the challenge of climate change impacts on agriculture.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The collaboration involves agricultural research institutions, government bodies, and farmer cooperatives from Kenya and Brazil, supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and development partners, focusing on knowledge exchange and capacity building.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>A blended learning approach combining online courses and in-person workshops was used, facilitating interactive knowledge sharing and skill development, with a focus on participatory learning and peer-to-peer mentoring.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The initiative introduced drone technology for crop monitoring and data analysis, as well as mobile apps for market access and price information, providing innovative tools to enhance agricultural productivity and market linkages.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Sustainability is ensured through the establishment of long-term partnerships, integration of practices into national policies, and the creation of a knowledge hub that continues to evolve with emerging technologies and practices.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to</p>	<p>The practice is adaptable to other countries facing similar agricultural challenges, with the condition of local customization to suit different agro-ecological conditions and market dynamics.</p>

another country, context or region?	
South-South Results Explain the main results	The main results include increased crop yields, improved farmer incomes, and enhanced resilience to climate variability, as well as the establishment of a regional knowledge-sharing platform.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Name: Du Haocheng Email: 2914436832@qq.com
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Government allocations from Kenya and Brazil, and contributions from private sector partners.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	None for now 

Author's name: Siyu CHEN

Institution: China International Development Cooperation Agency

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: "China's South-South Cooperation: Exploration and Practice of Effectiveness, Win-Win and Sustainable Development"

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Development partners are China's partner countries, mainly developing countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, such as Kenya and Pakistan.

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>China is committed to promoting common development through South-South cooperation, enhancing its voice and that of other developing countries in international affairs, promoting the reform of the global governance system, strengthening friendly relations with other developing countries, and promoting the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. Working with other developing countries to address global challenges such as climate change, public health crises, terrorism, etc. and contribute to poverty eradication, food security, education and health, and environmental protection.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>China's main agency in South-South cooperation is the China International Development Cooperation Agency, which is responsible for planning and implementing China's foreign aid. The executive agencies include government departments and enterprises at all levels. Development partners are China's partner countries, mainly developing countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, such as Kenya and Pakistan. China cooperates with these countries through the provision of loans, assistance, technology transfer and human resource development, and these institutions and countries work together to achieve the goals of South-South cooperation by sharing resources, exchanging experiences and enhancing dialogue.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation promotes the exchange of knowledge and experience through a peer-to-peer learning approach, which is usually participatory and peer-to-peer. It involves direct dialogue and cooperation, allowing participating countries to adjust learning content and practical strategies according to their specific circumstances. To meet challenges, customized training, workshops, technical exchanges and field visits are usually adopted to ensure that cooperation is practical and targeted. This approach emphasizes practical operations, encourages innovation, and solves common development problems by sharing best practices.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The innovative element of South-South cooperation lies in its emphasis on practice, exchange of experiences and mutual learning. This approach allows countries to share and learn from development models and strategies that have real impact, which can be adapted to their specific contexts and needs. In addition, South-South cooperation emphasizes equal cooperation and</p>

	shared development, which has global appeal and makes more countries willing to participate and benefit from it.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainable development in South-South cooperation relies on several key elements: first, localized solutions that ensure that projects are tailored to local needs and conditions; secondly, to build strong local capacity building and upgrade the skills of local institutions and individuals; The second is continuous policy support and capital investment to ensure the long-term operation of the project; Finally, new challenges are addressed through continuous monitoring and evaluation, as well as continuous adjustments to strategies. Together, these factors allow good practices in South-South cooperation to be sustained over time.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The possibility of replicating good practices in South-South cooperation lies in its flexibility and adaptability. In order to ensure that these practices are adapted to another country, context or region, the following conditions must be met: first, an in-depth understanding of the social, economic and cultural context of the target region; secondly, to work closely with the local government and community to ensure that the project is in line with local needs; Further, tailor to meet specific local challenges and resource constraints; Finally, provide ongoing technical support and capacity building to promote the long-term success and self-sustainability of the project.
South-South Results Explain the main results	In terms of infrastructure construction, China has promoted the construction of infrastructure in many developing countries, including roads, railways, ports and power stations. These projects, often implemented through the Belt and Road Initiative, have greatly improved local transportation and energy supply and boosted economic development. At the same time, it has promoted the growth of trade and investment, resulting in a significant increase in trade and direct investment between China and other developing countries. It has also participated in a number of international cooperation projects aimed at promoting sustainable energy use and environmental protection, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and helping partner countries achieve green and low-carbon development. These achievements not only strengthen China's relations with other developing countries, but also help promote the deepening and expansion of global South-South cooperation.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	This is an experience that I know is happening in my country, so I'm sorry I don't know the contact information.
Funding Sources	Led by the State Council of China

Explain the origin of funds

Materials and Web-links

What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.

China South South Cooperation Network:
<https://www.ecdc.net.cn/>



Author's name: 吉兰兰博士

Institution: 中国农业大学中国南南农业合作学院

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: 11工程:中国 - 坦桑尼亚莫罗戈罗地区千户万亩玉米增产示范工程

Countries involved (please add more than one country): : 中国、坦桑尼亚联合共和国

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The "11 Project" addresses the challenges of low agricultural productivity and poverty in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. By promoting Chinese agricultural technology and experience, it aims to increase corn yields by 2-3 times, raise farmers' income, and boost local economic development.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The "11 Project" in the Morogoro region of Tanzania, aimed at increasing corn yields, involves key participants such as China Agricultural University and the government and Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania. They interact through technology sharing, training, and on-site guidance to enhance local agricultural productivity.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The "11 Project" fosters cooperation between China and Tanzania in the corn yield increase initiative through strategies such as technology exchange, on-site guidance, capacity building, risk sharing, and benefit sharing. These approaches enhance project participation and collaborative efficiency, ensuring the success of the collaboration.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Innovative elements of the project include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. **Technological Adaptability**: Integrating advanced Chinese agricultural technology with local conditions to ensure suitability and effectiveness. 2. **Participatory Development**: Encouraging community involvement to ensure the project meets local needs and has broad community support. 3. **Knowledge Sharing Platform**: Establishing a platform for knowledge sharing to enhance exchanges between Chinese and Tanzanian agricultural experts. 4. **Risk Management Strategies**: Implementing comprehensive risk assessment and management measures to ensure project stability and sustainability.

	<p>5. Flexible Financing: Exploring diversified funding sources to enhance the project's adaptability to financial fluctuations.</p> <p>6. Capacity Building and Training: Enhancing the capabilities of local farmers and technicians through professional training to promote local talent development.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Factors that contribute to the sustainability of this good practice include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local Adaptability: Ensuring that project technologies are suited to local agricultural practices to enhance long-term viability. Community Engagement: Actively involving local communities to align the project with their cultural and economic needs, thereby gaining ongoing support. Capacity Building: Enhancing the expertise of local farmers and technicians through education and training to establish a foundation for the project's long-term operation. Ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation: Regularly assessing project outcomes and impacts to adjust strategies in a timely manner. Risk Management: Identifying and addressing potential risks to ensure the stability of the project. Financial Sustainability: Ensuring a stable source of funding for the project, including government grants, international aid, and private investment. Policy Support: Gaining the endorsement and support of policies from both governments, providing a legal and policy framework for the project. <p>To make this good practice sustainable over a longer period, the following measures can be taken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Local Ownership: Ensure that the project is led by the local community to enhance its sustainability. Establish Long-term Partnerships: Build strong partnerships with local and international collaborators to support the continuous development of the project. Sustained Financial Investment: Ensure ongoing financial support for the project to meet evolving needs. Innovation in Technology and Methods: Continuously explore and introduce new agricultural technologies and methods to adapt to a changing environment. Expand Impact: Share success stories to attract more stakeholders and broaden the project's influence and reach.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to</p>	<p>The possibilities for broader application of this good practice include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Technological Universality: The technology is adaptable to various agricultural environments and cropping systems.

<p>ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Community Engagement Model: The participatory approach can motivate and empower local communities across different cultural backgrounds. 3. Capacity Building Framework: Training and educational modules can be tailored to meet the specific needs of different regions. 4. Risk Management Tools: Risk assessment and mitigation strategies are universally applicable and can be adjusted to different contexts. 5. Policy and Regulatory Support: Support from international cooperation and policy frameworks facilitates the implementation of projects in different countries. <p>To apply this good practice in another country, cultural context, or region, the following prerequisites must be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Needs Assessment: Understanding the specific needs and challenges of the target area. 2. Cultural Sensitivity: Ensuring the project respects local cultural values and social norms. 3. Policy Environment: A supportive policy and regulatory environment that encourages international cooperation and technology transfer. 4. Funding and Resources: Ensuring adequate funding and resources to support the implementation and maintenance of the project. 5. Technology Transfer Capacity: The capability to adapt and integrate technology into the local agricultural system. 6. Local Partnerships: Establishing strong collaborative relationships with local organizations and communities.
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The main outcomes of the project typically include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yield Increase: The project significantly improved the yield of the target crops through the implementation of new agricultural technologies and methods. 2. Technology Transfer: Successfully transferred advanced agricultural technologies and knowledge to local farmers and agricultural workers. 3. Capacity Building: Enhanced the agricultural skills and self-development capabilities of local communities through training and education. 4. Community Development: Strengthened the economic condition of local communities and improved the living standards of residents. 5. Policy Impact: Provided an empirical basis for local policymakers to help formulate more effective agricultural development policies. 6. Sustainability: Ensured the long-term sustainability of agricultural practices, including environmental protection and ecological balance.
<p>Contact details</p>	<p>联系方式：</p>

<p>How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>姓名：吉兰兰博士 职务：副院长 机构：中国南南农业合作学院 电子邮箱：lan.cissca@cau.edu.cn WhatsApp：+8615010139980 微信：15010139980</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>中国国际减贫中心、科学技术部、中华人民共和国驻坦桑尼亚大使馆、中华人民共和国驻坦桑尼亚 大使馆经济商务参赞办公室、中国农业发展集团、比尔和梅林达盖茨基金会</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>http://cn.chinagate.cn/news/2018-03/27/content_50752646.htm</p> 

Author's name: Toqa Anis

Institution: The Federation of Egyptian Industries

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Egyptian Initiative for African Integration

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Primarily African nations, with Egypt playing a leading role. Countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda have been involved in various projects

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The primary objective of the Egyptian Initiative for African Integration is to foster economic and social development in African countries through collaborative projects, sharing technical expertise, and building capacity.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Institutions: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD) - Development Partners: African Union, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank - Countries Represented: Primarily African nations, with Egypt playing a leading role. Countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda have been involved in various projects.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interaction: The initiative operates through bilateral and multilateral agreements, fostering collaboration between Egyptian institutions and African counterparts. Workshops, joint projects, and capacity-building programs are common modes of interaction. - Methodology: The initiative uses a peer-to-peer approach, where Egyptian experts share their knowledge and experiences with their counterparts in other African countries. This method includes training programs, technical assistance, and joint problem-solving workshops. The process is participatory, involving stakeholders from both Egyptian and partner countries.
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tailored Training: Programs are customized to meet the specific needs of each partner country. - Technology Transfer: Leveraging Egyptian expertise in fields like agriculture, healthcare, and education to improve conditions in partner countries. - Regional Integration: Promoting regional trade and cooperation through joint initiatives.
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Ownership: Partner countries are involved in the planning and execution stages, ensuring projects align with their needs and priorities. - Capacity Building: Focus on training local experts and institutions, which builds long-term local capacity. - Continuous Funding: Securing ongoing support from development partners and maintaining a sustainable funding model.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions</p>	<p>Extension Possibilities: The good practice could be extended to other regions by adapting the model to local contexts and needs. This includes:</p>

<p>that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting Needs Assessments: Understanding the specific requirements of new regions. • Building Partnerships: Engaging local institutions and stakeholders. • Adapting Methodologies: Tailoring approaches to different cultural and economic contexts.
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Significant improvements in various sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, and education in partner countries. Enhanced regional cooperation and increased trade between Egypt and its African neighbors.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>- Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email: eapd@foreign.gov.eg • Phone: +20 2 2573 0600 • LinkedIn: EAPD LinkedIn <p>- African Union:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email: info@africa-union.org • Phone: +251 11 551 7700 • LinkedIn: African Union LinkedIn
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>- Egyptian Government: The Egyptian government, through various ministries and agencies, provides significant financial support for the initiative. This includes funding for specific projects, capacity-building programs, and technical assistance.</p> <p>- Development Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Union (AU): Contributes through its programs and initiatives aimed at regional development and integration. • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Provides funding and technical support for projects that align with sustainable development goals and regional integration. • World Bank: Offers financial resources and expertise for large-scale projects and capacity-building efforts. <p>- Bilateral and Multilateral Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Donors: Various bilateral and multilateral donors contribute to specific projects within the initiative. These may include other countries and international organizations that support African development.
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manuals and Guidelines: Various training materials and guidelines are produced, including technical data sheets and posters. These resources are typically shared through the initiative's official channels and development partner websites. - Website: Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Images/Videos: Resources such as images, videos, and other documents related to the initiative can be accessed through the EAPD website and social media channels.
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Author's name: XiaoluChen

Institution: ILC

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The use of solar energy technology in impoverished areas

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Most of the electricity in this region comes from non renewable energy sources, mainly petroleum products and coal. As a result, the greenhouse gas emissions have adverse effects on both health and the environment. Only a small portion of energy comes from renewable resources, mainly sugarcane bagasse, hydropower, wind energy, landfill gas, and solar energy. The government has long recognized the necessity of incorporating more renewable energy into the electricity energy structure and has made adjustments in relevant national policies.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The project is implemented by the Central Electricity Board (CEB), a semi state-owned organization fully responsible for delivering, distributing, and supplying electricity to the people. Solar photovoltaic systems are being installed on the roofs of 10000 households as part of the government's efforts to alleviate poverty and help achieve national renewable energy targets.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Families can benefit from the significant savings in electricity bills. In addition, the project will add 10 megawatts of new renewable energy capacity to the grid, saving over \$35 million in fossil fuel imports throughout the entire lifecycle of the project. This project can also improve the country's energy security. Each household is entitled to 50 kilowatt hours of free electricity per month for a period of 20 years. Any excess electricity will be injected into the grid.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Within the strategic scope, a "Home Solar Energy Project" has been specifically designed to involve low-income families in power generation, with the aim of improving their living standards and supporting their development of small businesses.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Families can benefit from the significant savings in electricity bills. In addition, the project will add 10 megawatts of new renewable energy capacity to the grid, saving over \$35 million in fossil fuel imports throughout the entire lifecycle of the project. This project can also improve the country's energy security.</p>

<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The model of this project is very simple and can be replicated in small island developing countries with good solar sunshine and countries seeking to increase the proportion of solar energy in their power structure.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>So far, about 1000 sets of 1 kilowatt peak solar photovoltaic modules have been installed on the roofs of low-income households. The excess electricity injected into the grid will save CEB expenses, which will enable it to reinvest in similar projects in the future.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Name: Mr. Maheswur Raj Dayal Position: General Manager Institution: CEB (Green Energy) Limited E-mail: mahesh.dayal@ceb.intnet.mu</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The main partners of this project are the Department of Energy and Utilities, CEB, and CEB (Green Energy) Limited. The latter is a private company wholly owned by CEB, dedicated to promoting and developing renewable energy. IRENA and Abu Dhabi Development Fund also participated in the project.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	 <p>The images show four different views of solar panel installations on small buildings. Top-left: A red-roofed building with solar panels. Top-right: A person installing a solar panel on a roof. Bottom-left: A person working on a solar panel on a roof. Bottom-right: A red-roofed building with solar panels.</p>

Author's name: Ding Xingcui

Institution: Bamboo Research and Development Centre of the State Forestry and Grassland Administration

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Improving rural livelihoods through the development of a high value-added bamboo industry in Vanuatu

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Rwanda

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>To promote poverty reduction and ecological conservation in Rwanda through the development of a green bamboo industry, as well as to enhance the value-added technology and capacity of Vanuatu's bamboo industry chain, and to promote local economic development and environmental sustainability.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The project is implemented in cooperation with the Bamboo Research and Development Centre of the State Forestry and Grassland Administration of China, the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosafety of Vanuatu, and the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Commerce. It promotes the sustainable development of the bamboo industry through technical training, introduction of equipment and industrial planning.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The project adopts integrated and comprehensive means of research and experimentation, demonstration and promotion, technical services, personnel training, product exhibition and marketing, and market development to promote technology transfer and knowledge sharing and to achieve sustainable development of the bamboo industry.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Project innovations include the introduction of bamboo curtain and raw bamboo furniture processing equipment from China, the establishment of a bamboo processing workshop, training in the production of bamboo furniture and curtains, and <i>the development of the Vanuatu Bamboo Industry Development Plan (2018-2028)</i>, which promotes the development of the bamboo industry in terms of high value-added.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The sustainability of the project is reflected in the promotion of the self-development capacity of the local bamboo industry through technical training and industrial planning, and in the fulfilment of market demand through the introduction of excellent bamboo species and the development of high value-added bamboo products, thus achieving both economic and environmental benefits.</p>

<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The adaptability of the project is demonstrated by the modular technical design and open source project plan, as well as the policy dialogue framework, which facilitates the customized application of the project in different countries and regions to meet local needs and regulatory environments.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The project has significantly upgraded the bamboo industry in Vanuatu and Rwanda through technical training and industrial planning, contributing to local economic development and environmental sustainability.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The project is funded by a tripartite cooperation project between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, China and Vanuatu, as well as a project of the Global South-South Development Centre of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Author's name: Xue Wu

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

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

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

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative aims to address economic and social development challenges by fostering collaboration between developing countries. It intends to share knowledge, skills, and successful practices to promote sustainable development, reduce poverty, and enhance economic growth through mutual support.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Institutions involved include national governments, UN agencies, NGOs, and research institutions. Key partners include the UNDP, FAO, and regional organizations such as the African Union. Countries represented span across Asia, Africa, and Latin America. They interact through workshops, joint projects, and exchange programs to leverage each other's expertise and resources.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The initiative uses a peer-to-peer learning approach, incorporating knowledge exchange workshops, collaborative research, and on-site visits. The process is participatory, involving stakeholders at all levels, ensuring context-specific solutions. Success is measured through improvements in policy implementation and capacity building in participating countries.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Innovative elements include the use of digital platforms for virtual collaboration, the establishment of regional centers of excellence, and the adaptation of successful models to local contexts. These elements foster continuous learning and adaptability, making the initiative appealing for replication in various national settings.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Sustainability is ensured through capacity building, establishing local ownership, and integrating successful practices into national policies. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and the creation of a network of practitioners ensure the longevity and adaptability of the practices over time.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice</p>	<p>The good practice can be extended widely by customizing the approaches to fit local conditions. Critical conditions include political will, active participation of local stakeholders, and a supportive policy environment.</p>

more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Adaptation is facilitated through regional training sessions and the development of context-specific implementation guides.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Main results include enhanced capacity of institutions, improved policy frameworks, and increased economic opportunities in participating countries. Specific outcomes are the implementation of best practices in agriculture, healthcare, and education, leading to tangible improvements in these sectors.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	For more information, contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Jane Doe, UNDP Coordinator, email: jane.doe@undp.org, phone: +1-234-567-890 • Mr. John Smith, FAO Representative, email: john.smith@fao.org, LinkedIn: linkedin.com/in/johnsmith
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funding originates from a combination of UNDP grants, contributions from participating countries, and support from international donors such as the World Bank and regional development banks.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Training materials include manuals on best practices, guidelines for policy implementation, technical data sheets, and multimedia resources like videos and posters. These resources are available on the initiative's website: www.southsouthcooperation.org . (Please attach a relevant high-quality image here).

Author's name: [Click or tap here to enter text](#)

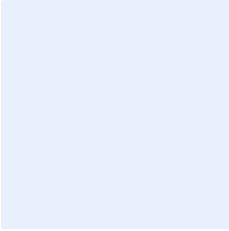
Institution: [Click or tap here to enter text](#)

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

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

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The South-South cooperation initiative aims to address global challenges through mutual collaboration among developing countries. Its objectives include fostering economic growth, sharing knowledge and technology, enhancing trade relations, and promoting sustainable development. This initiative seeks to empower developing nations to tackle common issues such as poverty, climate change, and infrastructure deficits by leveraging their collective strengths and resources.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation involves institutions such as UN agencies, regional development banks, and national development agencies, along with partner countries from the Global South. These entities collaborate on projects related to infrastructure development, capacity building, and technology transfer. Implementation agencies include local governments, NGOs, and private sector entities, facilitating exchanges in expertise and resources. Participating countries span Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, contributing their experiences and solutions to mutual challenges. The interaction is structured through bilateral agreements, multilateral forums, and joint initiatives aimed at achieving sustainable development goals and addressing socio-economic disparities among developing nations.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The South-South / peer learning approach utilizes participatory methodologies such as workshops, study tours, and knowledge-sharing platforms to foster mutual learning among developing countries. This method facilitates the exchange of best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions tailored to local contexts. It promotes a peer-to-peer dynamic where countries engage directly, offering practical insights and building capacities collaboratively. By leveraging shared experiences and expertise, this approach enhances the effectiveness of horizontal cooperation, leading to successful outcomes in addressing common challenges and achieving sustainable development goals.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The innovation lies in its adaptable frameworks and customized solutions tailored to diverse national contexts. It incorporates flexible partnership models that accommodate varying levels of development and local needs. Utilizing cutting-edge technologies and sustainable practices, it promotes efficiency and resilience in sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, and renewable energy. Its emphasis on knowledge exchange through digital platforms and collaborative networks enhances scalability and impact across borders. By fostering creativity and entrepreneurship, it inspires replication and adaptation in other contexts, fostering</p>

	a global ecosystem of innovation and progress in achieving sustainable development goals.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The good practice of South-South sustainability is built on elements such as mutual benefit, shared knowledge, and local resource utilization. By leveraging similar economic and social contexts, countries can exchange relevant technologies and strategies. Strong institutional frameworks, capacity-building programs, and continuous collaboration ensure adaptability and resilience. To last over time, this practice requires sustained political commitment, continuous funding, regular monitoring, and community involvement to address evolving challenges and opportunities.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Extending South-South adaptability widely involves sharing best practices, success stories, and fostering collaborative networks. Key conditions for adaptation include ensuring cultural relevance, aligning with local needs, and securing political and financial support. Additionally, building robust institutional frameworks, investing in capacity-building, and fostering community engagement are crucial. Flexibility to modify practices according to regional specificities and continuous monitoring to assess impact and make necessary adjustments are essential for successful adaptation.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The main results of South-South cooperation include enhanced economic growth, improved social development, and strengthened regional partnerships. Countries involved often experience increased trade and investment, technology transfer, and capacity-building. This cooperation leads to shared innovations in areas like agriculture, healthcare, and education, improving living standards. Furthermore, it fosters political solidarity, enhances regional stability, and reduces dependence on traditional North-South aid models. Success stories demonstrate the power of mutual support and collective problem-solving, showcasing the potential for sustainable development and resilience across participating nations.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	To obtain more information on the good practice, contact Dr. Jane Smith via email at jane.smith@ssco.org, phone at +1-234-567-8901, LinkedIn at linkedin.com/in/janesmith, or Twitter @DrJaneSmith. Contact the South-South Cooperation Organization (SSCO) at info@ssco.org, phone at +1-234-567-8902, LinkedIn at linkedin.com/company/ssco, or Twitter @SSCO. Another contact is Mr. John Doe, reachable at john.doe@sdn.org, phone at +1-234-567-8903, LinkedIn at linkedin.com/in/johndoe, or Twitter @MrJohnDoe. Additionally, connect with the Sustainable Development Network (SDN) at contact@sdn.org, phone at +1-234-567-8904, LinkedIn at linkedin.com/company/sdn, or Twitter

	@SDN. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, visiting their websites or social media profiles is recommended.
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funding sources for South-South cooperation projects primarily include government budget allocations, grants and loans from international organizations like the United Nations and the World Bank, bilateral agreements between partner countries, private sector investments, support from non-governmental organizations and philanthropic foundations, and multilateral funds such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund. Additionally, public-private partnerships provide extra resources and expertise. These diverse funding sources ensure a steady flow of resources, enhancing the sustainability and impact of South-South cooperation initiatives.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

Author's name: Cao Yajie

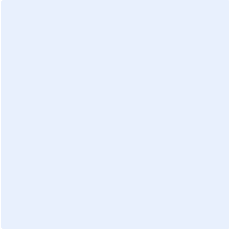
Institution: School of Public Policy and Management, Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Solar Energy Empowerment Project (SEEP): Enhancing Renewable Energy in Rural Communities

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Kenya, India, Brazil

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The Solar Energy Empowerment Project (SEEP) aims to tackle energy poverty in rural communities by promoting the use of solar energy. The initiative seeks to provide sustainable and affordable energy solutions, improve local economic conditions, and enhance the quality of life for residents. The project addresses the challenge of unreliable energy access, fostering economic development and environmental sustainability.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>SEEP is a collaborative effort involving the School of Public Policy and Management at Northwestern Polytechnical University in China, the Ministry of Energy in Kenya, the Indian Institute of Technology, and the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. These institutions work together through technology exchange programs, joint research initiatives, and field training sessions to enhance local expertise in solar energy solutions. The collaboration also includes Chinese solar technology firms providing technical support and expertise.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The project employs a participatory approach, actively involving local communities in the planning and implementation stages. Methodologies include workshops, peer-to-peer training, and community-led solar installation projects. This ensures effective knowledge transfer and sustainability. Chinese experts conduct on-site visits and virtual training sessions to share their extensive experience in solar technology deployment.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Innovative aspects of SEEP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Solar Grids: Establishing small-scale solar grids managed by local communities with the support of Chinese solar firms. Mobile Solar Units: Providing portable solar units for households without access to the grid. Training Programs: Comprehensive training for local technicians on solar technology installation and maintenance, leveraging expertise from China and India. Micro-Financing Options: Offering financial support to families for purchasing solar units, facilitated through partnerships with local banks and international development organizations.

	Smart Monitoring Systems: Implementing smart monitoring systems developed in China to track energy usage and system performance.
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>SEEP's sustainability is ensured through:</p> <p>Local Ownership: Empowering communities to manage and maintain solar grids with continuous support from Chinese and Indian experts.</p> <p>Capacity Building: Ongoing training programs for local technicians and community leaders.</p> <p>Policy Support: Advocacy for supportive policies and subsidies for solar energy in collaboration with local governments.</p> <p>Regular Monitoring: Continuous assessment and feedback mechanisms to adapt and improve the project.</p> <p>Financial Stability: Securing stable funding through international aid, government grants, and private investments.</p> <p>Environmental Integration: Ensuring that solar solutions are environmentally friendly and complement local ecosystems.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The project can be extended to other regions by:</p> <p>Adaptable Technology: Solar solutions that can be customized to various geographic and climatic conditions, including those found in different regions of China.</p> <p>Scalable Model: A project framework that can be scaled up or down based on community size and needs.</p> <p>Supportive Policies: Engaging with local governments to create favorable policy environments.</p> <p>Collaborative Networks: Building networks with local NGOs, international organizations, and Chinese technology providers for broader impact.</p> <p>Cultural Sensitivity: Ensuring respect for local cultural values and social norms during implementation.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Increased Energy Access: Over 15,000 households gained access to sustainable energy.</p> <p>Economic Growth: Enhanced local businesses and job creation through reliable energy.</p> <p>Educational Improvements: Improved study conditions for students due to better lighting.</p> <p>Environmental Benefits: Reduction in carbon emissions and deforestation rates.</p> <p>Community Empowerment: Strengthened community leadership and self-reliance.</p> <p>Policy Impact: Provided empirical data to help formulate more effective agricultural and energy policies.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good</p>	<p>For more information, contact:</p> <p>Name: Cao Yajie Position: Project Coordinator Institution: School of Public Policy and Management, Northwestern Polytechnical University Email: hndxcyj@163.com</p>

practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Phone: +86 18111000263
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funding is sourced from the sustainability grants of Northwestern Polytechnical University, contributions from the Ministry of Energy in Kenya, partnerships with international development organizations such as the UNDP and World Bank, and support from Chinese technology firms.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	


Author's name: Ren Yanjia

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite Project

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Brazil

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Setting a precedent for space cooperation between developing major countries, technical challenges, data sharing and application. To develop and launch earth resources satellites, distribute data free of charge to African and Latin American countries, and support the economic development of developing countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>China National Space Administration, Brazilian National Space Agency, China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite Project Cooperation Committee, users from developing countries.</p> <p>Through regular meetings, technical exchanges, joint development and data sharing, they communicate and interact with each other.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Establishment of cooperative mechanisms, regular communication and coordination, joint research and development, data sharing, technical training.</p> <p>Signing of protocols → establishment of cooperation committee → planning → joint development → data sharing → technical training</p> <p>Conducting training classes, seminars, joint research.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>First high-tech cooperation in the field of space between developing countries, free data sharing with other developing countries.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Government support, scientific and technological strength, cooperation mechanisms, common development goals.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice</p>	<p>In other high-tech fields, between other developing countries.</p>

<p>more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Political mutual trust, scientific and technological capabilities, willingness to cooperate, funding.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Successful launches of multiple Earth Resources Satellites, provision of vast remote sensing data, support for the economic construction of developing countries.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>China National Space Administration China Academy of Space Technology National Institute for Space Research of Brazil</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Governments of China, Brazil, and other developing countries.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>"Operation Guide for China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite": Provides detailed satellite operation processes and steps to ensure that users can use satellite data correctly and efficiently.</p> <p>"Introduction to the Application of China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite": Systematically explains the application examples and effects of China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite in agriculture, forestry, environmental protection and other fields.</p> <p>Technical datasheet of CBERS-04 Star: Including orbit altitude, inclination, design life and other detailed parameters, to comprehensively understand the technical performance of the satellite.</p> <p>Technical comparison of different models of satellites: Comparing the differences in technical parameters of different models of China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellites, helping users to choose the most suitable satellite data</p> 

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Author's name: YanlinYang

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China provides agricultural and medical support to Africa

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, South Africa, Mozambique and so on

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Ensuring food security and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Work together to reduce the burden of disease in developing countries and advance global health governance</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The China-Africa Development Fund, China South-South Cooperation Fund on Climate Change, China's foreign aid medical team, some college institutes and many international companies. They either provide funds to build infrastructure or use modern technology to benefit African countries. They also provide precious experience to African countries. Mostly, the initiative represented China and most African countries.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>A number of agricultural technology demonstration centers have been built. Corn is grown using field micro-rainfall harvesting technology from China, and hybrid rice has been planted in Africa. Share China's experience in the field of public health, and share public health products such as vaccines. Recruit and train villagers to become the core medical staff or volunteers of the local medical team, Dihydroartemisinin-piperazine phosphate tablets produced in China are also being promoted and used in pilot areas.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Applying the idea of adapting to local conditions, Technology is being put to flexible use. China has always attached importance to infrastructure development, and ensuring that basic agricultural and medical needs are met can be an important fundamental part of South-South cooperation.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>China and African countries have a relationship of friendship and mutual assistance. The sound development of China-Africa relations is conducive to the smooth progress of economic and trade cooperation, which is a virtuous circle, and if the concept of South-South cooperation is followed, bilateral relations will remain on the normal track.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to</p>	<p>Ensure that the agricultural and medical technologies provided are adapted to the geographical, climatic and cultural environment of the target country. Technology transfer should be simple and effective so that it can be quickly mastered and applied by the target country. Provide the necessary education and training to farmers, medical personnel and managers in</p>

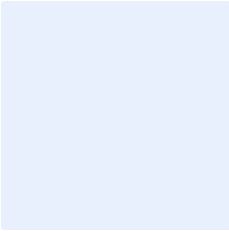
Author's name: 左佳鹭；张 磊；陈敏鹏

Institution: 中国人民大学国际关系学院；中国人民大学环境学院；中国人民大学农业与农村发展学院

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: 全球应对气候变化的合作新模式——“气候变化三方合作”

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, India, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand.

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Provide intellectual and technical support for trilateral cooperation on climate change, and promote the sharing of climate change knowledge and the capacity-building of developing countries in addressing climate change.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The most important entities in trilateral cooperation on climate change are traditional donor countries, emerging donor countries, and recipient countries. Centered on these three parties, a multi-layered structure involving various international, regional, and national socio-economic organizations and institutions has been formed.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>At the international level, it includes UN agencies, various multilateral organizations, international civil society organizations, international philanthropic institutions, and various regional centers. At the national level, it encompasses national governments (overseas development departments and relevant ministries), the private sector, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Trilateral cooperation can increase the scale of aid funding in traditional South-South cooperation and North-South cooperation, enabling the full utilization of complementary knowledge, resources, and technologies from donor countries in both developed and developing nations. The involvement of multiple parties, including multilateral organizations, can stimulate more flexible and innovative solutions.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Share knowledge and technology and take collective action to address shared developmental challenges and other issues</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice</p>	<p>Through the exchange of experiences and learning, trilateral cooperation can promote mutual benefits among all stakeholders, facilitate the establishment of better cooperation platforms and partnerships, and make it easier to leverage</p>

more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	local communities and social organizations to enhance the recipient countries' own capabilities, ensuring the sustainability of projects.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Addressing global climate change
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	OECD,CTCN
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	


Author's name: Wu Yutong

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China's effort of SSTC

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, The Republic of Namibia

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Assist Namibia in enhancing agricultural productivity, promoting rural economic development, and ensuring food security through technology transfer, experience sharing, and capacity building
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	China, Namibia and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations(FAO) achieve the objective, China has introduced 33 varieties of rice, millet, corn, and vegetables, as well as over 30 types of advanced agricultural machinery, instruments, and equipment to Namibia. It has conducted 36 trials and demonstrations, and introduced 25 technologies.

<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The China FAO Namibia(Phase I) South-South Cooperation Project carries out international agricultural cooperation projects through the introduction of agricultural machinery, technical assistance, and market expansion. China FAO Namibia (Phase II) focuses on the integrated development of "key breakthroughs, model innovation, resource integration, partner expansion, and brand building".</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>It has created a complete process, from introducing crops to introducing technology to expanding the market. It not only enhances the country's technology, but also provides a good foundation for the subsequent industrial development</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Introducing excellent crops to improve the situation from the source, developing technology to enable agriculture to continue to develop even without external assistance, and opening up markets to provide agricultural profitability and sustainable development momentum</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>These ideas can be applied to other projects. But we need to constantly adjust them to adapt to the local situation. For example, we should chose appropriate crops. We should decide what kind of technology to develop tp adapt to the local land environment. We should also respect the local culture</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>This project fills the local technological gap, increases crop yields, and expands the market</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>chinaemb_na@mfa.gov.cn or 00264-61-402598(Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Namibia)</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Author's name: HE ZECHENG

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China India Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Pakistan Russia Tajikistan Uzbekistan Iran Republic of Belarus

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The main challenges facing the Shanghai Cooperation Organization include security threats, economic cooperation, cultural exchanges and regional stability. To address these challenges, the SCO has set the following goals: First, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization want to maintain regional security and stability. Second, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization want to promote economic cooperation and development. Third, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization want to deepen cultural and people-to-people exchanges. Finally, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization want to promote multilateralism and international cooperation.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The SCO itself is the primary institution, with the following key bodies: Heads of State Council and Heads of Government Council. Partners include China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Iran, Republic of Belarus. Observer Partners include Afghanistan, Iran, and Mongolia. Implementation Agencies include secretariat and the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS). The partnerships involve trade, investment, infrastructure development, and other areas that contribute to regional economic growth. Member states interact through the SCO's decision-making bodies to formulate policies and strategies for cooperation.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology</p>	<p>For the SCO, addressing challenges through horizontal cooperation has been achieved through a methodology that emphasizes mutual respect, dialogue, and practical collaboration among member states. The SCO operates on the basis of multilateralism, encouraging member states to work together to achieve common goals. Member states, through their regular dialogues and consultations, identify shared challenges and areas of potential cooperation. Once consensus is reached, the cooperation project is implemented, with member states contributing resources, expertise, and other forms of support as needed. The progress and outcomes of the cooperation are</p>

<p>has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>monitored and evaluated regularly to ensure that objectives are being met as necessary.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The SCO's innovative elements—including its flexible decision-making, broad cooperation domains, emphasis on trust and good-neighborly relations, promotion of regional economic integration, addressing of global challenges, and open cooperation attitude not only bring tangible benefits to its member states but also offer valuable insights and references for other international and regional cooperation frameworks.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The sustainability of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's good practices is primarily attributed to several key elements that have collectively contributed to its long-term stable development: solid foundation of political trust, extensive cooperation domains and pragmatic cooperation outcomes, flexible cooperation mechanism and efficient decision-making process, open and inclusive cooperation attitude, continuous institutional innovation and improvement.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another</p>	<p>While the possibility of promoting the good practices of the SCO exists, adapting them to another country, context, or region requires meeting conditions such as political trust, economic complementarity, security cooperation needs, an open and inclusive cooperation attitude, well-established cooperation mechanisms and platforms, continuous funding and technical support, as well as adaptability and flexibility.</p>

country, context or region?							
South-South Results Explain the main results	<p>The SCO has been instrumental in enhancing security cooperation among member states. The SCO promotes economic cooperation and development among member states, facilitating trade and investment flows. The SCO fosters cultural and people-to-people exchanges, promoting mutual understanding and friendship among its member states. The SCO has engaged in global cooperation, contributing to the resolution of international issues and the promotion of global peace and development. It has taken part in multilateral forums and initiatives, such as the United Nations, the BRICS, and the Eurasian Economic Union, to enhance cooperation and coordinate policies on global challenges.</p>						
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	<p>The SCO Secretariat in Beijing, China, serves as the central coordinating body for the organization. While direct contact information for specific departments or individuals may not be publicly disclosed, inquiries can be directed through official channels. You can visit the SCO's official website (chn.sectesco.org) for the latest news, publications, and contact information. The website may provide a contact form or email address (sco@sectesco.org) for general inquiries.</p>						
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	<p>The SCO is financed mainly by member states' contributions, donations, special funds, and possible external assistance or cooperation projects.</p>						
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach	<div> <p>The Shanghai cooperation organisation ENG</p> </div> <div> <p>Latest new</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p>ASTANA DECLARATION OF THE COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION...</p> <p>9 July 2024</p> </td> <td> <p>SCO Ministers of Culture Meeting</p> <p>12 July 2024</p> </td> <td> <p>SCO Secretary-General meets with Deputy Prime Minister of Belarus</p> <p>12 July 2024</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>SCO Secretary General holds press briefing regarding Astana Summit</p> </td> <td> <p>SCO Secretary-General takes part in ceremony of opening SCO National Cultures Day</p> </td> <td> <p>Conference on the development of book publishing industry in the SCO countries</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>正在等待 m.c.yandex.r...</p> </div>	<p>ASTANA DECLARATION OF THE COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION...</p> <p>9 July 2024</p>	<p>SCO Ministers of Culture Meeting</p> <p>12 July 2024</p>	<p>SCO Secretary-General meets with Deputy Prime Minister of Belarus</p> <p>12 July 2024</p>	<p>SCO Secretary General holds press briefing regarding Astana Summit</p>	<p>SCO Secretary-General takes part in ceremony of opening SCO National Cultures Day</p>	<p>Conference on the development of book publishing industry in the SCO countries</p>
<p>ASTANA DECLARATION OF THE COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION...</p> <p>9 July 2024</p>	<p>SCO Ministers of Culture Meeting</p> <p>12 July 2024</p>	<p>SCO Secretary-General meets with Deputy Prime Minister of Belarus</p> <p>12 July 2024</p>					
<p>SCO Secretary General holds press briefing regarding Astana Summit</p>	<p>SCO Secretary-General takes part in ceremony of opening SCO National Cultures Day</p>	<p>Conference on the development of book publishing industry in the SCO countries</p>					

a good quality image.	
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Author's name: Zhang Shurui

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: South-South cooperation yields fruits on agriculture

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Latin America and Caribbean countries

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>In response to the problem of global food safety, this initiative has been proposed to boost interact of these countries in the field of agriculture and to enhance the productivity of agricultural products.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The involved partners include many companies from different countries and their governments. They interact through the trade of products and direct investment in the infrastructure. China, Latin America and Caribbean countries engage in this initiative.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>This initiative take concrete situation and practical needs of involved countries into account. China has invested the agricultural infrastructure, which promotes the productivity of products. China and some countries signed the agreement of free trade to boost the development of economy.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The most important reason is, to some degree, this initiative can partly solve the problem of global food security.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The cooperation between these countries is long-term and stable. They can benefit from it.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to</p>	<p>In this process the cooperation in the techniques can be further deepened. But it must be consistent with the practical needs and environment of other country, context or region.</p>

ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	
South-South Results Explain the main results	This cooperation yields fruits on agriculture
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Maybe you can connect two editors, Zhang Kaiwei and Liang Jun from Xinhua in China.
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	-
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	 <p>The screenshot shows the header of the People's Daily Online website. It features the logo of the website (a red circle with a white 'e' and the Chinese characters '人民网') and the text 'en.people.cn PEOPLE'S DAILY ONLINE'. Below the header, there are social media icons for Facebook, X, Instagram, and YouTube. The date 'Thursday, July 04, 2024' and navigation options 'Archive' and 'Languages' are also visible. The main content area displays the article title 'South-South cooperation yields fruits on agriculture' and the source '(Xinhua) 10:05, July 04, 2024'.</p>

Author's name: Yimeng YANG

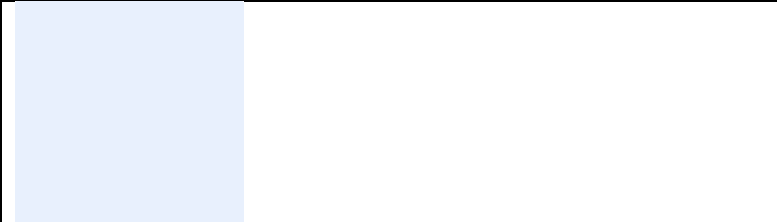
Institution: SUIBE

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

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China,Russia,Brazil,India...

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The long-term strategic objectives of the BRICS countries include promoting economic growth, fostering peace and security, fostering social justice, improving governance and sharing the fruits of progress.</p> <p>Truoble:economic growth has slowed down, and all of them are facing the problem of economic structural transformation, Low- and middle-end position in the global value chain: generally speaking, they are still at the low- and middle-end of the chain, Relatively insufficient investment linkages, High currency exchange rate volatility and strong dependence on the US dollar,Relatively high financing costs and non-performing loan ratios.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Key institutions: New Development Bank (NDB), Emergency Stockpiling and Distribution Arrangement Mechanism (ESAM), Business and Industry Council (BIC), Think Tank Council (TTC). Partners: APEC, SCO, etc. Modes of interaction: Leaders' meetings, ministerial meetings, co-operation in specialised areas, international co-operation.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Promoting multilateralism and safeguarding the international system and order; developing global solidarity in the fight against pandemics, such as the establishment of vaccine-related cooperation and mechanisms; promoting open and innovative growth, reviving the world economy and expanding multidisciplinary cooperation; promoting common development and combating climate change; strengthening cooperation in public health; strengthening political and security cooperation and coordinating positions; and enhancing humanistic exchanges and cooperation. These measures will enhance cooperation and influence, address global challenges, achieve common development and prosperity, and explore new areas and modes of cooperation.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The BRICS countries have actively implemented the BRICS Economic Partnership Strategy 2025, and expanded cooperation in new areas such as trade and investment, scientific and technological innovation, and green and low-carbon development, thus providing new modes and ideas for global economic cooperation.</p> <p>In terms of scientific and technological development, the BRICS countries have strengthened cooperation and exchanges in scientific research projects and technology development, and promoted the sharing and application of scientific and technological innovation results, which provides reference for developing countries in upgrading their scientific and technological strength.</p> <p>The establishment and operation of financial institutions such as the BRICS New Development Bank have provided financial support for infrastructure construction and sustainable development projects in</p>

	developing countries, thus innovating the mode of financial cooperation and financing channels for developing countries.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of the BRICS countries is reflected in the optimal allocation of resources in the economy and the cultivation of new growth points; in politics, strengthening communication and coordination, safeguarding the interests of developing countries, enhancing the power and influence of international discourse and deepening mutual trust and consensus; in society, conducting cooperation and exchanges, sharing experiences, promoting humanistic exchanges and enhancing understanding and friendship; and in the environment, attaching importance to sustainable development and cooperating in environmental protection, renewable energy and combating climate change. We will promote the harmonisation of the economy and environmental protection and contribute to global development.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	<p>The cooperation model and development experience of the BRICS countries are to a certain extent universal and transferable, and the gradual increase in the influence of the BRICS countries in the international arena provides a certain basis and opportunity for the promotion of their practices, which is more likely.</p> <p>In order to adapt to other countries, it is necessary to fully understand and respect the culture, political system, level of economic development and social structure of the target region, to establish effective communication and cooperation mechanisms, to provide the necessary resource support and technical assistance, and to pay attention to the distribution of benefits and the establishment of win-win mechanisms.</p>
South-South Results Explain the main results	The BRICS countries have achieved fruitful results. Economically, trade and investment have expanded, and the New Development Bank has contributed to development; politically, it has enhanced the voice of developing countries and promoted multilateralism; and it has strengthened exchanges and cooperation in the social, scientific and technological fields in order to address challenges and promote development and industrial upgrading.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Not found
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The sources of funding for BRICS-related projects are diversified. For example, the sources of funding for the New Development Bank include the initial capital investment of member countries and subsequent debt financing on the international market to obtain financial support to promote the implementation of projects.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a	《金砖国家联合统计手册2023》 - 出版物 - 金砖国家智库合作中方理事会 (ccbtc.org.cn) 金砖国家形象网宣片来了！5种语言版本同步上线--时政--人民网 (people.com.cn)

<p>result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	
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Author's name: Yikai Niu

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Inter-regional Cooperation In Education To Improve and Better The Quality Of Education And Promote The Rate And Level Of Employment

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Kazakhstan

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>With the economy increasing and the level of people's life developing rapidly, there are still a lot of people suffering from poor education or low-quality-education and only few students can get access to higher education. Facing this challenge, our initiative goal to be achieved is to improve the quality the education by supporting sino foreign cooperative education and encourage exchanges in knowledge and culture.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The institutions and partners including Northwestern Polytechnical University, Kazakhstan Farabi National University, Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, China Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, China Academy of Information and Communications Technology. Polytechnical University and Kazakhstan Farabi National University cooperate to educate, facing post-graduates. After completing the first year of coursework at Kazakhstan National University and the second year of research studies at Northwestern Polytechnical University, and meeting the graduation requirements of both universities, a master's degree will be awarded to both universities. China and Kazakhstan are represented in this initiative.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>After completing the first year of coursework at Kazakhstan National University and the second year of research studies at Northwestern Polytechnical University, and meeting the graduation requirements of both universities, a master's degree will be awarded to both universities. Northwestern Polytechnical University Kazakhstan Branch will take the urgent demand for local talents in science and engineering in Chinese funded enterprises in Kazakhstan as the driving force, carry out joint enrollment, jointly formulate training plans and joint training, and cover undergraduate and graduate students. The first batch of 60 master's students will be recruited to cultivate professional talents in materials science, computer science and other fields in Central Asia.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>On May 18-19, 2023, during the first China Central Asia Summit, the cooperation framework agreement of Northwestern Polytechnical University Kazakhstan Branch was officially signed. On October 12 of that year, it was officially opened in Almaty, marking the official start of the first high-level university in China in the place where the "the Belt and Road" initiative was initiated.</p> <p>During the first China Central Asia Summit, the cooperation framework agreement between Northwestern Polytechnical University Kazakhstan Branch was officially signed. Since the signing of the contract, the construction of the campus has pressed the "fast forward" button and ran out of the "acceleration". In five months, the leaders of the two schools met four times, and more than 50 people from West China University of Technology visited Kazakhstan National University to efficiently complete the preparation work of the training program, the location of school buildings, and the teaching plan. On the eve of the "the Belt and Road" International Cooperation Summit Forum, the first batch of new students entered the school. This will promote the education cooperation between China and Kazakhstan, promote the construction of a closer China Central Asia community of shared future, and help to jointly build the "the Belt and Road" in high quality.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>On May 20, local time, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Foreign Minister Wang Yi jointly met the press with Kazakh Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Anatoly Nurtreu after their talks in Astana. Both sides believe that China-Kazakhstan cultural and people-to-people cooperation is of great significance and promising prospects. At present, more than 10,000 Kazakh students are studying in China, and Kazakh universities have attracted thousands of Chinese young people to further their studies. The two sides agreed to give full play to the role of platforms such as Luban Workshop, Confucius Institute and Northwestern Polytechnical University in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>From May 16 to 18 this year, Yue Xiaokui, Vice President of Northwestern Polytechnical University, led a delegation to visit the Kazakh National University and investigate the Kazakh branch campus, further deepening the exchanges and cooperation between Northwestern Polytechnical University and Kazakh National University in personnel training and scientific research and innovation. The two sides took the Harbin Campus as a platform to promote exchanges and discussions in the field of scientific research and talent training, joint training of doctoral students, and construction of innovation laboratories, sorted out the list of tasks, and solidly promoted the work. During the meeting, the two sides signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific Research and Personnel Training for Microsatellites.</p> <p>With the support from various aspects, including political supports, economical supports and the supports of people from two countries, all above will help make sustainable and last over time.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>In order to extend the good practice more widely, as far as I'm concerned, firstly, the two countries or more need to have a solid policy support foundation. Only on the solid political conditions can the cooperation begin, develop, last and sustain. Secondly, it is also important that both the two sides are willing and tending to support, boost, advance and carry forward the improvement of each other. Additionally, the adequate financial and economical support is also</p>

	really significant, which could support the program to be carried on and sustain.
South-South Results Explain the main results	<p>Northwestern Polytechnical University Kazakhstan Branch will take the urgent demand for local talents in science and engineering in Chinese funded enterprises in Kazakhstan as the driving force, carry out joint enrollment, jointly formulate training plans and joint training, and cover undergraduate and graduate students. The first batch of 60 master's students will be recruited to cultivate professional talents in materials science, computer science and other fields in Central Asia.</p> <p>Over the past year, Northwestern Polytechnical University has actively implemented the list of summit achievements, and the construction of its Harbin branch has achieved "solid and substantial" results. This not only promotes deep cooperation between Northwestern Polytechnical University and Harbin University in various fields such as scientific research, education, and cultural exchanges, but also injects new vitality into the friendly relations between China and Central Asia.</p>
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	<p>Admissions Office of the School of International Education, Northwestern Polytechnical University: Building 17, No. 71 Alifarabi Street, Almaty, Kazakhstan Phone: 8 (727) 3773333- (3183), 86-29-88494381 Email: kazadmission@nwpu.edu.cn WhatsApp:8613630232306 Wechat: studyatnpu</p> <p>Admissions Office of Kazakhstan National University: Keremet SSC, Building 21, No. 71 Alifarabi Street, Almaty, Kazakhstan, Postal Code: 050040 Phone:+7 (727) 3773333- (1672)/(3366) Email: abiturient@kaznu.edu.kz</p> <p>Admissions Office, International College, Northwestern Polytechnical University Address: Room 715/717, Yizi Building, No. 127, Youyi West Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China Postcode: 710072 Tel: +86-29-88494381 E-mail: kazadmission@nwpu.edu.cn</p> <p>Contact Information Website: http://studyat.nwpu.edu.cn/ WhatsApp 8 (727) 3773333 - (3183) https://welcome.kaznu.kz/en/</p>
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	<p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd Longi Green Energy Technology Co., Ltd Hangzhou Pioneer Electronic Technology Co., Ltd Siemens AG, Germany Goldwind Sci & Tech Co.,Ltd. Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China Ltd Zhongxing Telecom Equipment BYD SHENZHEN TRANSSION HOLDINGS LIMITED Alibaba Group Holding Limited Xi'an Bright Laser Technologies Co., Ltd China North Industries Group Corporation Limited</p>

Materials and Web-links

What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.

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<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/rwlUx6uLHux7kdcM-RcVJg>


Author's name: Liu Yang

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Visit China's Agricultural Technology Demonstration Center for Nigeria

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Nigeria

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The challenges include Nigeria's insufficient level of agricultural modernization, food security issues, and lack of agricultural technology and experience. The goal is to increase crop yields, promote agricultural modernization, provide technical training and knowledge transfer, support agricultural product processing and value chain upgrading, support agricultural product processing technology demonstrations, help Nigeria enhance the added value of agricultural products, and promote the development of the agricultural industry chain..</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Chinese government, relevant departments of the Nigerian government, China Overseas Land Group, representatives of Nigerian communities and agricultural practitioners, other international organizations or non-governmental organizations. The Chinese government participates in the planning, construction, and handover process of the project through its embassy in Nigeria and relevant aid agencies., The Nigerian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Finance, etc. are the recipients and implementers of the project, and their subsidiary Green Agriculture West Africa Limited Company is designated to be responsible for the operation and management of the project. Social agriculture practitioners receive training and technical exchanges.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Method and process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural technology assistance and promotion services guided by government departments: technology demonstration promotion and training, government department support 2. Agricultural investment cooperation projects led by state-owned enterprises: investment project development Practices to increase participation and promote peer communication and collaboration: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical demonstration and training 2. Collaborative project management 3. Government support and promotion policies 4. Communication and Cooperation Platform
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technology transfer and cooperation 2. Ecological environment protection and sustainable agricultural development 3. Market oriented operation and enhancement of added value of agricultural products 4. Integration of multiple industries and development of the entire industry chain 5. Growth in Farmers' Income and Development of Community Economy

<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technology transfer and training 2. Establish localized operational capabilities 3. Community participation and sustainable cooperation 4. Market orientation and economic sustainability 5. Policy support and institutional construction
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adaptability assessment: Ensure that the selected agricultural technologies and management practices are feasible and effective in the new environment. 2. Policy support: Ensure a favorable policy environment for the target country and support similar agricultural modernization and technology transfer projects. 3. Partners and Resources 4. Community participation and acceptance: Emphasize community participation and interaction with local farmers to ensure the sustainability and social acceptance of the project. 5. Technology transfer and training 6. Economic feasibility: Taking into account factors such as local market demand, agricultural product prices, farmers' income levels, and investment return rates. 7. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the yield and quality of agricultural products 2. Improve farmers' income and living standards 3. Promote rural economic development 4. Improve resource utilization efficiency 5. Promoting Sustainable Development Goals 6. Recognition and support from the community and government
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>I'm sorry, I cannot directly find the contact information of the relevant cooperating units. Perhaps contacting the relevant media can obtain their contact information</p> <p>探访中国援尼日利亚农业技术示范中心 优秀案例 中国南南合作网 (ecdc.net.cn)</p> <p>探访中国援尼日利亚农业技术示范中心 (focac.org.cn)</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Funding from international organizations, technical assistance and financial support from developed countries, donations and sponsorships from the private sector and non-governmental organizations, national resources and funds, multilateral partnerships and joint funding pools</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>探访中国援尼日利亚农业技术示范中心 (focac.org.cn)</p> 

Author's name: Yu Huaqiu

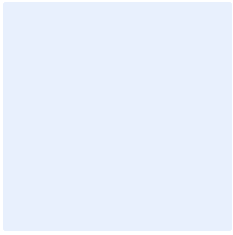
Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University in China

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The triangular cooperation between China and the Pacific Island Countries

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China、 Papua New Guinea and Fiji

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The purpose is to promote the common prosperity of developing countries, promote technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, and strengthen exchanges and cooperation in infrastructure construction, energy and environment, development of small and medium-sized enterprises, human resources development, health education and other fields.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Through the Belt and Road Initiative, China has established deep cooperative relations with a number of Pacific island countries (such as Fiji and Papua New Guinea), covering trade and investment, Marine environment, disaster prevention and reduction, poverty alleviation and health care.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how</p>	<p>Infrastructure construction: China has assisted many Pacific island countries in building stadiums, airports, Bridges and other infrastructure. For example, the Tari Airport upgrade project in Papua New Guinea and the Stinson Bridge in Suva, capital of Fiji, have effectively improved local traffic conditions and promoted economic development.</p> <p>Agricultural cooperation: China has introduced fungus technology to Papua New Guinea and has taken root there. Today, fungus technology has been promoted to 8 provinces and 16 regions in Papua New Guinea, benefiting more than 8,600 people and becoming the second pillar industry after coffee.</p>

<p>was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Innovative cooperation model: China's cooperation with Pacific island countries has adopted a "transformative partnership model", which focuses on equality, mutual benefit and win-win results and aims to promote common development of both sides.</p> <p>Cooperation mechanism for jointly building the Belt and Road: China and Pacific island countries have actively signed a number of cooperation documents such as the Memorandum of Understanding on jointly building the Belt and Road to promote in-depth cooperation in economy, trade, infrastructure and other fields.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Extensive areas of cooperation: The cooperation between China and Pacific island countries covers infrastructure construction, trade and investment, economic and technological cooperation and other aspects. In the field of infrastructure construction in particular, China has actively participated in infrastructure construction projects in Pacific island countries, such as building stadiums and upgrading airports. The nature of these projects determines the sustainability of cooperation. They have not only improved local infrastructure, but also brought tangible benefits to local residents.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Mutual respect: The two sides should respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect each other's development path and model, and refrain from interfering in internal affairs.</p> <p>Common development needs: Both parties should have common development goals and needs, such as infrastructure construction, economic development, poverty reduction and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Economic complementarity: The economic structure and resources of the two sides should be complementary in order to carry out mutually beneficial cooperation in trade, investment and other fields.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>On the economic front, China's trade volume with Pacific island countries has been growing. According to Chinese statistics, from 1992 to 2021, the total trade volume between China and the Pacific island countries that have established diplomatic relations increased from 153 million US dollars to 5.3 billion US dollars, with an average annual growth rate of 13 percent.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more</p>	<p>https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1778150016073204963&wfr=spider&for=pc</p>

<p>information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Funding sources for South-South cooperation between China and Pacific Island countries are diversified and may include government funds, funding from international organizations and institutions, and investment from enterprises and private sectors. But I'm not sure where it came from.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1778150016073204963&wfr=spider&for=pc</p> 

Author's name: Wei Huang

Institution: Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Shanghai - Ethiopia High-Efficiency Agricultural Planting Demonstration Project

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Ethiopia

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The project aims to improve crop yields in Ethiopia through the introduction and promotion of high-efficiency agricultural technologies. The specific objectives include technical training, seed improvement, and demonstration of new farming methods to improve local farmers' living conditions and address food security issues.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The project is a collaboration between the Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Ethiopian Agricultural Research Institute, and the China International Poverty Reduction Center. The cooperation methods include expert exchanges, technical training, and joint research. The governments of China and Ethiopia provide policy support, with funding and technical support from relevant development partners.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The project uses a "demonstration-first, gradual promotion" approach. By establishing demonstration farms and inviting local farmers to observe and learn, followed by technical training and guidance, each step ensures participatory and interactive engagement, successfully achieving technology transfer and experience sharing.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The project introduces innovative elements such as new crop varieties that adapt to local climate and soil conditions, drip irrigation technology, and integrated pest management systems. Additionally, it leverages information technology for real-time monitoring and analysis of crop growth, enhancing water and fertilizer utilization efficiency.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The project is sustainable in the long term, as local farmers have mastered the relevant technologies and can apply them independently post-training. Additionally, establishing a long-term technical support mechanism and cooperation network ensures continuous introduction and application of new technologies and methods.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the</p>	<p>The project has high adaptability and can be extended to other regions with similar climate and soil conditions. To ensure fit in new environments, preliminary research and adaptability trials are necessary, along with establishing partnerships with local research and educational institutions.</p>

conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	
South-South Results Explain the main results	The project's main achievements include significant increases in crop yields, higher farmer incomes, improved food security, and enhanced local agricultural skills. The project's success has garnered attention from other countries, with plans for further dissemination.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Wei Huang, Project Director, Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences Email: huangwei@shaas.org.cn Phone: +86 21 1234 5678 LinkedIn: linkedin.com/in/wei-huang-shaas
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The project is funded by the China International Poverty Reduction Center, the Shanghai Municipal Agricultural Commission, the Ethiopian government, and the World Bank.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	https://www.imsilkroad.com/news/p/439656.html 

Author's name: NABAI

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

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

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

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The South-South Objective(s) refers to initiatives aimed at promoting cooperation and collaboration among developing countries (the Global South) in response to various challenges they face. These objectives typically intend to achieve sustainable development, poverty reduction, economic growth, and improved social welfare through the sharing of knowledge, resources, technologies, and best practices. The purpose of South-South cooperation is to help developing countries to strengthen their development capacity and to better respond to global challenges, such as the new coronavirus epidemic, geopolitical conflicts and unilateral trade measures, in order to achieve sustainable economic and social development.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Institutions: International organizations such as the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.</p> <p>Partners: Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academic institutions and civil society groups are also important participants in South-South cooperation.</p> <p>Implementing agencies: Government agencies, branches of international organizations, and institutions dedicated to SSC projects. These institutions are responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring specific projects to ensure the effective implementation of SSC initiatives.</p> <p>Development partners: Mainly countries or organizations that provide support in terms of technology and finance. These partners help developing countries to enhance their capacity for self-development through the provision of technical assistance, preferential loans and investment cooperation.</p> <p>Participating countries: including but not limited to Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, etc. in Asia; Egypt, Nigeria, South Africa, etc. in Africa; Brazil, Ecuador, etc. in Latin America.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Knowledge sharing: Developing countries with successful strategies and innovations share their knowledge with others, enabling them to learn from each other's experiences and avoid pitfalls.</p> <p>Capacity building: Technical assistance and training programs are offered to build the capacity of local stakeholders, empowering them to implement and sustain development initiatives.</p> <p>Networking and partnerships: South-South cooperation fosters the creation of networks and partnerships among</p>

	<p>countries, organizations, and individuals, enabling them to work together towards common goals.</p> <p>This approach has been successful in various sectors, including health, education, agriculture, and infrastructure development, where developing countries have been able to learn from each other's successes and failures, ultimately contributing to more sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Innovative elements of South-South cooperation, including experience and knowledge-sharing, technology transfer and collaborative research and development, complementarity of resources and strengths, strengthening of infrastructure, and training and development of human resources, have made South-South cooperation positively relevant to the situation of other countries, contributing to economic and social development on a global scale.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation is sustainable mainly due to the fact that developing countries face many similar challenges, such as poverty, lagging economic development, inadequate infrastructure, etc. These common needs are based on common interests and are therefore inherently sustainable. Secondly, developing countries are complementary in terms of resource endowment, technical expertise and market potential. Through South-South cooperation, countries can learn from, draw on and complement each other to achieve optimal allocation and utilization of resources, thereby promoting their respective economic and social development. In order for South-South cooperation to be sustainable in the long term, countries need to strengthen policy coordination and strategic planning, improve cooperation mechanisms and platforms, enhance personnel training and exchanges, broaden the areas and modalities of cooperation, and strengthen efforts in monitoring and evaluation.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation projects are promoted through international institutions such as the United Nations and relevant development organizations, which can provide financial resources, technology and policy advice to help establish cooperation among developing countries. In addition, experience-sharing and learning among developing countries can also be promoted through the organization of seminars, exchanges and other activities.</p> <p>There are some basic conditions that need to be met to ensure that South-South cooperation is applicable to another country, environment or region. First, both parties to the cooperation need to share common development goals and needs. Secondly, there needs to be a certain degree of complementarity between the cooperating parties in political, economic and cultural terms. In addition, it is necessary to establish a good communication mechanism and cooperation mode, and to have the corresponding implementation capacity and conditions to ensure that the cooperation project can be effectively implemented.</p>

<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>South-South cooperation has achieved remarkable results in promoting joint economic development among developing countries, technology transfer and innovation, infrastructure development and sustainable development, social and cultural exchanges and the enhancement of international status and influence. These results have not only provided strong support for the development of developing countries themselves, but have also made an important contribution to the cause of global peace and development.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Visit the official websites of agencies or organizations involved in SSC, where e-mail contact information can usually be found in the “Contact Us” or “About Us” sections. For example, the official website of the United Nations Global Centre for South-South Cooperation for Development is http://www.ungss.net/. Telephone: +86 010-53382188. Contact e-mail: UNGSS@139COM QQ: 1345656108 Address : No.22, Zone 7, No.188, West South Fourth Ring Road, Fengtai District, Beijing, China.</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Sources of financing for South-South cooperation include government donations, funding from international organizations, contributions from other partners, market-based operating funds and support from multilateral financial institutions</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	



Author's name: Qingru Duan

Institution: xi'an jiaotong university

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China's medical and reproductive health development cooperation with Africa

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Sierra Leone and other African countries, China, Bangladesh, Cambodia

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Provide maternal health assistance, promote women's empowerment and gender equality, popularize health education, safeguard reproductive health rights, and improve population management capacity</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Chinese medical team, Chinese scientists, Ebola Observation Center of China-Serbia Friendship Hospital, Kikwete Institute of Cardiology</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>(1) Medical infrastructure construction. (2) Health material assistance. (3) Technical cooperation on maternal health: to help African countries carry out diagnosis and treatment and improve the capacity of maternal and child departments. (4) Medical training. We will carry out a series of cooperative training courses on maternal and child health care and newborn care. (5) Reproductive health education and advocacy.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Encourage participation in maternal health projects under the Global Fund for Development and South-South Cooperation. Through the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Partnership for Population and Development (PPD) and other international organizations, maternal and newborn services, cervical cancer screening, health management information system improvement and other activities in African countries.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The development process is similar Africa's primary health system transformation is urgent, and the need for cooperation is strong The emergence of pharmaceutical innovative products is expected to carry out technological change</p>

<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Medical technical consultation and training, and the development of mutually beneficial medical technical cooperation Improve the health care system and refer to each other's success stories</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>He went to Sierra Leone several times for Ebola vaccine research and development, and developed the world's first 2014 gene mutant Ebola vaccine. Reproductive health assistance. Preventing postpartum haemorrhage and reducing maternal mortality in Bangladesh Alleviate the current shortage of medical waste treatment facilities in Cambodia, focusing on the sustainable development of medical waste management and sewage treatment in the post-pandemic period</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Sorry, I don't find it.</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>South-south Cooperation Assistance Fund of the Chinese government</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Author's name: Gu Yu


Institution: China-Pacific Island Countries Agricultural Cooperation Demonstration Center& China-Pacific Island Countries Climate Change Cooperation Center

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The cooperation between China and the Pacific Island Countries (PICs)

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Cook Islands, Niue, Tonga, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The Pacific Island Countries (PICs) face numerous challenges in agriculture, including limited crop diversity, scarce fishery resources, outdated cultivation techniques for tropical economic crops, inadequate agricultural machinery and equipment, limited agricultural product processing capabilities, and a shortage of skilled professionals in the sector. The ultimate goal is to enhance the agricultural self-sufficiency of the Pacific Island Countries, increase farmers' incomes, and improve rural living conditions. The Pacific Island Countries are among the regions most severely affected by climate change globally, facing grave challenges such as rising sea levels, frequent extreme weather events, and ocean acidification. Ultimately, the goal is to achieve sustainable development for these island nations, ensuring the safety of their people's lives and property, as well as socio-economic stability.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Government Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Development Banks & Financial Institutions are institutions and partners. These actors collaborate through joint working groups, bilateral/multilateral agreements, and regular meetings to discuss priorities, share expertise, and coordinate efforts. They also leverage existing regional frameworks and cooperation mechanisms, such as the Pacific Islands Forum and the Pacific Community, to enhance regional cooperation and integration. The Pacific Island Countries (PICs) include a diverse group of nations, such as Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and others. China, as the primary partner in this cooperation, engages with all PICs that have established diplomatic relations and are willing to collaborate on mutually beneficial initiatives.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>In the cooperation between China and the Pacific Island Countries (PICs), a successful methodology for horizontal cooperation has been the adoption of multilateral platforms and frameworks, such as the China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers' Meeting. The process involves regular dialogues, joint declarations, and implementation of specific projects based on mutual agreement. It is participatory and peer-to-peer through bilateral and multilateral consultations, with equal voices from both China and PICs in decision-making and project design. This approach fosters trust, mutual respect, and shared goals, leading to successful outcomes.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>In The cooperation between China and the Pacific Island Countries (PICs), innovative elements include multilateral platforms fostering broader cooperation, tech transfer & capacity-building, new financial institutions providing alternative funding, emphasis on sustainability & green development, and flexible cooperation models tailored to diverse national contexts. These features inspire and enable other nations to adopt similar approaches.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>In The cooperation between China and the Pacific Island Countries (PICs),sustainability stems from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mutual Benefit & Ownership: Ensuring that all partners benefit equitably and feel a sense of ownership over projects and initiatives. 2. Capacity Building & Knowledge Sharing: Fostering long-term skills development and know-how transfer to enable independent progress. 3. Innovation & Adaptability: Encouraging innovative solutions that can adapt to changing needs and contexts over time. 4. Sustainable Financing: Securing diverse funding sources and mechanisms to sustain initiatives in the long run. 5. Partnership Networks: Building and maintaining strong networks of partners to ensure continuity and support. 6. Monitoring & Evaluation: Implementing robust systems to track progress, adjust strategies, and ensure goals are met. <p>These elements combined create a framework that can endure over time, adapting to new challenges and opportunities.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>In the cooperation between China and PICs, extending good practices widely involves showcasing success stories, sharing best practices, and fostering capacity building. Conditions for adaptation include tailoring solutions to specific country needs, ensuring cultural sensitivity, securing local buy-in, and maintaining open communication channels for continuous feedback and improvement.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The cooperation between China and PICs has yielded notable results, including:</p> <p>Boosted trade and investment, fostering economic growth. Significant infrastructure development, improving connectivity and living standards. Strengthened human resource development through training and technology transfer. Enhanced collaboration on climate change mitigation and environmental protection. Prompt disaster relief and humanitarian assistance in times of need. Deepened cultural exchanges and people-to-people ties.</p>

	Joint contributions to regional peace, stability, and multilateral cooperation.
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>To reach people or projects for more info on good practices in China-PICs cooperation, you can:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact embassies/missions directly via email (e.g., chinaembassy@country.gov.pg). 2. Follow relevant ministries/agencies on Twitter (@ChinaMinistryXYZ). 3. Connect with experts on LinkedIn (search for profiles related to China-PICs cooperation). 4. Visit official websites for project details and contact forms.
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Aid: The Chinese government may provide economic assistance to PICs through diplomatic channels or bilateral agreements. These funds can support infrastructure construction, social development projects, etc. 2. Multilateral Institution Financing: China may access funds through multilateral financial institutions like the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank to support cooperative projects in PICs. These institutions often provide loans, grants, or technical assistance. 3. Corporate Investment: Chinese enterprises may directly invest in projects in PICs, utilizing their own funds, bank loans, or capital market financing. These investments often involve resource development, infrastructure construction, and other related fields. 4. Private Donations: Chinese non-governmental organizations, charitable institutions, or individuals may donate funds to PICs for educational, medical, disaster relief, and other public welfare projects. 5. International Cooperation Funds: China may collaborate with other countries or international organizations to establish cooperative funds to support projects in PICs. These funds are jointly funded by multiple parties and follow specific management rules and allocation mechanisms.
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Author's name: Chen Wanxin

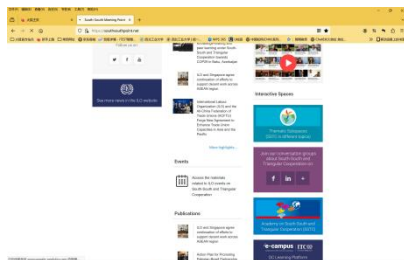
Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting Global Coordinated Development through South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Laos, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam.

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The South-South Cooperation initiative aims to address global imbalances and inequalities by strengthening solidarity and cooperation among developing countries, sharing knowledge and resources, and promoting economic growth and social progress. This initiative specifically focuses on the special needs of the least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, working to narrow the North-South development gap.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>South-South Cooperation engages diverse entities in joint pursuit of development. UNDP, World Bank, and regional banks are pivotal. NGOs, civil society, and private firms often partner. Donors from the North and rising economies like China, India, Brazil contribute. Primarily Global South nations—Africa, Asia, Latin America, Caribbean—participate. Engagement happens via conferences, workshops, projects, and knowledge sharing.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The South-South and peer learning method boosts horizontal cooperation, emphasizing direct interaction and knowledge swap among similar development level countries, sidestepping traditional aid models. It fosters development through shared experiences, dialogue, and co-created solutions, empowered by validating experiences and spurring innovation. Workshops, tours, and online platforms facilitate interactive, context-relevant learning.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Innovative projects feature adaptable tech, novel policies, and creative financing, resonating globally. Examples include mHealth using mobile tech for scalable healthcare access, peer-to-peer lending disrupting traditional banking, and open data enhancing transparency and engagement. These flexible, inclusive innovations are easily tailored for</p>

	diverse socio-economic settings, making them ideal for replication and adaptation worldwide.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	South-South sustainability hinges on mutual learning, tailored solutions, and local ownership. Key to its endurance are adaptive strategies, continuous dialogue, and shared benefits. Longevity is ensured by embedding practices in national policies, fostering community engagement, and securing financial mechanisms. Sustainability thrives on innovation, leveraging technology, and knowledge networks. To last, practices must evolve, addressing evolving challenges and embracing inclusivity.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Extending South-South good practices widely involves assessing scalability, contextual relevance, and adaptability. Essential conditions include thorough needs assessment, stakeholder engagement, and local capacity building. Flexibility in implementation, policy alignment, and inclusive governance are crucial. Ensuring sustainability requires robust monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems. Tailoring interventions to specific contexts, leveraging partnerships, and securing financial resources are vital. Innovation and technology transfer can enhance adaptability.
South-South Results Explain the main results	South-South yields: shared knowledge, tech transfer, innovation; policy dialogue, infrastructure, growth; resilience, health, education gains; enhanced integration, trade, investment; community empowerment, inclusive development.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Chen Wanxin +86 18690206820 2217635238qq.com
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funding sources for projects vary, including the World Bank, regional banks, UN agencies, bilateral donors, private foundations, NGOs, and private investments. Each has unique criteria, objectives, and mechanisms. Multilateral/bilateral aid targets poverty, sustainability, and aid, while private funding may aim for social responsibility or market growth. Grants, loans, and blended finance support project stages. Choice

	depends on project nature, alignment with funder priorities, and financial terms.
<p>Materials and Web-links</p> <p>What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Author's name: Li Tianqi

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of SouthSouth and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Enhancing Agricultural Sustainability through Knowledge Exchange and Innovation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Italy etc.

<p>SouthSouth Objective (s) (max. 100 words)</p> <p>What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative aims to address the challenge of enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience to climate change across participating countries through SouthSouth cooperation. By promoting knowledge exchange and collaborative research on sustainable farming practices, it seeks to foster regional selfsufficiency in food production and mitigate the adverse impacts of environmental variability. The objective is to create a sustainable model for agricultural development that empowers local farmers with innovative technologies and practices, ultimately ensuring food security and economic stability in the face of changing climatic conditions.</p>
<p>SouthSouth Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words)</p> <p>Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The initiative involves collaboration between agricultural research institutions, governmental bodies, and international development agencies from multiple countries, including China and Italy. Key partners include local universities, agricultural extension services, and international organizations like ILO. These entities interact through joint research projects, technical exchanges, and capacitybuilding workshops. The cooperation aims to pool resources, expertise, and best practices in sustainable agriculture, facilitating mutual learning and the adaptation of innovative solutions to local contexts. This inclusive approach ensures that diverse stakeholders contribute to and benefit from the initiative's efforts towards enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the SouthSouth / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words)</p> <p>What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a</p>	<p>The effectiveness of our SouthSouth and peer learning approach lies in its participatory and collaborative methodology. We facilitated knowledge exchange through joint workshops, where farmers, researchers, and policymakers from different countries shared experiences and codeveloped solutions. This participatory process ensured that innovations, such as precision agriculture and climateresilient crop varieties, were contextually relevant and locally adapted. Peertopeer</p>

<p>successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peertopeer?</p>	<p>interactions enhanced trust and ownership among participants, fostering a sustainable network for ongoing collaboration. By leveraging horizontal cooperation, we achieved tangible outcomes in sustainable agriculture, empowering communities to address shared challenges and build resilient food systems collectively.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The initiative introduced several innovative elements that are transferrable to other national contexts. These include the integration of precision agriculture technologies for efficient resource management, such as soil moisture sensors and dronebased monitoring. Additionally, the promotion of climateresilient crop varieties and the use of ICT tools for datadriven decisionmaking enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability. The emphasis on participatory approaches and local ownership ensures that solutions are adaptable to diverse agroecological zones and socioeconomic conditions. These innovative practices not only improve yields and farm incomes but also strengthen resilience to climate change, making the initiative relevant and appealing for adoption in various national agricultural contexts.</p>
<p>SouthSouth Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The sustainability of our SouthSouth initiative is underpinned by several key elements. Firstly, local capacity building ensures that communities are equipped to independently manage and innovate within their agricultural systems. Secondly, strong partnerships with governmental agencies and local institutions facilitate policy integration and longterm funding commitments. Thirdly, continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms enable adaptive management and scalability, ensuring that interventions remain effective amidst evolving environmental and socioeconomic conditions. Lastly, knowledge sharing platforms and ongoing peertopeer exchanges foster a culture of learning and innovation, further enhancing the initiative's longevity and impact across participating countries.</p>
<p>SouthSouth Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The SouthSouth initiative holds significant potential for widespread extension due to its adaptable nature. Key to its successful adaptation in other contexts are tailored capacitybuilding programs that consider local agricultural practices and socioeconomic conditions. Effective stakeholder engagement and partnerships with local governments and communities are crucial for contextualizing solutions and ensuring their relevance. Moreover, flexible implementation frameworks that allow for iterative learning and adjustment based on feedback and local needs enhance the initiative's scalability. By fostering collaborative networks and knowledge exchange platforms, we enable countries to customize and implement sustainable agricultural solutions, promoting broader SouthSouth cooperation in agricultural development.</p>
<p>SouthSouth Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The main results of our SouthSouth initiative include significant advancements in agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience across participating countries. Through the adoption of innovative practices such as precision agriculture</p>

	<p>technologies and climate resilient crop varieties, we have observed substantial increases in crop yields and improvements in farm incomes. Additionally, the initiative has fostered crossborder collaboration and knowledge exchange, strengthening regional agricultural networks. Furthermore, by enhancing adaptive capacity to climate change and promoting sustainable farming practices, the initiative has contributed to food security and economic stability in the regions involved. Overall, these outcomes underscore the effectiveness of SouthSouth cooperation in achieving sustainable agricultural development goals.</p>
<p>Contact details</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Name: Li Tianqi · Email: 1031208591@qq.com · Phone: 13313019241
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The initiative has been primarily funded through diverse sources, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Grants: Provided by national and regional governments committed to sustainable development and agricultural innovation. 2. International Development Agencies: Contributions from organizations such as the World Bank, United Nations agencies, and bilateral aid programs focused on enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience. 3. Private Sector Partnerships: Collaborative efforts with corporations interested in corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives related to agriculture and sustainable development. <p>These funding sources have supported various aspects of the initiative, including research, capacity building, technology adoption, and community empowerment across multiple countries involved in the project.</p>
<p>Materials and Weblinks What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>As a result of our initiative, we have developed the following materials and resources to support sustainable agricultural practices:</p> <p>Training Manuals: Comprehensive guides on precision agriculture techniques, climate resilient crop management, and sustainable farming practices.</p> <p>Technical Data Sheets: Detailed information on innovative agricultural technologies, including soil management, irrigation systems, and pest control methods.</p> <p>Posters and Images: Visual aids illustrating best practices, success stories, and the impact of sustainable agriculture on local communities.</p> <p>Videos and Audio Documents: Educational materials featuring interviews with farmers, demonstrations of agricultural techniques, and expert insights on sustainable farming.</p> <p>These resources are aimed at fostering knowledge transfer and capacity building among stakeholders involved in agricultural development across various regions.</p>

Author's name: Song Yujie

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation- -Madagascar Hybrid Rice Demonstration Center project

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, the Republic of Madagascar

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The Madagascar Hybrid Rice Demonstration Center Project is a project designed to improve the efficiency and food security of rice production in Madagascar.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The China International Rice Research Institute actively shares its rich experience and technology in rice hybrid breeding and cultivation techniques; the agricultural departments and related agencies of the Madagascar government participate in the planning, implementation and supervision of the project. Local agricultural cooperatives and farmers' organizations participated in the implementation and promotion of the project.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Select hybrid rice varieties with high yield, disease resistance and insect resistance suitable for the climate conditions of Madagascar and popularize and apply; establish demonstration bases to show the planting technology and benefits of hybrid rice, and attract more local farmers to learn and promote them; train them in rice planting, field management, disease and pest control.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Research and development of hybrid rice varieties for local conditions, sustainable development concept, agricultural cooperation and community participation. Other countries can learn from this technical training and knowledge transfer mechanism to promote the promotion of agricultural technology and improve farmers' capacity.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Improving local rice production capacity in Madagascar can have a positive impact on food security, arable area, environmental protection, and practice technical training and knowledge transfer rather than one-time resource assistance. A good international cooperation environment will be conducive to the continuation of the project.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the</p>	<p>Widespread promotion is possible. China now has similar cooperation with 28 African countries. Prerequisites: good national partnership, planting technology requirements according to local conditions, equal attention to agricultural development, etc.</p>

<p>conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>From 2007 to 2011, China launched the first phase of the hybrid rice project in Mali, Madagascar, with an area of more than 75,000 hectares, with an average harvest of 7 to 8 tons per hectare, nearly three times the local rice yield per hectare.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Madagascar: Ji Ping The Chinese Embassy in Madagascar Facebook Home page: Facebook.com/AmbChineMdg Hunan Yuan's Hybrid Rice International Development Co., Ltd Tel.: 0731-84437099</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Funding from the Chinese government Two-national agricultural cooperation funds</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Freshwater Center facilitates the establishment of a platform for aquaculture technology cooperation between Guizhou and French-speaking African countries

The initiative aims to improve the level of aquaculture in French-speaking African countries by promoting advanced aquaculture technology and addressing food security and economic development challenges.

The project is a collaboration between the China Freshwater Fisheries Research Center, Guizhou Academy of Agricultural Sciences and French-speaking African countries, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). China and African countries jointly implement technical exchanges and training.

Through technical training courses, on-site teaching and expert guidance, the exchange of technology and experience between China and African countries is promoted, emphasizing participation and peer-to-peer interaction.

The introduction of innovative aquaculture technologies adapted to the local environment, such as high-level pond farming and integrated rice-fish farming, has improved aquaculture efficiency and resource utilization.

The project relies on the support of local governments and communities to ensure the durability and impact of the project by establishing long-term partnerships and continuous training.

By adjusting the technology and training methods, this good practice can be promoted to other countries with similar aquaculture needs, with strong adaptability and considering local environmental conditions.

The project has significantly increased the output of aquatic products in French-speaking African countries, improved the livelihoods of fishermen, and promoted the sustainable development of the local economy.

The project is funded by the Chinese government, African governments and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Link: <https://www.ecdc.net.cn/new/homenews/5315.html>

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Good Practices

Author's name: Ana Julia Aneise

Institution: FLAGSO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: South to South Just Transitions Initiative

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Indonesia, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya Bangladesh, Malawi, Vietnam, Laos and Argentina

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative aimed to deepen the understanding of what Just Transitions mean in diverse contexts, develop guidance to inform dialogue and guide planning and create a lasting network of researchers committed to the topic. To achieve these goals, an NGO called "Climate Strategies" facilitated a south-to-south knowledge-sharing network of nine in-country research partners, based in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. It was a multi-year project that brought together research institutions across countries in the Global South. In-country teams explored how Just Transitions are embedded in current and newly developed climate policies, identified sectors where principles for Just Transitions are most critical, and prepared evidence-based recommendations for decision-makers to enact Just Transitions.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The project was led by Climate Strategies, a global NGO based in the Netherlands, in partnership with Dala Institute (Indonesia), Fedesarollo (Colombia), the University of Ghana (Ghana), the University of Liberal Arts (Bangladesh), EfD Kenya (Kenya), CEPA (Malawi), Hanoi University of Science and Technology (Vietnam), National University of Laos (Laos) and Sociedad y Naturaleza (Argentina). While the research was initially conducted at the individual country level, workshops were later organized among research institutes across different countries to share experiences, learnings, and insights.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process</p>	<p>Climate Strategies provided each research team with a set of guidelines regarding the research objectives and timeline. Following these guidelines, each institution conducted national-level research using various methodologies, including the analysis of national reports and data, as well as surveys and in-depth interviews. They then prepared initial drafts of reports and findings, which were shared among the participating institutions. This exchange facilitated learning from the experiences of other countries in preparation for the final stage: policy recommendations. Discussion workshops were held, where</p>

<p>and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>shared insights on common challenges helped develop joint strategies for considering just transitions, tailored to the specifics of each country. While Climate Strategies guided and coordinated the process, the learning among institutions was highly collaborative.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The traditional conceptualization of "just transition" originates from the Global North, so its meaning and implications can vary significantly for countries in the Global South. Directly involving research institutions from these countries is a highly effective way to imbue the term with locally relevant and meaningful content for each nation. This approach acknowledges that there is no one-size-fits-all solution for transitions and emphasizes the need to engage with specific local realities in order to formulate recommendations. This is innovative because it challenges a common practice where researchers from the Global North often study the realities of developing countries without collaborating with local stakeholders who have long been engaged in the agenda.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Beyond the specific outcomes of the research, the cooperation network among institutions from Southern countries transcended this individual project. ● Relationships were built horizontally, enabling all parties to connect and engage with institutions from other countries for consultations or recommendations. ● There was ample freedom in how research institutions formulated their reports, fostering a sense of ownership among all participants. <p>These aspects not only enrich the project's outcomes but also lay the foundation for ongoing collaborations and future partnerships.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>This type of cooperation can be extended to a wide range of topics beyond just transitions, as developing countries face many similar challenges and can learn significantly from each other's successes and failures. Furthermore, cooperation could involve different groups of countries or even larger collectives. The key to success will be establishing governance and coordination frameworks among research teams that align their timelines, enabling productive exchanges to inform each team's research.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Nine Policy Briefs were published, offering policy recommendations for each member state on promoting a just transition process in their countries. Additionally, comparative balance reports, country-specific reports, and journalistic articles were produced to disseminate the findings. However, the most significant outcome was the establishment of a network of academic and research organizations from the Global</p>

	<p>South. This network enabled these organizations to enhance their national studies with the insights and conclusions drawn from other countries within the network.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Email of the NGO: info@climatestrategies.org Contact page: https://climatestrategies.org/contact-us/</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The funds came from the NGO Climate Strategies, which is financed through donations.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>Events: https://climatestrategies.org/projects/south-to-south-just-transitions/ Reports and publications: https://climatestrategies.org/projects/south-to-south-just-transitions/</p>


Author's name: Franco Cimini

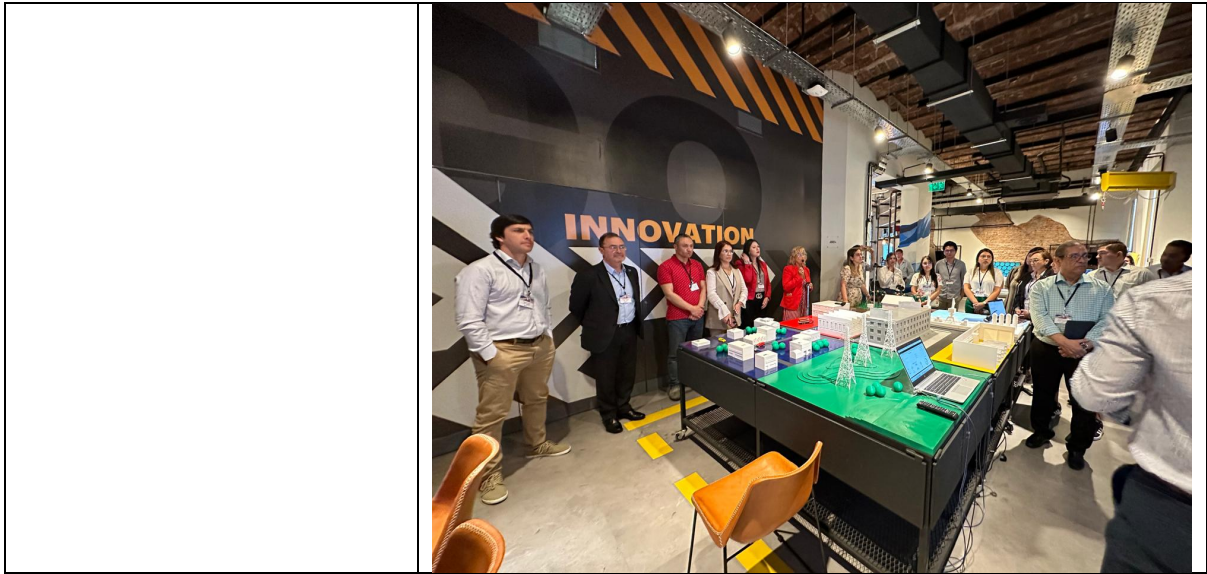
Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Regional Workshop on South-South Cooperation Development of Digital Services in Business Business Organizations to Support SMEs

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Argentina, Uruguay, Honduras, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica and Bolivia

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative aimed to improve the digital transformation of SMEs in South American countries. The main challenge was that many SMEs lacked access to digital tools and resources, which limited their competitiveness and productivity. By working together, organizations from Argentina, Uruguay, Honduras, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil shared best practices, developed digital solutions, and supported SMEs.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The initiative involved institutions from Argentina (UIA), Uruguay (CIU), Honduras (CCIT), Peru (CONFIEP), Mexico (CCIJ), Colombia (ANDI), Brazil (CNI), Costa Rica (UCCAEP) and Bolivia (CEPB). These organizations participated in a regional workshop to share experiences and best practices in digital transformation. There were presentations, peer learning sessions, and discussions. The cooperation fostered mutual learning and collaboration among the represented countries.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The workshop used a peer learning methodology to address the challenge of digital transformation for SMEs. The process included presentations from the participating organizations on their successful initiatives, followed by interactive discussions and dynamic activities. Participants shared their experiences and best practices. This participatory approach allowed for horizontal cooperation, as all participants contributed equally, learned from each other, and explored ways to replicate successful initiatives in their own contexts. The interactive and inclusive nature of the workshop ensured effective knowledge exchange and mutual learning.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The workshop took place at the Industry X Centre of UIA, showcasing various demonstrations of 4.0 technologies implemented in Argentinian companies. This provided participants with hands-on experience and practical insights. Interactive peer learning sessions and dynamic activities facilitated knowledge exchange. Presentations on digital transformation initiatives from countries like Uruguay and Peru offered valuable models for replication. The focus on real-world applications and success stories encouraged active engagement and collaborative problem-solving.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words)</p>	<p>It is sustainable due to its focus on practical, real-world applications and continuous peer learning. The demonstrations at the Industry X Centre and interactive sessions ensured lasting knowledge transfer. Regular workshops and ongoing</p>

<p>What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>collaboration among participating organizations foster a network of support. By continuously updating the digital tools and solutions shared, and maintaining active engagement through follow-up activities, the initiative can adapt to new needs and remain effective over time.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>It can be extended widely due to its flexible and practical approach. To ensure adaptation to another country or region, there should be strong local partnerships and a focus on real-world applications. Access to demonstration centers like the Industry X Centre also help. Regular workshops and interactive sessions must be adapted to local needs. Continuous support and follow-up activities are essential to maintain engagement and effectiveness.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants gained practical knowledge and skills in digital transformation, which they could apply within their own organizations. - Strengthened connections between business organizations across South America, fostering ongoing collaboration and support. - Several organizations expressed intentions to replicate successful initiatives like UIA's Ruta X and CIU's Industry 4.0 plan in their own countries.
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Andrés Yuren, ILO (ACT/EMP) yuren@ilo.org LinkedIn</p> <p>Laura Segura, Ruta X Manager lsegura@uia.org.ar LinkedIn</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>ILO (ACT/EMP)</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	



Author's name: Patrick Ma

Institution: Shanghai University of International Business and Economics

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Kenya

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) initiative exemplifies South-South Cooperation objectives aimed at addressing infrastructural deficits and fostering economic integration. This project responds to the challenge of inadequate transport networks in Kenya, which hindered trade, investment, and regional connectivity. The SGR's primary goal is to stimulate economic growth by reducing transportation costs, improving logistics efficiency, and creating employment opportunities. It seeks to enhance skills through technology transfer and training, and promote tourism and urban development along its route. Ultimately, this initiative contributes to sustainable development and regional cooperation, embodying the spirit of mutual assistance and shared prosperity among developing nations.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Institutions: China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC): Lead contractor for construction. Export-Import Bank of China: Major financier providing loans for the project. Kenya Railways Corporation: Kenyan government agency overseeing railway operations.</p> <p>Implementation Agency: CRBC: Responsible for the engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) of the railway.</p> <p>Development Partner: China: Offers technical expertise, funding, and construction services, demonstrating South-South cooperation.</p> <p>Financing: Export-Import Bank of China provided major funding.</p> <p>Objective: Address infrastructure gaps, boost economic growth, reduce transport costs.</p> <p>Interactions: China offers expertise and capital; Kenya facilitates project on ground.</p> <p>Countries Involved: Primarily China and Kenya, with broader regional impact in East Africa.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The Mombasa-Nairobi SGR project harnessed South-South cooperation, utilizing peer learning methodologies effectively. China shared its advanced railway construction expertise, while Kenya provided local context insights, fostering a collaborative environment. The process involved joint planning, execution, and technology transfer, ensuring Kenyan engineers and workers were trained by Chinese counterparts. This peer-to-peer engagement promoted mutual learning, with active participation from both sides in decision-making processes, leading to successful infrastructure development and enhancing regional connectivity through horizontal cooperation.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Firstly, the project leverages cutting-edge Chinese railway technology, adaptable to diverse terrains, offering an upgrade path for countries seeking modernized transport systems. Secondly, the financing structure, combining Chinese loans with local government contributions, presents a feasible model for large-scale infrastructure projects. Thirdly, the emphasis on skills transfer and local employment boosts capacity building and ensures sustainability. Lastly, its role in regional integration highlights the railway's potential as a catalyst for broader economic cooperation, making it particularly relevant for countries aiming to enhance their connectivity within economic blocs.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill transfer to local workforce ensures operational continuity. • Financial structuring with mixed funding enhances economic viability. • Infrastructure boosts trade, spurring economic growth. • Environmentally, using efficient locomotives reduces emissions. • Socially, job creation and improved mobility benefit communities. • Political backing and regional integration plans secure long-term commitment. • Maintenance contracts and technology upgrades promise adaptability. • Public-private partnerships could further solidify financial stability.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensibility: Model adaptable to regions needing infrastructure upgrades, leveraging Chinese expertise and financing. • Conditions: Stable political environment and regional peace, supportive policies, and legal frameworks for foreign investment. • Local Engagement: Involvement of local governments and communities for tailored solutions and ownership. • Financial Viability: Feasible repayment mechanisms and multi-source funding to manage debt. • Technical Readiness: Capacity for technology absorption and maintenance to ensure sustainability. • Regional Integration: Potential for cross-border extensions, enhancing trade and connectivity benefits. • Environmental Considerations: Compliance with local environmental regulations and sustainability standards.
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The principal outcome of the Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) is a transformative transportation link, significantly reducing travel time between Kenya's capital and its major port. This modern railway infrastructure has bolstered regional connectivity, facilitating faster and more reliable cargo movement, thus stimulating economic activities and trade. Additionally, the project has created substantial employment opportunities, both during construction and in ongoing</p>

	operations, contributing to local income generation. Notably, the SGR has enhanced skill sets among the local workforce through training programs, fostering self-sufficiency in railway management and maintenance. Its success positions Kenya as a logistical hub in East Africa, encouraging further infrastructural investments and regional integration.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	“一带一路”再结硕果 中肯合作谱写新篇章 (baidu.com) 龙行 《中国对南南合作的贡献：案例与启示》之“南南基建合作” 国家 (sohu.com) 中国“铁路外交”3.0版如何推进 突出特征互利双赢——人民政协网 (rmzxb.com.cn)

Author's name: Majed Abusamra

Institution: African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Development of Africa's Continental Industrial Capabilities

Countries involved (please add more than one country): African Union Countries

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	This initiative aims to support the development and upgrading of Africa's industrial capabilities aiming to tap into the opportunities of continental integration across the continent.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The establishment of this initiative came through the cooperation of Heads of State and Government from AU countries. They also include Africa's Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have been important building blocks in African integration. They comprise: the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA).

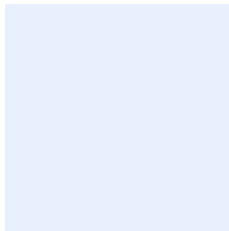
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>While the initiative is fresh, the methodology being used is peer learning from other economic unions such as ASEAN, the EU, and more. However, not enough time has passed to conclude that there are successful outcomes of the initiative especially given its long-term goals. However, the AfCFTA has been dealing with several setbacks due to global issues such as COVID-19 and political distress across the continent.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Such elements include the integration of Africa's RECs such as the Community of Sahel-Saharan States, East African Community, Southern African Development Community and more. There also is the reduction of non-tariff barriers all the while fostering the harmonisation of standards, customs cooperation, and trade facilitation.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The unexplored integration potential within the continent along with lessons learned from experiences in other economic unions. Given that Africa has the lowest level of integration standing at 15%, there is much to unleash in terms of potential.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>This practice could be widened through international collaboration with other economic unions only after the initiative achieves its continental goals.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>As of now, the initiative is in its initial stages and has a long-term objectives aiming to be achieved within 10-15 years</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>info@ngrafcfta.gov.ng +234 906 944 6717</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>African Development Fund, AFREXIM Bank</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data</p>	

sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.



Creating One African Market

African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)



Author's name: Yi Hao

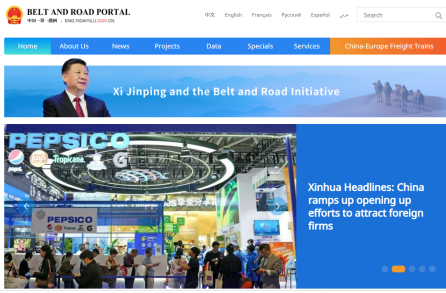
Institution: Shanghai University of International Business and Economics

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice:The China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative(BRI)

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Malaysia, Singapore, Palestine, India, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine, Panama, Argentina, Bolivia, Papua New Guinea, and so on

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The BRI initiative is designed to tackle a series of global challenges by aiming to enhance international connectivity, deepen regional economic integration, and facilitate balanced economic growth. By promoting investments and trade across diverse regions, it focuses on reducing the economic disparities between nations and fostering development in underprivileged areas. This project serves as a platform for countries to diversify their economic ties and open up new avenues for growth, contributing to a more diverse and resilient global economy.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Institutions: Central government agencies in China.</p> <p>Implementation Agencies: The Belt and Road Investment Corporation.</p> <p>Development Partners: World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB),and so on.</p> <p>Countries: 153 countries range geographically from Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.</p> <p>The interactions among these stakeholders are multifaceted. Chinese authorities set the overall direction and framework, while partner countries provide local knowledge, funding, and commitments. Multilateral organizations facilitate coordination and disbursements, while the private sector brings capital and expertise to execute the projects. Regular dialogues and consultation platforms, such as conferences, forums, and working groups, are essential for continuous cooperation and decision-making.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how</p>	<p>Financial Mechanisms: To address financing challenges, a range of financial instruments and institutions, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Belt and Road Fund, were established.</p> <p>Global Partnerships Approach: BRI was designed as a network of corridors linking Asia, Africa, and Europe, promoting collaboration among different countries. It adopted an open</p>

<p>was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>policy, encouraging countries from all regions to participate based on their interests.</p> <p>Investment-Driven: BRI focused on infrastructure projects, such as railways, ports, and highways, which could attract foreign investments. This method promoted not only economic growth but also integrated regional economies through infrastructure links.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Connectivity: BRI's idea of creating a global network of trade, infrastructure, and communication routes stood out as a novelty. This concept facilitated greater openness and integration among countries, transcending traditional geopolitical boundaries.</p> <p>Soft power diplomacy: By emphasizing cultural exchange and people-to-people ties, the initiative fostered strong social connections and goodwill, strengthening diplomatic relations.</p> <p>Sustainable development: BRI incorporated environmentally sustainable development practices, such as green infrastructure and efforts to reduce carbon emissions, aligning with the global sustainability agenda.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Collaborative Infrastructure: By building interconnected infrastructure, BRI creates tangible assets that can stand the test of time. These physical assets, such as ports, railways, and highways, form a lasting backbone of economic development that benefits future generations.</p> <p>Adaptability: The initiative is designed to be adaptable to changing economic and geopolitical circumstances. This allows it to learn from experiences and evolve, ensuring the relevance of its projects as circumstances shift.</p> <p>Environmental Considerations: The inclusion of sustainable development practices ensures that projects not only benefit the present but also protect the environment for future use, fostering a responsible and sustainable approach.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>BRI's good practices can be extended widely by adapting to new contexts if essential conditions are met: compatibility with local development plans, strong political support, sufficient financing, technical expertise, clear infrastructure needs, supportive legal framework, cultural acceptance, environmental sustainability, collaborative governance, and lessons from previous experiences. By aligning with these</p>

	criteria, BRI's infrastructure-driven cooperation can foster growth and connectivity in diverse regions worldwide.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The BRI initiative mainly yielded enhanced global connectivity, propelling economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development. It facilitated technological transfer, regional cooperation, and diversified investment, while boosting China's global image. Despite some concerns over debt and geopolitical dynamics, the initiative demonstrated a commitment to long-term development through infrastructure and technological advancements.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) and Belt and Road Website: Visit MOFCOM's official website and the Belt and Road Initiative website for general information and contact forms. Email: yidaiyilu@xinhua.org
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	BRI's funds primarily come from the Chinese government, with direct investment, SOE loans, and ODA. Private sector involvement, particularly from Chinese and foreign companies, supplements financing through direct investment and PPPs. Multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and ADB, offer loans, while bilateral partnerships leverage fund between countries. Local and international cooperation funds are also utilized. Risk management and sustainability are key focuses.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

Author's name: JIASHENGU



Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

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

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Click or tap here to enter text

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>UNOSSC is committed to advancing sustainable development through robust South-South and triangular cooperation, particularly within the unique context of Small Island Developing States(SIDS) and other groups such as LDCs and LLDCs.</p> <p>From my point of view,SSO is committed to promote internationalization and to developing without the help of developed countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 (G77),the Economic Community of West African States, the Latin American Economic System, the Southern African Development Association, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and other developing countries.</p> <p>They interact in 5 aspects:economy,trade,currency,technology,knowledge.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Developing countries should strengthen solidarity and attach strategic importance to South-South cooperation. Strengthen policy consultation and participate fully in international economic decision-making; Open up ideas and strengthen capacity building; We should mobilize various resources, expand cooperation channels and enrich cooperation.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation (SSC), born out of shared experiences and based on solidarity, positions developing countries to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate disruption, address global health emergencies and tackle other cross-cutting development goals. It is a collaborative endeavour among developing countries that aims to address common developmental challenges by sharing resources, best practices and expertise.</p> <p>In my point of view,the climate aspect is the most crucial one.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>In the decades since the birth of South-South cooperation, it has been marginalized by the international community for a long time, and the results of cooperation are limited. However, since the 1980s, with the emergence of emerging economies, especially after the end of the Cold War, the group of emerging economies has risen, and South-South cooperation has ushered in a golden period of development, which has been highly recognized by the international community including developed countries. Countries in the South have thus become an important engine driving world economic growth.</p> <p>Developing countries, including emerging economies, not only</p>

	<p>play an important role in trade and investment, but also have a growing influence in regional and international development. The quality of South-South cooperation is crucial to the success or failure of global development.</p> <p>To be honest, some developing countries became stronger.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>As can be seen from the report of the International Monetary Fund, the proportion of developing countries in the global economy is increasing, and their dependence on the markets of developed countries is weakening. The UNCTAD report, on the other hand, shows that trade between developing countries is becoming more frequent and expanding, especially between Asia and Africa. One sees the potential for growth in developing countries and the other sees the potential for cooperation among developing countries.</p> <p>The countries which have the economic potential.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in 1978, with the support and guidance of the United Nations and the active participation and promotion of all member States, South-South cooperation has flourished and achieved great results.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Dima Al-Khatib</p> <p>Dima Al-Khatib is Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The Danish government provided initial funding for the project and provided the United Nations Development Programme with 29.25 million Danish kroner (about 32.16 million yuan) to promote the project. Xu Haoliang, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Director of UNDP's Asia and Pacific Bureau, said the project is part of a strategic cooperation agreement signed between UNDP and China in 2010 to promote South-South cooperation through a package of innovative projects.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

	<div><p>ABOUT US OUR WORK LIBRARY NEWS & EVENTS</p><p>English</p></div> <div></div> <div><p>South-South Cooperation Highlighted as Strategic Tool During Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS4)</p><p>UNOSSC is committed to advancing sustainable development through robust South-South and triangular cooperation, particularly within the unique context of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other groups such as LDCs and LLDCs.</p></div>
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Author's name: Shuyang Tan

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The inspiration of China's "Silk Road" plan for SSTC

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>To address the socio-economic impacts of COVID-2019 and the conflict in Ukraine The objectives of this initiative are twofold (1) Since the proposal was put forward eight years ago, the circle of friends of the "the Belt and Road" has been expanding, and 140 countries and 32 international organizations have joined the "the Belt and Road" family. By driving countries participating in South South cooperation to participate in the "the Belt and Road", more cooperative countries will have better economic and cultural exchanges (2) By further expanding the Silk Road, we are committed to developing equal, mutually beneficial, open and inclusive national relations to the world. We will better resolve the remaining COVID-19 issue and ease the conflict in Ukraine.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention The Belt and Road related cooperative countries.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The method used in this project is the participatory approach, which enables major institutions from various countries to play a significant role in SSTC related work</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Through the "the Belt and Road", China not only actively integrates into the global scientific and technological innovation network, but also is committed to promoting scientific and technological innovation achievements to benefit more countries and people. In the face of the global imbalance in digital development, China and co building countries have carried out extensive cooperation in digital economy fields such as smart cities, mobile payments, and cross-border e-commerce, making unremitting efforts to narrow the global digital divide; In the face of technological barriers that developing countries may encounter, China supports the establishment of a sound technology trading market in co built countries, and has formed a South South Cooperation Center for Technology Transfer with the United Nations Development Programme, effectively promoting the transfer of advanced and applicable technological achievements in co built countries</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The good cooperative relationships established between countries can help promote the sustainable development of South South cooperation. Through the assistance of the United Nations and participating countries' funds, South South cooperation is bound to continue</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>I believe that promoting all-round and multi-disciplinary connectivity can make South South cooperation more adaptable to the contemporary environment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Wide and in-depth policy communication (2) Facility connectivity has begun to take shape (3) Smooth, convenient, and efficient trade (4) The financing is becoming increasingly diversified (5) The foundation of people to people connectivity is solid (6) Steady progress in cooperation in new fields
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Resolving the problems caused by epidemics and the international situation on the world economy, effectively alleviating the harm of the trade crisis to the economy, is conducive to improving the environmental problems that have emerged this year</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>西北工业大学 (nwpu.edu.cn)</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>International Labour Organization</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the</p>	<p>高质量共建“一带一路”，为世界现代化注入强大动力—时政—人民网 (people.com.cn)</p>

identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.



Author's name:JUNCHENCHE

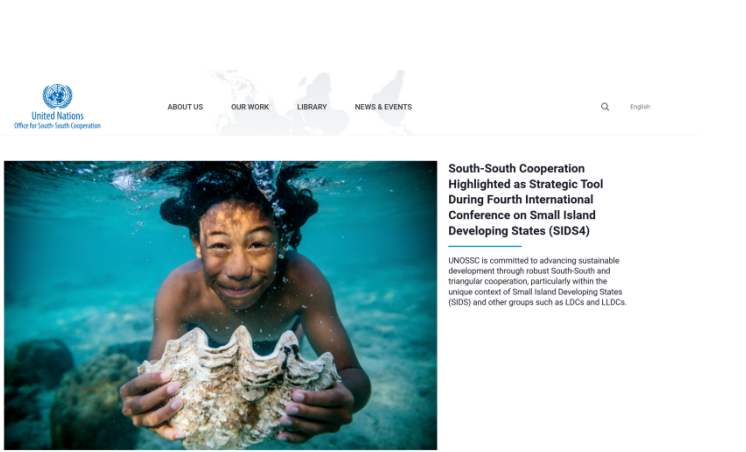
Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

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

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Click or tap here to enter text

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>UNOSSC is committed to advancing sustainable development through robust South-South and triangular cooperation, particularly within the unique context of Small Island Developing States(SIDS) and other groups such as LDCs and LLDCs.</p> <p>From my point of view,SSO is committed to promote internationalization and to developing without the help of developed countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 (G77),the Economic Community of West African States, the Latin American Economic System, the Southern African Development Association, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and other developing countries.</p> <p>They interact in 5 aspects:economy,trade,currency,technology,knowledge. It represented these developing countries which desired for development.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Developing countries should strengthen solidarity and attach strategic importance to South-South cooperation. Strengthen policy consultation and participate fully in international economic decision-making; Open up ideas and strengthen capacity building; We should mobilize various resources, expand cooperation channels and enrich cooperation.And of course,with the help of the United Nations.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation (SSC), born out of shared experiences and based on solidarity, positions developing countries to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate disruption, address global health emergencies and tackle other cross-cutting development goals. It is a collaborative endeavour among developing countries that aims to address common developmental challenges by sharing resources, best practices and expertise.</p> <p>In my point of view,the climate aspect is the most crucial one.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>In the decades since the birth of South-South cooperation, it has been marginalized by the international community for a long time, and the results of cooperation are limited. However, since the 1980s, with the emergence of emerging economies, especially after the end of the Cold War, the group of emerging economies has risen, and South-South cooperation has ushered in a golden period of development, which has been</p>

	<p>highly recognized by the international community including developed countries. Countries in the South have thus become an important engine driving world economic growth.</p> <p>Developing countries, including emerging economies, not only play an important role in trade and investment, but also have a growing influence in regional and international development.</p> <p>The quality of South-South cooperation is crucial to the success or failure of global development.</p> <p>To be honest, some developing countries became stronger and the programme are really good at the countries.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words)</p> <p>What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>As can be seen from the report of the International Monetary Fund, the proportion of developing countries in the global economy is increasing, and their dependence on the markets of developed countries is weakening. The UNCTAD report, on the other hand, shows that trade between developing countries is becoming more frequent and expanding, especially between Asia and Africa. One sees the potential for growth in developing countries and the other sees the potential for cooperation among developing countries.</p> <p>The countries which have the economic potential.</p>
<p>South-South Results</p> <p>Explain the main results</p>	<p>Since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in 1978, with the support and guidance of the United Nations and the active participation and promotion of all member States, South-South cooperation has flourished and achieved great results.</p> <p>Building on shared experience and solidarity, South-South cooperation helps developing countries effectively mitigate and adapt to climate damage, respond to global health emergencies, and achieve other cross-cutting development goals. It is a collaborative approach among developing countries to address common development challenges by promoting the sharing of resources, best practices and expertise.</p>
<p>Contact details</p> <p>How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Dima Al-Khatib</p> <p>Dima Al-Khatib is Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).</p>
<p>Funding Sources</p> <p>Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The Danish government provided initial funding for the project and provided the United Nations Development Programme with 29.25 million Danish kroner (about 32.16 million yuan) to promote the project. Xu Haoliang, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Director of UNDP's Asia</p>

	<p>and Pacific Bureau, said the project is part of a strategic cooperation agreement signed between UNDP and China in 2010 to promote South-South cooperation through a package of innovative projects.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	

Author's name: YANG,BING

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University, China


Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Facilitating Green Energy Transitions: A Study on China's Solar Photovoltaic Industry's Role in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China,Saudi Arabia,United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative aims to facilitate green energy transitions by leveraging China's expertise in the solar photovoltaic industry. It addresses the challenge of promoting sustainable development and reducing carbon emissions through South-South and triangular cooperation. The objective is to enhance access to clean energy, share technological advancements, and build capacity in developing countries to adopt solar energy solutions effectively.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>In the initiative "Facilitating Green Energy Transitions," key institutions include China's solar photovoltaic industry leaders, UN agencies like UNDP and UNOSSC, and international financial institutions. They interact through knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and collaborative projects. Development partners may include bilateral and multilateral organizations, NGOs, and private sector entities. Countries represented are primarily developing nations participating in South-South Cooperation, aiming to integrate and scale up solar photovoltaic solutions for sustainable development.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The South-South / peer learning methodology in the green energy transition initiative employs a collaborative approach, leveraging joint workshops, training programs, and exchange visits. This process is participatory, involving stakeholders from different countries sharing insights and experiences. It's peer-to-peer, with countries learning from each other's successes and challenges in implementing solar photovoltaic technologies. This horizontal exchange fosters mutual understanding and adaptability, leading to successful outcomes in sustainable energy development.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The innovative elements of the South-South initiative in green energy transitions include the integration of advanced solar photovoltaic technologies tailored for diverse climates and grid conditions. The approach encourages local adaptation of technology, innovative financing mechanisms for renewable projects, and community-based models that empower local stakeholders. These innovations are interesting for other national contexts as they demonstrate scalability, economic viability, and socio-environmental sustainability, offering a replicable framework for global clean energy adoption.</p>

<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The South-South initiative's sustainability is underpinned by the transfer of robust solar photovoltaic technologies, coupled with comprehensive capacity building in recipient countries. This ensures long-term maintenance and innovation capability. The practice's sustainability is further enhanced by creating local economic opportunities, integrating renewable energy into national policies, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement and knowledge sharing. These elements ensure the initiative's longevity by promoting self-sufficiency, resilience, and adaptability to future challenges.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The adaptability of the South-South initiative in green energy lies in its modular technology solutions and flexible implementation strategies that can be customized to local conditions. Extending this practice widely requires assessing each country's regulatory frameworks, energy infrastructure, and resource availability. Key conditions for successful adaptation include political will, local technical capacity, financial viability, and community engagement. By addressing these factors, the practice can be tailored to various contexts, ensuring broad applicability and long-term impact.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced Renewable Capacity: Developing countries have seen increased solar photovoltaic installations, boosting their renewable energy capacity. 2. Capacity Building: Local technicians and policymakers have gained expertise in solar technology and sustainable energy management. 3. Policy Development: Countries have formulated or revised policies to support renewable energy, informed by peer experiences. 4. Economic Benefits: Creation of jobs and local industries around solar energy, stimulating economic growth. 5. Environmental Impact: Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on fossil fuels, contributing to climate change mitigation. 6. Community Empowerment: Increased access to clean energy in rural and remote areas, improving quality of life and reducing energy poverty. 7. Technological Innovation: Adaptation and development of solar technologies suitable for diverse climates and grid systems.

	<p>8. Knowledge Sharing: Establishment of networks for ongoing exchange of experiences and best practices among participating countries.</p> <p>9. Sustainable Financing: Development of innovative financing models that support the scalability of solar projects.</p> <p>10. Global Recognition: The initiative has gained international recognition, showcasing the potential of South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development goals.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Name: Dr. Gang He Position: Assistant Professor Baruch College City University of New York linkedin: (24) Gang He LinkedIn website: http://www.ganghe.net</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Governments: Many developing countries allocate funds from their national budgets to support SSC projects and programs. 2. United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) Trust Funds: UNOSSC has mobilized contributions through various trust funds, such as the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC), and others, which fast-track finance and in-kind support to countries of the Global South. 3. Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies: Agencies like the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) provide funding and support for SSC initiatives. 4. Development Banks: Southern development banks, including the New Development Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, are increasingly investing in health-related and other development projects.

	<p>5. contribute to SSC through foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances, and philanthropic contributions.</p> <p>6. Non-DAC Countries: Non-DAC (Development Assistance Committee) countries that report to the OECD also contribute significant funds to SSC.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrbwap/html/2024-01/31/nw.D110000renmrb_20240131_1-15.htm</p> 


Author's name: Yaowen Lu

Institution: NPU

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, CPEC

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Pakistan

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>1. Promote Regional Economic Integration 2. Infrastructure Development 3. Enhance Interconnectivity 4. Geopolitical Risks 5. Economic Risks</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>institutions, and partners: Chinese Government Agencies, Development Banks, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Implementation Agencies and Development Partners: Project Implementation Units, Development Partners, Consulting Firms Interaction: Policy Coordination: High-level meetings and policy dialogues between governments to align strategic interests and coordinate actions. Project Identification: Joint identification of projects based on mutual interests and feasibility.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The methodology to address challenges in horizontal cooperation within the "Belt and Road" Initiative typically involves: Joint Feasibility Studies: Conducting comprehensive assessments to identify project viability and potential risks. Policy Dialogues: Engaging in regular high-level discussions to align interests and strategies. Stakeholder Inclusion: Involving all relevant stakeholders, including local communities, to ensure their needs and concerns are addressed. Peer-to-Peer Exchanges: Facilitating knowledge sharing and best practices through workshops and forums, promoting mutual learning. This process is participatory through inclusive planning and execution, ensuring diverse perspectives are considered, and peer-to-peer by encouraging collaboration and mutual support among participating countries.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Multi-Dimensional Connectivity: Focusing on not just physical infrastructure but also digital, financial, and policy integration. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Leveraging both public and private sectors to mobilize resources and expertise. Sustainable Financing Models: Exploring a mix of grants, concessional loans, and investment mechanisms to ensure debt sustainability. Digital Silk Road: Integrating advanced technologies like 5G and AI to enhance digital connectivity and economic efficiency.</p>

<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Adaptive Planning: Tailoring projects to local needs and conditions. Technological Integration: Incorporating cutting-edge technology in infrastructure. Green Initiatives: Prioritizing eco-friendly solutions and renewable energy. Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration: Engaging a wide range of participants to bring diverse expertise</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Cultural Sensitivity: Practices must be adapted to respect local cultures and social norms. Economic Context: Economic conditions, including market dynamics and financial capacities, must be considered for sustainable integration. Political Will: Support from local governments and stakeholders is essential for policy alignment and project acceptance. Technical Infrastructure: Availability and compatibility of existing infrastructure to support new initiatives. Capacity Building: Ensuring local expertise to manage, operate, and maintain projects post-implementation</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Economic Growth: Stimulated economic growth in participating countries by enhancing trade, investment, and market access. Infrastructure Development: Improved physical connectivity through roads, ports, railways, and airports, facilitating the movement of goods and people. Knowledge and Skill Transfer: Strengthened human capital through technology transfer, vocational training, and educational exchanges.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/ About AIB https://www.pc.gov.pk/ http://pk.china-embassy.gov.cn/chn/</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Chinese government and Pakistan government</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	 <p>The image is a map titled '中巴经济走廊项目地图' (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Project Map). It shows the geographical route of the CPEC project, connecting Gwadar in Pakistan to Xinjiang in China. The map includes various project locations marked with icons and labels, such as ports, roads, and rail lines. A legend in the top left corner identifies different types of infrastructure and project components.</p>


Author's name: Qu Wenjing

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Forum for China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) project

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia, etc.

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Challenges: Debt sustainability, infrastructure quality, technology transfer, cultural adaptation, governance transparency. Goals: Economic development, poverty reduction, stronger China-Africa relations, sustainable development, global cooperation.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>FOCAC's official institutions include the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the foreign ministries of participating countries. Partners cover international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank, as well as United Nations agencies. Implementing agencies are usually the relevant departments or delegations of participating countries. Development program partners cover construction companies, technology providers and training institutions. Participants include China and a number of African countries, and interactions are mainly realized through consultations, project implementation and resource allocation.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Multilateral meetings and forums: Regular high-level meetings and forums are held for participating countries and partners to share experiences and best practices. Project cooperation frameworks: Establishing specific project cooperation frameworks and agreements, clarifying the responsibilities and contributions of each party, and ensuring the smooth implementation of projects. Technology transfer and training: Enhance the technological capacity of African countries through technology transfer and training programs, so as to strengthen their autonomous development capacity. Information Sharing and Transparency: Establish an information sharing platform and a transparent project management mechanism to enhance trust and understanding among partners. Socialized project evaluation.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Infrastructure development, technology transfer and sustainable development integration, and multilateral cooperation platforms</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Factors like robust governance frameworks, transparent processes, local capacity building, and long-term funding commitments ensure FOCAC's sustainability. Continuous adaptation to local needs and global trends enhances its longevity.</p>

<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>FOCAC project good practices can be replicated in other countries or regions, with prerequisites that include similar development needs, political support, the ability to adapt to local cultural and legal environments, and effective resource management and social participation mechanisms.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Infrastructure development (e.g., roads, bridges, ports), technology transfer and cooperation, human resource training, economic growth promotion, and enhanced government and civil cooperation.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Honorary Co-Chairmen: Wang Yi, State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Wentao, Minister of Commerce Co-Chairmen: Deng Li, Assistant Foreign Minister Qian Keming, Vice Minister of Commerce Secretary-General: Wu Peng, Director-General of the Department of African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs The Office of the Secretariat of the Chinese FOCAC Follow-up Committee is set up in the Department of African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Address: The FOCAC Office, the Department of African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No.2, Chaoyangmen Nandajie, Beijing 100701, China Tel: 0086-10-65962300 Fax: 0086-10-65962814 0086-10-65962380 Email: zhongfei_luntan@mfa.gov.cn</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Bilateral agreements between the Governments of China and African countries, loans and assistance from international financial institutions, and investment from the private sector and other international partners.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	 <p>The image is a screenshot of a website page, likely the FOCAC website, showing a meeting between officials. The page has a blue header with the FOCAC logo and Chinese text. Below the header, there is a photograph of two men in suits shaking hands. To the right of the photo, there is a list of links or news items in Chinese.</p>

Author's name: Katarina Dorejlijevski

Institution: Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Employment Partnership between Serbia, Montenegro and North Macedonia

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Serbia, Montenegro and North Macedonia

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>This partnership was built to enhance employment of the labour force, with focus on long term unemployed and youth.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs of the Republic of Serbia National Employment Service, Republic of Serbia Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of the Republic of Montenegro Employment Agency of Montenegro Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of the Republic of North Macedonia Employment Service Agency of the Republic of North Macedonia</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Mapping relevant actors in the field of labour market policy, organizing trainings for actors in labour field markets, enhance capacities of relevant Institutions, conducting analysis of the effects of labour market policies implemented, targeting employment outcomes. ILO supports these activities through whole process. Meetings are held every three months (quarterly) to discuss outcomes, activities, results, experiences, and lessons learned.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Outreach model that targets vulnerable groups / long term unemployed, women, youth and also NEET and PwD category, supporting system, easier access to job opportunities, social entrepreneurship.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>ILO will continue to empower staff in all involved institutions, and continue to monitor learnt principles.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to</p>	<p>This Employment Partnership can be used in different geographical areas, so this objectives can easily be transferred to other areas.</p>

another country, context or region?	
South-South Results Explain the main results	Since the beginning of this partnership in 2019, more than thousands of jobs have been created, some through other projects financed from EU, with the support of ILO. 25 municipalities in three countries were engaged in first phase, and there will be three phases (50 more municipalities will be involved). 5000 unemployed persons found jobs in this phase.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	<p>International Labour Organization, DWT/CO-Budapest budapest@ilo.org +36 1 301 4900</p> <p>MoLEVSA Republic of Serbia</p> <p>https://www.minrzs.gov.rs/sr/kontakt, kabinet@minrzs.gov.rs</p> <p>NES RS</p> <p>https://www.nsz.gov.rs, (+381) 11 29 29 800</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of Montenegro</p> <p>Phone: +382 020 482 305 Email: kabinet@mrs.gov.me</p> <p>Employment Agency of Montenegro zzzcg@zzzcg.me</p> <p>Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of the Republic of North Macedonia web: www.mtsp.gov.mk e-mail: mtsp@mtsp.gov.mk</p> <p>Employment Center of the City of Skopje Phone: (+389 2) 3111-850, 31 38 434 Fax: (+389 2) 3111-856 Email: info@av.gov.mk</p>
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	International Labour Organization (ILO) European Union (EU) National Cofinancing
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	<p>https://www.ilo.org/resource/other/about-ilo-serbia</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/resource/other/about-ilo-montenegro</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/resource/other/about-ilo-north-macedonia</p>


Author's name: Zeyu Zhang

Institution: Northwestern Polytechnical University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: 'The Belt and Road' Initiative for Co-construction and Development

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Afghanistan, Albania, ect

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The project aims to promote economic, technological, cultural and knowledge exchanges among countries along the Belt and Road to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality and environmental issues. Expected objectives include enhancing the countries' capacity for self-reliance, promoting common development and raising the level of international cooperation.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>In order to achieve these objectives, South-South cooperation between agency and country Participants include international organisations such as the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, as well as government departments, private enterprises and non-governmental organisations in participating countries. They interact through policy dialogue, technical exchanges, and joint project implementation. Participating countries are usually from regions such as Asia, Africa and Latin America.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Belt and Road Initiative facilitates cooperation through the establishment of knowledge-sharing platforms, seminars and workshops, and the implementation of technical assistance programmes. The process includes needs assessment, programme design, implementation monitoring and outcome evaluation. Ways to increase participation include creating incentives, promoting information transparency and enhancing cross-cultural exchanges.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Innovation lies in the ability to allocate global resources for shared development opportunities and in regional connectivity mechanisms that are characterised by segmentation. It has also put forward an initiative to build an integrated economic infrastructure for the 'global South'. China's development will provide development opportunities for the co-constructing countries, and the development of the co-constructing countries will provide China with more space for development.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The principles of mutual respect, equality and win-win cooperation can foster lasting partnerships. In addition, a focus on infrastructure development and capacity-building contributes to sustainable economic growth and improved living standards in the regions concerned. Establishing long-term partnerships, ensuring that projects are tailored to local needs and conditions, and setting up effective monitoring and evaluation systems are also ways to enhance sustainability.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its</p>	<p>Successful adaptation requires a favourable environment for foreign investment, transparent governance and effective risk management strategies. In addition, cultural sensitivity and respect for local circumstances are essential to ensure smooth implementation and acceptance. Continuous dialogue, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing among participating countries can also facilitate the adaptation process and address potential challenges.</p>

adaptation to another country, context or region?	
South-South Results Explain the main results	Between 2013 and 2022, China's cumulative two-way investment with countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative will exceed \$380 billion, of which more than \$240 billion will be direct investment in the countries participating in the Initiative. More than 150 countries and 30 international organisations have joined the Belt and Road project. Major infrastructure projects such as railways, ports and power stations have been completed or are under construction in various countries.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	中国一带一路网: https://weibo.com/yidaiyiluwang 中国一带一路网编辑部 email:yidaiyilu@xinhua.org
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	In December 2015, China initiated the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), which has become an important platform for the financing of the 'Belt and Road'. By 2023, the AIIB will have 109 member countries, and will have disbursed \$54 billion in loans to support the construction of the Belt and Road.... By providing enterprises with more convenient one-stop financial services such as RMB settlement, trade financing and syndicated loans, the Bank has escorted enterprises to go global, join the international industrial chain and help internationalise the RMB.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Belt and Road Portal - BRI Official Website (yidaiyilu.gov.cn) 

Author's name: Gabriel Rezende Pellegrina

Institution: India Brazil South Africa (IBSA) Fund - International Labour Organization (ILO)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: IBSA Fund - South South and Triangular Cooperation for the Eradication of Hunger and Poverty in the Least Developed and Developing Countries

Countries involved (please add more than one country): India, Brazil, South Africa and 37 Global South countries where the IBSA Fund has carried out projects

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The IBSA Fund hopes to allocate resources, develop projects and share knowledge with other countries of the Global South in the hopes of erradicating hunger and poverty around the globe. Additionally, the IBSA Fund hopes to aid other Global South countries in their development process, helping to improve their socioeconomic conditions through the offer of non-conditional aid, sharing of knowledge and expertise and mutually beneficial partnerships.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The process of requesting aid from the IBSA starts with a Government-to-Government approach. The interested government presents a formal request for a project to an IBSA mission. Next, the IBSA conducts an analysis of the project and deems if it is feasible. If so, the UNOSSC forwards the project to a UN Resident Coordinator, who then appoints a UN Agency most suited to help carrying out that project in the requesting country. The requesting country will vary, but India, Brazil and South Africa will always participate in carrying out this project, as will the UNOSSC and a suitable UN agency.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The way projects are carried out vary greatly, as each project tackles a specific need/demand that the requesting country has, ranging from projects focused on agriculture and water availability to education and equal opportunity for women and girls. IBSA Fund's projects focus fundamentally on the eradication of hunger and poverty, as well as on contributing to the development of recipient countries in accordance with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IBSA Fund's projects. The projects focus mostly on capacity building and knowledge sharing, which aims to enable the receiving country to maintain them autonomously.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The innovative element of the IBSA Fund is that it stands as a multilateral institution focused solely on projects based upon South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Other political institutions composed only of countries from the Global South already exist, but none have the express mission of developing projects based purely on the SSC's principles of non-conditionality, solidarity, knowledge sharing and mutual benefit.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>This is a sustainable activity as the governments of India, Brazil and South Africa maintain their resolve on participating on this initiative. There have been indications as recently as February of 2024 of these members' commitment to the IBSA Fund's activities. Additionally, this activity is sustainable as its projects are based on the principle of self-sufficiency, which means that once a project is put in motion, it is intended that the receiving country is able to maintain it independently from the IBSA Fund.</p>

<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The extension of this good practice would require the integration of more Global South countries into the IBSA Fund as the integration of more contributing countries could multiply available funds and, thus, expand the IBSA's possibilities and scope of action. Alternatively, the creation of other institutions on the same bases of the IBSA could expand the collective reach of these institutions to new regions of the world. It would be imperative, however, that these institutions collaborated with each other, avoiding any potential disputes.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The IBSA Fund has found great success in its endeavours: with 45 projects throughout 37 countries and over 50.6 million Dollars mobilized in projects in the Global South, the IBSA has demonstrated its reach and effectiveness, helping countries to deal with their most pressing issues in their struggles towards socioeconomic development.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p><u>Research and Information Center for Developing Countries (RIS):</u> Location: Core IV-B, Fourth Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road - New Delhi-110 003, India Phone: 91-11-24682177-80 Email: dgooffice@ris.org.in Websites: http://www.ris.org.in</p> <p><u>IBSA Forum:</u> Twitter: @IBSAFORUM (https://x.com/IBSAForum?t=VZNhHolcMXRs9AfnTsPM0g&s=09) Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/IBSAForum/ YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCgCLq0YtcjYBKSmQu56eSQA</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The funds of the IBSA come from its Member States. Every year, India, Brazil and South Africa make a U\$1.000.000,00 transaction to the IBSA in order to reinforce its reserves. It is these monetary reserves that are utilized in the IBSA's projects.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>India Brazil South Africa Fund for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) – A Year in Review</p> <p>GSSD Expo 2018: India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Fund – 15 year Anniversary Celebration and Report Launch</p> <p>IBSA Fund: India Contributes \$1 Million to the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation</p> <p>IBSA Forum - Homepage India-Brasil-South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA) gains strength at G20 meeting</p> <p>Brasilia Declaration - Foundation of the IBSA Forum</p> <p>UNOSSC - IBSA Fund</p> <p>IBSA Fund - Annual Reports</p> <p>Launch of IBSA Fund 2020 Annual Report – Results in Review</p>



Author's name: Mayank Francis Dias

Institution: All India Employers' Organisation

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

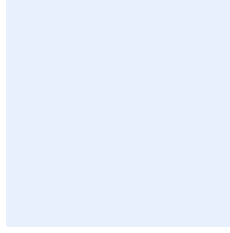
Proposition: Cooperation and Exchange of Skill Development for Short-Term Employment Engagements

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Nepal, India and Japan

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The objective is to provide skill development and training to youth from Nepal and India by Japanese enterprises that could address the acute labour shortage faced in Japan on an ongoing basis</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Nepal and India have a special socio-economic relationship. As per existing social security agreements, Nepalese citizens can work in India and will be recognised as Indian workers. Hence, India could host Nepalese workers in India and private Japanese enterprises that are facing a labour shortage would be asked to impart skill training that they require to these Nepalese and Indian workers. The skill development training would be carried out for a large number of youth from a desired age group; however, only the top 20% (most productive) would be extended the opportunity to go and work in Japan on a Fixed Term Employment contract. Consequently, Japan would benefit from the highest productivity skilled workforce; Nepal and India would benefit from an upskilled youth (the balance 80%). Further, as the selected 20% are engaged on a Fixed Term contract, they may return to their home countries Nepal or India, with greater international exposure. While Japan would have a steady inflow of young workers skilled to their satisfaction.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words)</p>	<p>Apart from the cooperation between the Ministries of Labour & Employment among the three nations viz. Nepal, India and Japan; Private enterprises especially Indian MSMEs which would play host to Nepalese youth workers and Japanese Skill</p>

<p>What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Trainers. Nepalese and Indian EBMOs would also play a critical role in coordinating the said project on an ongoing basis.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>This strategy could work in any international context where there is easy mobility of labour between borders (such as Nepal and India) and a Global North partner who has the resources to provide skill development but faces labour shortage.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The foremost guiding principle in this cooperation is mutual benefit. The Nepalese and Indian Worker gets upskilled and the most productive (top 20%) also get international exposure. Japan addresses its labour shortage. The fact that all arrangements are based on Fixed Term Employment Contracts, there is a continuous churn and there is a fresh inflow of young workers on a regular basis.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>This cooperation could be extended more widely in any scenario where there is a surplus population of unskilled unemployed workers along with another nation having the resources to develop skills and has a labour shortage.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Not Applicable as this is an imagined proposition</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Not Applicable as this is an imagined proposition</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The Indian entity (preferably an MSME) would engage the Nepalese Workers on a Fixed Term Employment Contract. During this engagement Japanese Trainers would train the Nepalese workers as well as the selected Indian Employees of the Indian entity. Hence, the Indian entity would be providing the short-term Employment to the Nepalese workers and hence funding their participation. The Japanese entity would fund their trainers. The Indian entity's investment in engaging Nepalese Workers and providing a platform for such training would be offset by the upskilling received by the balance (80%) workers.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links</p>	<p>Not Applicable as this is an imagined proposition</p>

What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.



Author's name: YIHAN SHI


Institution: Xi 'an Jiaotong University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: FAO-China South-South SSC Programme Madagascar Project

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China , Madagascar

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>The African island nation of Madagascar, located in the southwestern Indian Ocean, is one of the least developed countries in the world. In recent years, some regions of Madagascar have faced consecutive years of drought, resulting in severe crop failures and raising concerns about food security. This project aims to enhance Madagascar's agricultural production capacity and improve food security levels to support the achievement of the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goal of "Zero Hunger." By addressing these critical issues, the initiative seeks to foster sustainable agricultural practices and ensure a more stable and secure food supply for the nation.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<p>Institutions: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China, Government of Madagascar Partner: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Implementation Agencies: the Chinese SSC cooperants, Malagasy counterparts, and MAEP technical agents. Development Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP).</p> <p>Chinese experts have provided technical assistance in Mayici, Zaka and Digo in Madagascar, conducting training on hybrid rice production, artificial grass planting techniques and research on dry-land seedling cultivation techniques adapted to local climate.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<p>China provided high-yield rice varieties to Madagascar and trained local farmers, significantly increasing rice yields. The "Weichu" variety, adapted to Madagascar's climate and soil, ensured project success. Chinese experts worked directly with Malagasy farmers, fostering quick problem-solving and technology adoption. Technicians from Madagascar's Ministry of Agriculture participated, aiding technology spread. In response to drought, Chinese experts innovated seedling raising techniques for dry land. The China-FAO-Madagascar South-South Cooperation Project, launched in late 2019, successfully increased rice production and advanced local agricultural technology, paving the way for Madagascar's food self-sufficiency.</p>
<p>Innovation</p>	<p>The project emphasizes selecting high-yield rice varieties suited to local conditions for successful technology transfer. Combining theoretical and practical training for farmers and government staff ensures effective technology adoption. Chinese experts collaborate directly with local farmers, promoting efficiency and cultural exchange. Innovative responses to natural disasters, like dryland seedling techniques,</p>

	<p>highlight adaptability. Active farmer participation boosts project acceptance, supported by inter-departmental collaboration across agriculture sectors. Economic feasibility analysis ensures hybrid rice planting viability, attracting participation and sustainability. Post-COVID-19, the project underscores the importance of food self-sufficiency, offering valuable lessons in agriculture modernization, food security, and rural development.</p>
South-South Sustainability	<p>The sustainability of this practice is driven by:</p> <p>Technical adaptability: Rice varieties align with local climate and soil, ensuring stable yields.</p> <p>Capacity building: Training enhances planting skills and management capabilities for long-term self-management.</p> <p>Economic feasibility: Cost-benefit analysis ensures financial gains, incentivizing technology adoption.</p> <p>Participatory development: Local farmer involvement aligns with actual needs, increasing ownership and participation.</p> <p>Government support: Policy and resource support from the Government of Madagascar aids long-term implementation.</p> <p>For continued success:</p> <p>Ongoing technical support: Continued training and support.</p> <p>Build local capacity: Strengthen local expert capabilities.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation: Track progress and adjust strategies.</p> <p>Financial security: Ensure stable funding sources.</p>
South-South Adaptability	<p>Wider application possibilities:</p> <p>Technology transfer: Share practices with other developing nations to enhance their agricultural capacity.</p> <p>Promote rural development: Improve efficiency and farmer incomes to foster rural economic growth.</p> <p>Respond to climate change: Use innovative techniques like dryland farming to tackle climate challenges.</p> <p>Prerequisites for application:</p> <p>Demand matching: Countries must need increased food production.</p> <p>Adaptive research: Adapt technologies to local conditions.</p> <p>Government support: Ensure policy and financial backing.</p> <p>Local partners: Collaborate with local stakeholders.</p> <p>Capacity building: Provide training for farmers and technicians.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation: Implement mechanisms to track progress.</p>
South-South Results	<p>Through the introduction of high-yield rice varieties and planting techniques from China, Madagascar's rice yield increased from 2.8 to 8.45 tons per hectare, with potential yields reaching 10 tons. Systematic training improved farmers' planting skills and management capacity, leading to enhanced food security and economic returns. Technological innovations, such as dry land seedling raising, ensured continued rice planting despite droughts. The project also trained local technicians and</p>

	<p>government personnel, strengthening agricultural extension capabilities. This successful South-South cooperation model has been crucial in improving food self-sufficiency and economic recovery, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
Contact detail	<p>Center of International Cooperation Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China: Website: http://www.cicos.agri.cn/ Email: cicos@agri.gov.cn Call: 010-59192615</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations(FAO): Website: https://www.fao.org/partnerships/south-south-cooperation/en/ Email: south-south-cooperation@fao.org</p>
Funding Sources	<p>Donations come from governments, businesses and individuals</p>
Materials and Web-links	<p>https://www.fao.org/china/news/detail/zh/c/1373739/ https://www.fao.org/china/news/detail/zh/c/1274794/</p> 

China and African Countries Collaborate to Build Africa Joint Electronic Trade Platform

Lei Shengkui

South-South Cooperation Goals The main goal of South-South cooperation is to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among developing countries, promote common development and prosperity. This project aims to address challenges such as development imbalances and poverty, aiming to achieve economic, social, and environmentally sustainable development, elevate the status and influence of developing countries in international affairs. Expected goals include promoting economic cooperation, technology transfer, and talent training among developing countries, enhancing the South-South cooperation mechanism, and making a positive contribution to global development endeavors.

Participating Organizations and Countries in South-South Cooperation South-South cooperation involves various official organizations, partners, implementing agencies, and development program partners including development banks, international organizations, government departments, and civil society organizations. These organizations interact through jointly formulating development plans, integrating resources, exchanging

technologies, and more. Participating countries include China, India, Brazil, South Africa, other developing countries, as well as some developed countries and international organizations. These participants are committed to deepening and expanding South-South cooperation, promoting development and cooperation among developing countries.

Effectiveness of South-South Cooperation/Peer Learning Methods To address challenges, this project employs various methods to promote successful horizontal cooperation, such as regular workshops, seminars, and training sessions, establishing network platforms for information sharing and exchanges, organizing peer visits and collaborative projects, and jointly formulating development plans and objectives. The process mainly includes needs assessment, partner matching, plan formulation, implementation, and evaluation. To enhance participation and promote peer exchange collaboration, the project also adopts practices like regular communication, experience sharing, technical training to create a collaborative atmosphere and culture.

Innovative Elements of the Project One example of South-South cooperation is the collaboration between China and African countries to build the Africa Joint Electronic Trade Platform. The innovative elements of this project include using advanced e-

commerce technologies to facilitate trade among African countries, enhance the participation of small and medium enterprises in the global value chain, and drive digital economic development. Other countries can learn from innovations such as cross-border cooperation, technology transfer, resource sharing, enhancing digital capabilities, and promoting local industrial upgrading and economic development.

Sustainability of South-South Cooperation The sustainability of South-South cooperation depends on various factors, including the political will and commitment of participating countries, the economic feasibility and social benefits of the project, as well as the flexibility and adaptability of the cooperation mechanism. To ensure its longevity, alignment with sustainable development goals, promoting technology transfer and sharing experiences, providing sustainable financing support, strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, establishing long-term partnership, and focusing on talent development and experience inheritance are essential.

Adaptability of South-South Cooperation The possibility of applying this good practice more widely lies in its flexibility and openness to adapt to the needs and characteristics of different countries, cultural backgrounds, and regions. To apply this practice in

another country, cultural background, or region, prerequisites include mutual respect and the principle of equal cooperation, building trust and consensus, understanding and respecting local needs and cultural differences, as well as ensuring that cooperation projects comply with local laws and policies.

Achievements of South-South Cooperation The project has facilitated trade facilitation among African countries, enhanced trade efficiency and scale. It has increased opportunities for small and medium enterprises to participate in the global value chain, promoted economic diversification and industrial upgrading. The project has also advanced digital economic development, enhanced the digital capabilities and competitiveness of African countries, strengthened economic cooperation and technological exchanges between China and African countries, deepened South-South cooperation relations, provided more development opportunities and cooperation platforms for African countries, and promoted regional economic integration and sustainable development.

author name:雷圣葵

institution name :单击此处添加文本

Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Title:中国与非洲国家合作建设非洲联合电子贸易平台

involved (please add at least two countries):中非

South-South Cooperation Goals	The project mainly addresses the challenges of unbalanced development and poverty faced by
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<p>(up to 100 characters/words)</p> <p>the project address ? What goals are expected to be achieved?</p>	<p>developing countries, and aims to achieve sustainable economic, social and environmental development and enhance the status and influence of developing countries in international affairs. The expected goals include promoting economic cooperation, technology transfer, talent training, etc. among developing countries, promoting the continuous improvement of the South-South cooperation mechanism, and making positive contributions to global development.</p>
<p>To achieve these goals , South-South cooperation between institutions and countries</p> <p>(up to 100 characters/words)</p> <p>Who are the official agencies, partners, implementing agencies, development programme partners involved ? How do they interact with each other ? Which countries are involved ?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation involves many official institutions, partners and implementing agencies, including development banks, international organizations, government departments and non-governmental organizations. These institutions interact with each other through the joint development of development plans, resource integration, technical exchanges, etc. The participants in South-South cooperation are committed to promoting the deepening and expansion of South-South cooperation and jointly promoting the development and cooperation of developing countries.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation/ Peer Learning – Effectiveness of Approach</p> <p>(up to 100 characters/words)</p> <p>In order to address the challenges involved, what approaches did the project use to promote successful horizontal collaboration? What was the process? What practices were used to increase participation and promote peer exchange and collaboration ?</p>	<p>Nankua regularly holds workshops, seminars and training courses, establishes a network platform to promote information sharing and communication, and organizes peer visits and cooperation projects. The process mainly includes demand research, partner matching, plan formulation, implementation and evaluation. In order to increase participation and promote peer communication and collaboration, the project also adopts regular communication, experience sharing, technical training and other practices to actively create a cooperative atmosphere and culture.</p>

<p>Innovation elements</p> <p>(up to 100 characters/words)</p> <p>innovative elements of this project are worth learning from other countries ?</p>	<p>An example of South-South cooperation is China's cooperation with African countries to build the African Joint Electronic Trade Platform. The innovative elements of the project include using advanced e-commerce technologies to promote trade facilitation among African countries, enhance the ability of small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in the global value chain, and promote the development of the digital economy. Innovations that other countries can learn from include cross-border cooperation, technology transfer, sharing resources, improving digital capabilities, and promoting local industrial upgrading and economic development.</p>
<p>Sustainability of South-South Cooperation</p> <p>(up to 100 characters/words)</p> <p>What factors make this good practice sustainable? How can it be sustained for longer ?</p>	<p>The economic feasibility and social benefits of the project, as well as the flexibility and adaptability of the cooperation mechanism. To make it last longer, it is necessary to strengthen the alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, promote technology transfer and experience sharing, provide sustainable financing support, strengthen the monitoring and evaluation mechanism, establish a long-term partnership, and focus on cultivating talents and passing on experience.</p>
<p>The adaptability of South-South cooperation</p> <p>(up to 100 characters/words)</p> <p>What are the possibilities for wider application of this good practice ? What prerequisites must be met in order to apply this good practice in another country, cultural context or region ?</p>	<p>The adaptability of South-South cooperation is reflected in its flexibility and openness, which can adapt to the needs and characteristics of different countries, cultural backgrounds and regions. The possibility of wider application of this practice lies in the establishment of a diversified cooperation network to promote experience sharing and technology transfer. To apply this practice in another country, cultural background or region, the prerequisites that must be met include mutual respect and equal cooperation principles, building trust and consensus, understanding and respecting local needs and cultural differences, and ensuring that cooperation projects comply with local laws and policies.</p>
<p>Results of South-South Cooperation</p> <p>Please share the main results</p>	<p>Promote trade facilitation among African countries, improve trade efficiency and scale. Increase opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in the global value chain, provide more development opportunities and cooperation platforms for African countries, and promote regional economic integration and sustainable development.</p>

The Significance of the Mombasa-Nairobi Railway (MNR) in China's South-South Cooperation

The Mombasa-Nairobi Railway (MNR), also known as the Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway, is a flagship project under China's South-South cooperation policy, embodying significant meaning and addressing critical challenges in the region. This railway, constructed by Chinese companies and adhering to Chinese standards, has become a symbol of China's commitment to supporting development in the Global South, particularly in Africa.

Addressing Challenges and Resolving Issues:

The MNR was initiated to tackle the long-standing issues of inadequate and inefficient transportation infrastructure in East Africa. Prior to its construction, the existing railway system was outdated, leading to high transportation costs and hindering economic growth and trade. The new railway significantly reduces travel time, lowers logistics costs, and facilitates the movement of goods and people between the port city of Mombasa and the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, as well as to other parts of East Africa.

Embodying the Spirit of South-South Cooperation:

This project exemplifies the spirit of South-South cooperation, which is characterized by solidarity, mutual assistance, and shared development among developing countries. It underscores China's role not only as a donor but also as a partner in development, aiming to contribute to the sustainable growth of African nations.

Promoting Regional Connectivity and Economic Integration:

The MNR is not just a bilateral endeavor; it is part of a broader vision to connect multiple African countries. Its extension plans aim to link Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and South Sudan, fostering greater regional connectivity and economic integration. By doing so, it promotes trade, tourism, agriculture, and other sectors, contributing to the overall economic development of the region.

Enhancing Infrastructure and Facilitating Development:

The railway's construction has created employment opportunities and spurred economic activity along its route. It has also improved access to markets and resources, enhancing the livelihoods of local communities. Furthermore, the project includes elements of capacity building and technology transfer, which are crucial for sustainable development in the region.

Strengthening Bilateral and Multilateral Ties:

The MNR strengthens the bonds between China and Kenya, as well as between China and other East African countries. It is a tangible demonstration of China's "Belt and Road Initiative" in action, fostering closer economic ties and diplomatic relations.

In summary, the Mombasa-Nairobi Railway stands as a monumental achievement in China's South-South cooperation efforts. It addresses critical infrastructure gaps, promotes regional development, and embodies the spirit of solidarity and mutual support that characterizes South-South cooperation.


Author's name: ZOU SAI

Institution: Wuhan University

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China transfers renewable energy technology to Ghana and Zambia

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Ghana, Zambia, Denmark

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Addressing the rural-urban disparity in household electricity consumption in Africa is expected to bring clean and accessible energy to rural Africa.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Under the coordination of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), China's Ministry of Science and Technology is sharing renewable energy technologies, while the Ghana Energy Commission and Zambia's Ministry of Energy are adapting the technologies for use in rural areas.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Workshops and matchmaking activities, face-to-face meetings, and study missions are used to move the project forward at different times.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Establish an online networking platform and programme database, and continue to disseminate the experience through annual training for other countries.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The project experience was developed into a learning platform for use in countries in need.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to</p>	<p>It has sufficient material support conditions and suitable geographical conditions.</p>

another country, context or region?	
South-South Results Explain the main results	Technology selection was completed, a solution database was established and a renewable energy master plan for Ghana was developed. Annual training on solar, hydropower, biogas technology and system design processes in China and Zambia to remove knowledge barriers for renewable energy technology transfer projects.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Mr. Peter Morling, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) China, peter.morling@undp.org Mr. Eric Antwi-Agyei, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Ghana, eric.antwi-agyei@undp.org Dr. Lloyd Ngo, United Nations Development Programme Zambia, Lloyd.ngo@undp.org Ms. Xiaoyu Liu, China Agenda 21 Management Center, Ministry of Science and Technology, liuxy@acca21.org.cn
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Denmark
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

South South cooperation

China has steadily increased the scale of its foreign aid and further expanded the scope of its aid. From 2013 to 2018, China's foreign aid amounted to 270.2 billion yuan, including gratuitous aid, interest-free loans and concessional loans. Among them, 127.8 billion yuan of free aid was provided, accounting for 47.30% of the total foreign aid, which was mainly used to help other developing countries build small and medium-sized social welfare projects and implement human resources development cooperation, technical cooperation, material assistance, South-South cooperation assistance funds and emergency humanitarian assistance projects. It provided interest-free loans of 11.3 billion yuan, accounting for 4.18% of the total foreign aid, mainly to help other developing countries build social public facilities and livelihood projects. It provided 131.1 billion yuan of preferential foreign aid loans, accounting for 48.52% of the total foreign aid, to help other developing countries build production-oriented projects and large and medium-sized infrastructure with economic and social benefits, and to provide complete sets of equipment, mechanical and electrical products, technical services and other materials.

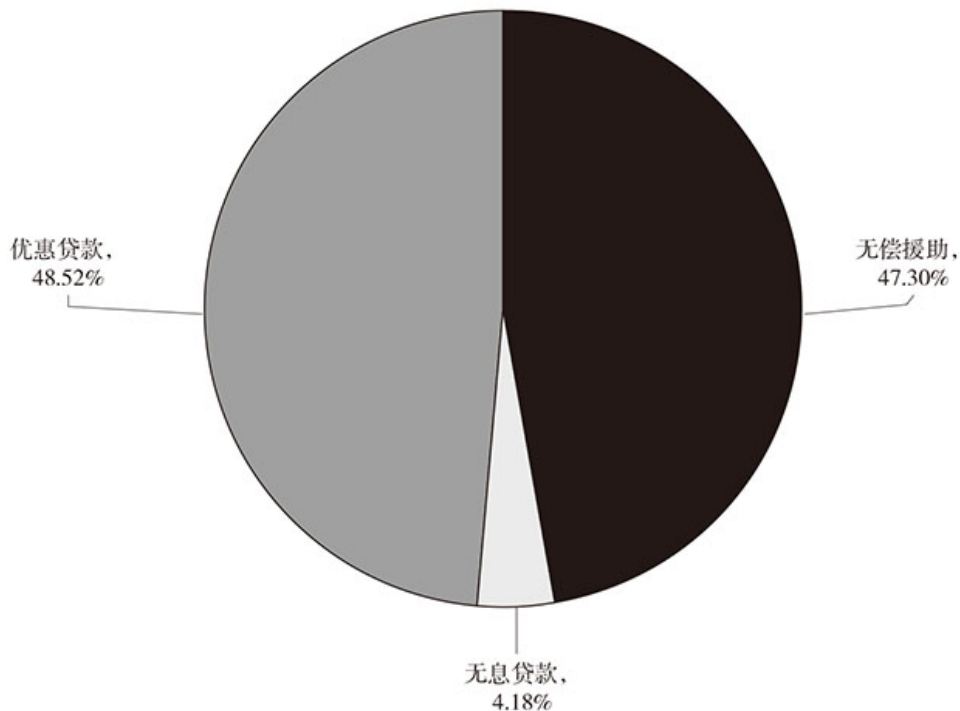


图1 对外援助资金分布情况(按资金类型划分)

On the basis of aiding a complete set of projects, providing materials and carrying out technical cooperation, China's assistance has been implemented by adding a new South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund project, and at the same time continuously innovating the ways and means of foreign aid.

-- Aiding the construction of a complete set of projects. From 2013 to 2018, China built a total of 423 complete sets of projects, focusing on infrastructure, agriculture and other fields. In addition to the traditional "construction on behalf of the Chinese side" model, in some countries where conditions permit, the "self-construction by the recipient" model has been piloted, that is, in some countries and regions that have a complete project construction bidding management system and experience in organizing and implementing it, China will provide financial and technical support, and the relevant countries will be

responsible for the survey, design and construction of the project, as well as the process management.

Author's name: NICE AMON MWANSASU

Institution: INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE OF THE ILO (ITCILO)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: TO FIND A SOLUTION ON HOW TRANSPORT WORKERS CAN OVERCOME EXPLOITATION ON ONLINE APP OWNERS

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria

<p>South-South Objective (s) (</p>	<p>Informal workers are a major sector growing rapidly, with transport workers playing a key role in economic development for many countries. In Africa, informal transport workers are expanding quickly, but they face numerous challenges. Technology is improving service delivery, yet many workers risk their lives daily and face exploitation in their work environments.</p> <p>This issue is significant in East, South, and West Africa. Forming a trade union network under International Transport Workers' affiliates can help address common challenges and find solutions for workers who currently work just to survive without enjoying the benefits of their labor. This network can hold app owners accountable for adhering to labor standards and ensuring decent work conditions.</p> <p>Challenges include safety issues, low pay, lack of social schemes, inadequate contracts, and insufficient safety gear for couriers. Although some initiatives have been taken, they have not yet had a positive impact on resolving these issues.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<p>In this network, trade unions in the same sector will have the opportunity to come together and find solutions to the common challenges they face. By using sub-regional</p>

	<p>communities, they can collaborate with workers to ensure that app owners adhere to standards if they wish to continue operating in these countries. Some of these communities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. East Africa Community (EAC) 2. South African Development Communities (SADC) 3. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) 4. African Union (AU) <p>In order to fulfil all the plans we will need support from the workers stakeholders as ITF(International Transport Workers Federation) FES (Friedric Erbert Stiftung) Also thecountries as Tanzania ,Uganda, Kenya, South Africa ,Ghana and Nigeria to continue with implementation of the plan of making sure we got an opportunity to meet all policy makers in sub Regional to get a chance of making sure we present our conern</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<p>We began by organizing workers through their small associations and recruiting them by signing MOUs to become members of trade unions, strengthening their collective voice. We managed to hold several online meetings to discuss the challenges in our sector and potential solutions. We successfully brought representatives members from various countries together for two face-to-face meetings.</p> <p>We plan to address the issue by urging our states to take action and find solutions. Additionally, we aim to develop a long-term plan, including taking legal action at the continental level if investors continue to exploit workers' rights. Some countries have started implementing steps, and we are strategizing on</p>

	<p>how to engage sub-regional communities for their support.</p> <p>Following our two meetings, we will launch an online campaign to mobilize other countries to join our cause.</p>
Innovation	<p>Using social networks, we can launch an online campaign to reach all countries involved in the network. Additionally, we can support this campaign by organizing a strike to withhold services, demanding that our rights be respected.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use Social Media: Share informative posts about environmental issues and solutions. Use attention-grabbing visuals and encourage audience interaction through polls, quizzes, and comments. 2. Create Cartoons and Videos: Simplify complex messages by creating cartoons and videos. Share these on social media to reach a wider audience. 3. Share Photos and Messages: Document dangerous environmental conditions and share them online. This can help highlight the urgency of the issues. 4. Organize Strikes and Rallies: Coordinate with like-minded individuals to organize strikes or rallies. This can draw significant attention to your cause. 5. Collaborate with Influencers: Partner with influencers and organizations that share your environmental values to amplify your message.
South-South Sustainability	<p>Fighting for rights is a continuous effort. Gathering feedback from every country will ensure the project's continuity. While the demand for rights is high, the level of action remains low. Our communication and network</p>

	<p>will be sustainable as we continue to recruit associations to the union.</p> <p>Our aim is to defend workers' rights globally. This will elevate our movement to an international level.</p>
South-South Adaptability	<p>Since all platform apps are international, we will focus on demanding that they adhere to labor standards and avoid exploiting workers. We refuse to be discriminated against, knowing our rights and how to defend them. Our demand is to ensure that workers' rights are respected.</p>
South-South Results	<p>On the end of thus project we will ensure that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Workers rights are respected ➤ Good working conditions ➤ Decent work for informal workers ➤ Formalisation of informal workers ➤ Workers are joined trade unions ➤ Workers voices are head and respected ➤ App owners are accountable
Contact details	<p>NICE AMON MWANSASU Assistant Zonal secretary Communication and Transport Workers Union of Tanzania</p> <p>niceamon@gmail.com +255718967453</p> <p>Facebook https://web.facebook.com/NiceMwansasu/</p>
Funding Sources	ITCLO, FES and ITF
Materials and Web-links	



Author's name: Junyi Wang


Institution: ITCILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: China-Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations-Uganda South-South Cooperation Project

Countries involved (please add more that one country): China, Uganda

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The project primarily addresses challenges such as low agricultural productivity, lack of water storage facilities, and limited agricultural technology. It aims to enhance local agricultural production capacity, increase farmers' income, and promote sustainable development in Uganda.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Center for Foreign Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the People's Republic of China; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Uganda; Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of Uganda; China Agricultural University</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The methods and processes used in this project mainly include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ①Technology Transfer and Training ②Creating Demonstration Projects ③Localization and Improvement ④Industry Chain Cooperation and Policy Support and Coordination. <p>Practices to increase participation and promote peer exchange and collaboration include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ①Organizing regular training activities ②Establishing an exchange platform ③Setting up incentives ④Encouraging community participation.
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Elements of innovation from which other countries can learn include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ①Establishing localized technology development and diffusion systems to ensure effective application of the technology. ②Improving farmers' acceptance of new technologies and their ability to apply them through demonstration projects and training activities. ③Promote the integration of industrial chains and improve the market competitiveness and added value of agricultural products. ④Emphasize the principle of sustainable development and balance the relationship between economic growth and environmental protection. ⑤ Utilize community participation and media publicity to enhance the public awareness and social influence of the project.

<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Factors that make it sustainable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① technology adaptation ② policy support ③ community participation ④ knowledge and skills transfer ⑤ economic incentives ⑥ environmental protection ⑦ market orientation ⑧ continuous monitoring and evaluation. <p>In order to make this good practice last longer, the following measures can be taken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Sustained investment ② technology upgrading ③ extended cooperation ④ enhanced training efforts ⑤ feedback mechanisms ⑥ promotion of innovation ⑦ monitoring of environmental impacts
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>Possibilities for wider application of this good practice include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① similar agricultural needs and climatic conditions ② openness to new technologies and methods ③ governmental and community support ④ effective cooperative mechanisms ⑤ large markets. <p>Conditions that must be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① a certain infrastructure base ② policy support and legal frameworks ③ technical training and knowledge transfer ④ involvement of local partners ⑤ flexibility to adapt to local cultures and environments ⑥ market potential ⑦ environmental assessment
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technological upgrading: Chinese experts have taught Ugandan farmers advanced agricultural production techniques and management methods, such as fish fry hatching, feed processing techniques, drainage and irrigation systems, and so on. 2. Increased agricultural output: Through scientific breeding methods, the survival rate of fish fry has been significantly improved, the yield of orchards has increased dramatically, and the popularization of new rice varieties has led to higher yields. 3. Improved incomes: Farmers have realized significant increases in their incomes and improved their living standards through improved yields and quality. 4. Knowledge dissemination: On-site guidance and training by Chinese experts has helped Ugandan farmers master scientific methods to increase yields and improve their own agricultural techniques.

	<p>5. Infrastructure development: The project has promoted the construction and improvement of agricultural infrastructure such as water storage equipment and drainage and irrigation systems.</p> <p>6. Agricultural commercialization: the project has facilitated the transformation of agriculture from self-sufficiency to commercialization and enhanced the market competitiveness of agricultural products.</p> <p>7. Strengthened international cooperation: The cooperation between China and Uganda in the field of agriculture has been further deepened, laying the foundation for Uganda's agricultural products to enter the international market.</p> <p>8. Sustainable development: the project focuses on environmental protection and sustainable use of resources, and promotes environmentally friendly agricultural technologies such as water conservation and drought resistance.</p> <p>9. Policy support: The two governments have attached great importance to the project and given policy support, which guarantees the smooth implementation of the project.</p> <p>10. Social impact: The project not only enhances agricultural production capacity, but also has a positive impact on the socio-economic development of Uganda.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>south-south-cooperation@fao.org</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Trust Fund for the FAO-China South-South Cooperation Program; Unilateral Trust Fund for Uganda</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/south-south-cooperation-project-between-uganda-and-china-advances-to-new-level-amid-impressive-results/en</p> <p>https://www.fao.org/partnerships/south-south-cooperation/en/</p>  <p>In every location where it is active, the FAO-China SSC Programme is also committed to promoting the "four betters": better production, better nutrition, better environment, and better life.</p>

Author's name: Jiang Ziqi

Institution: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of China

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: International Labour Organization - China

South-south and tripartite cooperation project on skills development and public Employment services

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>One of the challenges facing the project is the relatively low level of development in Southeast Asia. The project aims to enhance the employability of workers in recipient countries and increase the productivity of enterprises by strengthening employment services, skills development and institutional capacity building.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>It is implemented under the framework of South-South and tripartite cooperation between the International Labour Organization and China. In addition to providing financial support to the projects, China has shared experience with the recipient countries to introduce China's successful practices and experiences at the national and local levels. The project focuses on technical support, policy advice and the sharing of successful practices. The International Labour Organization will provide expertise and technical support to the project.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used</p>	<p>The project is designed to promote skills development, Labour market building, gender equality and the protection of vulnerable groups, helping to support poverty eradication in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar. The project will actively focus on technical areas such as skills development and employment services, and jointly develop corresponding policy tools with ILO members to promote the improvement of institutional capacity building in recipient countries.</p>

<p>to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The first is to link the vocational training of the recipient countries with the current demand of the labor market, the prospect of skill demand and green skills. The second is to assist the recipient countries to develop and formulate skill standards and skill appraisal systems, and strengthen the development of vocational training teachers by establishing a network of vocational training institutions including beneficiary countries, China and ASEAN member states. Third, promote knowledge sharing and exchange among South-South and tripartite cooperation mechanisms in the areas of skills development, public employment services and green employment.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Through the continuous cooperation between China and the International Labor Organization, continuous vocational training is provided to recipient countries, so as to realize the continuous progress of South-South cooperation.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>This kind of cooperation mode led by one country and brokered by international organizations requires donor countries to have a strong sense of responsibility and firm determination to help, and at the same time pay attention to cultural differences between countries and regions, and relevant international organizations need to play a key role in it.</p>

<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Support recipient government departments in promoting skills training and providing high employment services Quality public goods, supporting the pairing of vocational training institutions and strengthening ties with employment service centers. Developing vocational skills qualification standards: developing vocational training materials for related industries; Establish a cooperative network of vocational training institutions; Assist recipient countries to strengthen public awareness of skills development, and support recipient countries to participate in ASEAN and international skills competitions.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>International Labour Organization Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Contact number: +66 2288 2107 Email: liuyu@ilo.org Website: www.ilo.org/chinaprogramme</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of China</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	 <p>A photograph showing five individuals (three women and two men) standing in a row in front of a whiteboard. They are all wearing matching blue polo shirts with a logo on the chest. They are smiling and giving thumbs-up gestures. The whiteboard behind them has some faint writing on it.</p>

Author's name: Diwen Tan

Institution: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), China National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Nepal Advances Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Cooperation with China

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Nepal and China

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The project aims to enhance the climate change adaptation capacity of Nepalese communities by strengthening South-South cooperation and utilizing ecosystem services and biodiversity. Expected goals include: addressing challenges such as droughts, floods, and soil erosion; improving community resilience through watershed restoration and livelihood enhancement; establishing long-term monitoring stations to assess the effectiveness of interventions; promoting women's participation; and increasing the project's sustainability.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>To achieve these goals, the project involves institutions such as UNEP, GEF, NDRC, IGSNRR, Tribhuvan University, Chengdu Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, and C4 EcoSolutions. Partners collaborate through technical exchanges, long-term research programs, and ecosystem-based interventions. They interact via field visits, training, and cross-regional workshops, sharing experiences and technologies to ensure effective implementation and sustainability.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The project promotes horizontal cooperation through mechanisms such as cross-national collaboration, long-term research programs, and technology transfer. The process includes assessing local practices, designing interventions, implementing ecosystem-based adaptation measures, and establishing monitoring stations. To enhance engagement and facilitate peer exchange, the project employs regular cross-regional workshops, expert training, knowledge-sharing platforms, and field visits. These practices have strengthened participants' collaborative awareness and practical skills.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The project introduces innovative methods such as establishing cross-national cooperation mechanisms, leveraging ecosystem services and biodiversity to address climate change, evaluating intervention effectiveness through long-term research programs and monitoring stations, and implementing localized watershed restoration and livelihood improvement measures.</p>

	Encouraging active participation of women is also a key component. These approaches combine technology transfer and practical learning to enhance community adaptation capabilities and serve as valuable examples for other countries.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Long-term investment commitments from governments, universities, social organizations, and the private sector, localized monitoring stations and data integration, strengthened women's participation, and comprehensive knowledge sharing and capacity building ensure the sustainability of the project. To maintain and extend this sustainability, it is essential to sustain and expand these partnerships, regularly update and maintain monitoring systems, continue technical and experience exchanges and training, and ensure that project outcomes are effectively integrated into local policies and practices.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Adaptive management and technology transfer, along with adjustments to localized interventions, are key for broader application. Understanding local climate and ecological characteristics, conducting thorough needs assessments, establishing effective cross-national cooperation mechanisms, respecting local cultures and community involvement, and securing adequate funding and technical support.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The project significantly enhanced climate adaptation capabilities in Nepalese communities by improving resilience through watershed restoration and livelihood enhancement measures. It established long-term monitoring stations that provided valuable data for assessing ecosystem-based adaptation interventions. The project also promoted women's active involvement in nursery cultivation, planting, and harvesting, advancing gender equality and community development. Additionally, it facilitated technology and experience sharing between China, South Africa, and Nepal through cross-regional workshops and knowledge platforms. These outcomes not only supported the development of Nepal's national adaptation plan but also laid a solid foundation for future climate adaptation projects.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Name: Ms. Diwen Tan · Organization: UNEP International Ecosystem Management Partnership (UNEP-IEMP) · Email: diwen.tan@unep-iemp.org

Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The primary funding source for the project is the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	https://www.unep.org/topics/climate-action/adaptation/ecosystem-based-adaptation/ecosystem-based-adaptation-nepal http://ebasouth.org/pilot-country/nepal

尼泊尔与中国合作推进基于生态系统的适应

通过流域修复、生计改善，以及长期研究，提升社区复原力

挑战

尼泊尔为山地国家，其中四分之三的人口都直接倚赖农业活动。因此，尼泊尔居民在面对现在以及未来的气候变化影响时高度脆弱。当地社区已经受到捉摸不定的降雨和不断减少的水资源的双重影响。干旱或洪水导致的作物减产，以及日益严重的土壤侵蚀和滑坡导致的表土流失，给这个国家未来的粮食安全更是蒙上了一层阴影。极端天气事件，以及凌汛、雪崩以及野火等其他气候引起的灾害的发生频率和强度也在快速上升，使这些社区在面对气候变化的影响时变得更加脆弱。

解决途径

为应对这一挑战，联合国环境规划署（UN 环境署）和中国国家发展和改革委员会（NDRC）通过中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所（IGSNRR, CAS），并在全球环境基金支持下，联合实施了一项名为通过南南合作提升基于生态系统的适应性（EbA South）的项目。该项目旨在利用生物多样性和生态系统服务（基于生态系统的适应性（EbA）），在中国和其他发展中国家经验的基础上，协助当地社区适应气候变化的影响。该项目试图通过强化机构能力、调动知识、以及通过基于生态系统的适应性干预措施，包括以社区为基础的流域修复（如修复退化土地和贫瘠土地、水资源保护和管理）转让适应性技术，从而建立气候适应能力。在通过南南合作提升基于生态系统的适应性项目的同时，类似的试点项目也在毛里塔尼亚和塞舌尔同步开展。

要制定基于生态系统的适应性干预措施，首先需要当地实践进行评估，并确定在引入新方法前，能否对原有的实践进行改进或升级。现有实践评估可以由当地专家向社区林业组、妇女组、农民和区域行政主管等当地利益攸关方开展广泛的实地访问与调查进行。根据调查结果，中国和南非专家与当地专家共同设计出了可行的干预措施，并就项目执行和监控的指标和任务提出了建议。

知识共享和实践学习主要通过长期研究方案（LTRP）和基于生态系统的适应性干预措施的制定与实施来进行，如建立作物苗圃和幼苗繁殖园、在退化的河岸上混栽竹子、香蕉和柳树以控制水土流失，以及通过豆蔻种植和作物多样化改善生计。中国和南非专家还就数据采集方法进行了培训，包括如何制定和开展家庭调查，以测定基于生态系统的适应性干预措施实施后脆弱性和认识的变化。此外，中国和尼泊尔以及其他试点国家的专家间通过跨区域能力建设研讨会、交流访问和基于网页的知识平台也进行了知识共享。

长期研究方案包括建立永久监测站，以及研究基于生态系统的适应性干预措施的短期与长期效应。为搭建监测站，尼泊尔专家首先受邀参观了位于中国境内的中国生态系统研究网络（CERN）站点，了解监测站及监测点如何建立、运行及开展研究活动。根据合作开发设计的监测站，尼泊尔方用于流域管理的特定研究数据与设备需求也在南非专家的支持下得以共同实现。此后，人口和环境部（现更名为林业和环境部）与中国专家指定特里布文大学作为主导长期研究方案的合作伙伴。2016年，监测站与气象站建设完工，随后于2017年扩建了一座水文站。监测站采集的数据可用于地方层面，并且可通过水文与气象部在国家层面进行数据整合。该站点在项目结束后将由特里布文大学与尼泊尔政府共同独立管理。该项目还有助于促进尼泊尔国家适应性计划。

该项目鼓励妇女参与基于生态系统的适应性干预措施，妇女成功参与了苗圃栽培、种植、农林种植和收割工作。此外，在基于生态系统的适应性干预措施和家庭调查的设计方面，以及开展社区培训和学校项目等能力建设活动时，男性与女性也得到了平等的机会。

长期研究方案和基于生态系统的适应性干预措施在项目结束后得以延续，成果的长期可

持续性得到了保障。由于项目任务经理、项目经理和首席技术顾问的不同，每一个基于生态系统的适应性站点的可持续性机会特征也不尽相同，此外还包含了政府部门、大学、社会组织和私营农民等的长期投资承诺。以上投资承诺的动因包括：为社会管理气候变化；申索废弃农业用地的权利；提升木材和非木材林业产品的收入；改善景观美感；减少水土流失；以及为下一代留下更好的环境。

完善的文件记录以及与潜在的利益攸关方进行共享，是确保项目可复制性的关键所在。2018年4月，该项目的经验教训分享议题纳入南南合作交流研讨会；气候变化适应性生态系统和可持续生存知识分享。基于生态系统的适应性干预措施细节，长期监测与研究以及共同面临的挑战议题在柬埔寨、中国、老挝、缅甸、泰国和越南代表团间得到了热烈的讨论。这为这些国家未来开展类似项目打下了坚实的基础。

联系方式：

Diwen Tan 女士，联合国环境规划署国际生态系统管理合作计划，diwen.tan@unep-icmp.org

13 气候行动



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项目名称：通过南南合作推进基于生态系统的适应性
国家/地区：中国、尼泊尔
提名方：技术执行委员会/联合国气候变化框架公约
可持续发展目标任务：13.2、13.3
资助方：全球环境基金
执行方：林业和环境部（尼泊尔）、特里布文大学（尼泊尔）、国家发展和改革委员会（中国）、中国生态系统研究网络（中国）、中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所（中国）、成都山地灾害与环境研究所（中国）、C4生态解决方案（南非）、联合国环境规划署生态系统管理合作计划（UNEP-ICMP）、联合国环境规划署（UN 环境署）和全球环境基金（GEF）
项目状态：已完成
项目期间：2013-2018年
项目链接：<https://ebasouth.org/pilot-country/nepal>

Author's name: Gabriela María Córdova Portillo

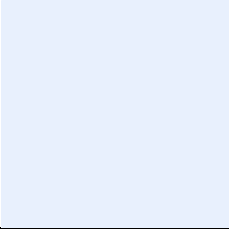
Institution: Ministry of labor social and welfare

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Model for labor inclusion with focus on closing the gaps

Countries involved (please add more than one country): EL SALVADOR , COLOMBIA and the support of the RIAL/ OEA

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The proposal is to design an action protocol to strengthen institutional capacities in the creation of sensitization and awareness programs aimed at the productive sector, in order to mitigate access barriers for the population with difficulties to integrate into the labor market. The specific objectives include learning about the good practices of public employment service programs and services focused on closing gaps, led by the Ministry of Labor of the Republic of Colombia through the Public Employment Service Unit (SPE), and providing specialized attention to eliminate obstacles to labor inclusion within the employment management and placement services for the people</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The Bilateral Cooperation Model between the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTyPS) of El Salvador and the Ministry of Labor (MT) of Colombia, aimed at enhancing labor inclusion by closing gaps, was selected in April 2024 under the 17th Call for Proposals of the OAS Inter-American Network for Labor Administration (RIAL). This model is being developed through virtual platforms to ensure effective implementation, fostering collaboration between the two countries to address challenges in labor inclusion comprehensively.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The methodology employed is structured as follows:</p> <p>A coordination meeting was conducted on April 24, involving both Ministries and the OAS, to introduce team members and define session contents aligned with El Salvador's expectations and Colombia's strengths.</p> <p>Document and information exchange: Both Ministries will share relevant information ahead of and between sessions to meet cooperation objectives. The OAS will facilitate access to this information throughout the exchange.</p> <p>Cooperation sessions: Three virtual sessions, lasting 2 to 3 hours each initially, are scheduled, with flexibility for adjustments as needed. The Teams platform of the OAS Department of Human Development, Education, and Employment will facilitate these sessions.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The bilateral cooperation model between the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTyPS) of El Salvador and the Ministry of Labor (MT) of Colombia showcases several innovative elements that make it compelling for other national contexts. It emphasizes labor inclusion by addressing specific challenges through gap-closing initiatives. Utilization of virtual platforms enhances efficient collaboration, fostering participation and information exchange between delegations. The model promotes inter-institutional coordination, evident in initial meetings and ongoing document exchanges with the OAS, highlighting a strategic approach to cooperation. Its flexibility is seen in scheduling adjustable virtual sessions, adapting to evolving exchange needs, crucial for its effectiveness across diverse national settings.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The sustainability of the good practice is ensured through institutional commitment from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTyPS) of El Salvador and the Ministry of Labor (MT) of Colombia. Collaboration with the OAS provides a structured framework for ongoing support and knowledge exchange. Adaptability allows adjustments to address evolving challenges in labor inclusion. Regular monitoring and evaluation assesses impact and guides improvements. Capacity building through training ensures stakeholder engagement and capability. These elements—commitment, collaboration, adaptability, monitoring, and capacity building—guarantee the initiative's longevity, fostering sustainable practices in labor inclusion across El Salvador and Colombia.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>To extend this good practice, it is essential to adapt it culturally and contextually to the new country or region. In my experience, since this model is in the process of being created and adapted to the Salvadoran context, it is essential to implement it in order to identify and understand its weaknesses and challenges. This will allow us to effectively adjust it before proceeding with scaling and targeting end users. In addition, engagement with local stakeholders, continuous training and adequate resource allocation are key to ensure the success and sustainability of the model in the long term.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>As a result of the cooperation, it is expected that the final product will be a “Protocol of sensitization and awareness-raising on the elimination of labor inclusion barriers in management and placement services”.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Since the model is still in training and it was requested through the RIAL/OAS, you can contact me because this model was managed and requested through the unit where I work.</p> <p>Email: gabriela.cordova@mtps.gob.sv</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>Since the creation of the model was requested through the 17th call shared by the RIAL/OAS, this is only a Technical</p>

	Assistance so far, awaiting the final development of it, it will be analyzed if it is necessary to request funding for this.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	At the moment, due to the fact that this process is in progress, there are no visual objects available. 

Author's name: ying wang


Institution: ilo

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting quality apprenticeship in India, South Africa, China, Ethiopia, and Switzerland-A South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC).

Countries involved (please add more that one country): India, South Africa, China, Ethiopia

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The world of work is rapidly changing due to factors like technology, climate change, and demographic shifts. Apprenticeships are seen as a solution to address these challenges by providing practical skills and wages. The objective is to advocate for top-tier apprenticeship programs that equip youth with skills and practical experience for success in the labour market.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>ILO , Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO), senior policymakers from China, Ethiopia, India, and South Africa.</p> <p>It creates a platform for a High-level Policy Dialogue and Capacity Building Workshop on Quality Apprenticeships. In collaboration with the Department of Higher Education and Training .</p> <p>Throughout these dialogues, participants collaborated to explore innovative strategies that could reshape apprenticeship landscapes in their respective countries. By sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches, the event cultivated an environment conducive to developing high-quality apprenticeship systems, contributing to advancing workforce development and economic growth.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>To address the challenge, the countries use dialogue ,work shop and study visit to address it.</p> <p>Dialogue : By Promoting digitalization in apprenticeships to achieve a win-win proposition for MSMEs.</p> <p>The countries analysis the area's technology can be used and clear the challenges and then try to overcome it.</p> <p>Study visit : South Africa shared good practices in apprenticeship on-site visits. The first visit was to the Retail Motor Industry, The Bidvest McCarthy-Toyota Dealership, where delegates met with the Management of the Dealership. Toyota is offering internal academic training with the assistance of the government, and the training manuals are obtained from the Skills Development providers. They comply with the country's labour laws in that their apprentice enjoys all the rights and benefits of the employees in terms of the Labour Relations Act.</p>

<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive Apprenticeship Diversification: Broadening the scope of apprenticeships to encompass diverse sectors like agriculture, services, transportation, and sustainable economic practices fosters inclusive skill development. 2. Future-Ready Curriculum Overhaul: Revamping curricula in anticipation of the rapidly evolving future of work and the Fourth Industrial Revolution ensures alignment with emerging trends and their pace. 3. Holistic Progression Avenues: Establishing pathways for vertical and lateral mobility empowers learners with opportunities for advancement within and across various fields. 4. Responsive Course Introductions: Introducing courses driven by current demand and targeted entrepreneurship training equips learners to meet market needs effectively. Incorporating optional trade courses further enhances specialization. 5. Digitalization for Efficiency: Leveraging digital platforms for apprenticeship processes, including registration, contract signing, monitoring, examination, and certification, streamlines operations. Additionally, a dedicated help desk aids both apprentices and industries. 6. Stimulating Competition Initiatives: Implementing competitive schemes incentivizes innovation, fostering a culture of excellence among apprentices and institutions alike.
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>It has lifelong Vocational Skills Ecosystem: Establishing a continuous vocational skills training framework ensures skill enhancement throughout individuals' careers, catering to evolving demands.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The apprenticeship can be adapted to other countries to face the work challenge. Many countries have the problem that graduates can not adapt to the real society and this method can help them find better location in their work.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>China: In Changxing County, every town has its dedicated continuing education institute. These institutes serve as valuable hubs for a range of educational initiatives catering to different needs, primarily focusing on developing and enhancing skills among the local populace.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects</p>	<p>ILO Ms. Anita Amorim , Head of the Emerging and Special Unit</p>

<p>that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	government funding ; funding mechanisms : incentives vs. quotas,
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>https://southsouthpoint.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/High-Level-Policy-Dialogue-in-South-Africa-.pdf</p> 

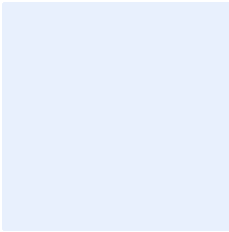
Author's name: Du Haocheng

Institution: NPU

Enhancing Sustainable Agricultural Practices through South-South Exchange

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Kenya, Brazil

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The initiative aims to improve agricultural sustainability and food security by sharing innovative farming techniques and technologies between Kenya and Brazil, addressing the challenge of climate change impacts on agriculture.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The collaboration involves agricultural research institutions, government bodies, and farmer cooperatives from Kenya and Brazil, supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and development partners, focusing on knowledge exchange and capacity building.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>A blended learning approach combining online courses and in-person workshops was used, facilitating interactive knowledge sharing and skill development, with a focus on participatory learning and peer-to-peer mentoring.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The initiative introduced drone technology for crop monitoring and data analysis, as well as mobile apps for market access and price information, providing innovative tools to enhance agricultural productivity and market linkages.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Sustainability is ensured through the establishment of long-term partnerships, integration of practices into national policies, and the creation of a knowledge hub that continues to evolve with emerging technologies and practices.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to</p>	<p>The practice is adaptable to other countries facing similar agricultural challenges, with the condition of local customization to suit different agro-ecological conditions and market dynamics.</p>

another country, context or region?	
South-South Results Explain the main results	The main results include increased crop yields, improved farmer incomes, and enhanced resilience to climate variability, as well as the establishment of a regional knowledge-sharing platform.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Name: Du Haocheng Email: 2914436832@qq.com
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Government allocations from Kenya and Brazil, and contributions from private sector partners.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	None for now 

Author's name: Siyu CHEN

Institution: China International Development Cooperation Agency

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: "China's South-South Cooperation: Exploration and Practice of Effectiveness, Win-Win and Sustainable Development"

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Development partners are China's partner countries, mainly developing countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, such as Kenya and Pakistan.

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>China is committed to promoting common development through South-South cooperation, enhancing its voice and that of other developing countries in international affairs, promoting the reform of the global governance system, strengthening friendly relations with other developing countries, and promoting the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. Working with other developing countries to address global challenges such as climate change, public health crises, terrorism, etc. and contribute to poverty eradication, food security, education and health, and environmental protection.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>China's main agency in South-South cooperation is the China International Development Cooperation Agency, which is responsible for planning and implementing China's foreign aid. The executive agencies include government departments and enterprises at all levels. Development partners are China's partner countries, mainly developing countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, such as Kenya and Pakistan. China cooperates with these countries through the provision of loans, assistance, technology transfer and human resource development, and these institutions and countries work together to achieve the goals of South-South cooperation by sharing resources, exchanging experiences and enhancing dialogue.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>South-South cooperation promotes the exchange of knowledge and experience through a peer-to-peer learning approach, which is usually participatory and peer-to-peer. It involves direct dialogue and cooperation, allowing participating countries to adjust learning content and practical strategies according to their specific circumstances. To meet challenges, customized training, workshops, technical exchanges and field visits are usually adopted to ensure that cooperation is practical and targeted. This approach emphasizes practical operations, encourages innovation, and solves common development problems by sharing best practices.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>The innovative element of South-South cooperation lies in its emphasis on practice, exchange of experiences and mutual learning. This approach allows countries to share and learn from development models and strategies that have real impact, which can be adapted to their specific contexts and needs. In addition, South-South cooperation emphasizes equal cooperation and</p>

	shared development, which has global appeal and makes more countries willing to participate and benefit from it.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainable development in South-South cooperation relies on several key elements: first, localized solutions that ensure that projects are tailored to local needs and conditions; secondly, to build strong local capacity building and upgrade the skills of local institutions and individuals; The second is continuous policy support and capital investment to ensure the long-term operation of the project; Finally, new challenges are addressed through continuous monitoring and evaluation, as well as continuous adjustments to strategies. Together, these factors allow good practices in South-South cooperation to be sustained over time.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The possibility of replicating good practices in South-South cooperation lies in its flexibility and adaptability. In order to ensure that these practices are adapted to another country, context or region, the following conditions must be met: first, an in-depth understanding of the social, economic and cultural context of the target region; secondly, to work closely with the local government and community to ensure that the project is in line with local needs; Further, tailor to meet specific local challenges and resource constraints; Finally, provide ongoing technical support and capacity building to promote the long-term success and self-sustainability of the project.
South-South Results Explain the main results	In terms of infrastructure construction, China has promoted the construction of infrastructure in many developing countries, including roads, railways, ports and power stations. These projects, often implemented through the Belt and Road Initiative, have greatly improved local transportation and energy supply and boosted economic development. At the same time, it has promoted the growth of trade and investment, resulting in a significant increase in trade and direct investment between China and other developing countries. It has also participated in a number of international cooperation projects aimed at promoting sustainable energy use and environmental protection, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and helping partner countries achieve green and low-carbon development. These achievements not only strengthen China's relations with other developing countries, but also help promote the deepening and expansion of global South-South cooperation.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	This is an experience that I know is happening in my country, so I'm sorry I don't know the contact information.
Funding Sources	Led by the State Council of China

Explain the origin of funds

Materials and Web-links

What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.

China South South Cooperation Network:
<https://www.ecdc.net.cn/>



Author's name: 吉兰兰博士

Institution: 中国农业大学中国南南农业合作学院

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: 11工程:中国 - 坦桑尼亚莫罗戈罗地区千户万亩玉米增产示范工程

Countries involved (please add more than one country): 中国、坦桑尼亚联合共和国

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The "11 Project" addresses the challenges of low agricultural productivity and poverty in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. By promoting Chinese agricultural technology and experience, it aims to increase corn yields by 2-3 times, raise farmers' income, and boost local economic development.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The "11 Project" in the Morogoro region of Tanzania, aimed at increasing corn yields, involves key participants such as China Agricultural University and the government and Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania. They interact through technology sharing, training, and on-site guidance to enhance local agricultural productivity.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The "11 Project" fosters cooperation between China and Tanzania in the corn yield increase initiative through strategies such as technology exchange, on-site guidance, capacity building, risk sharing, and benefit sharing. These approaches enhance project participation and collaborative efficiency, ensuring the success of the collaboration.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Innovative elements of the project include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. **Technological Adaptability**: Integrating advanced Chinese agricultural technology with local conditions to ensure suitability and effectiveness. 2. **Participatory Development**: Encouraging community involvement to ensure the project meets local needs and has broad community support. 3. **Knowledge Sharing Platform**: Establishing a platform for knowledge sharing to enhance exchanges between Chinese and Tanzanian agricultural experts. 4. **Risk Management Strategies**: Implementing comprehensive risk assessment and management measures to ensure project stability and sustainability. 5. **Flexible Financing**: Exploring diversified funding sources to enhance the project's adaptability to financial fluctuations.

	<p>6. Capacity Building and Training: Enhancing the capabilities of local farmers and technicians through professional training to promote local talent development.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Factors that contribute to the sustainability of this good practice include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Adaptability: Ensuring that project technologies are suited to local agricultural practices to enhance long-term viability. 2. Community Engagement: Actively involving local communities to align the project with their cultural and economic needs, thereby gaining ongoing support. 3. Capacity Building: Enhancing the expertise of local farmers and technicians through education and training to establish a foundation for the project's long-term operation. 4. Ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation: Regularly assessing project outcomes and impacts to adjust strategies in a timely manner. 5. Risk Management: Identifying and addressing potential risks to ensure the stability of the project. 6. Financial Sustainability: Ensuring a stable source of funding for the project, including government grants, international aid, and private investment. 7. Policy Support: Gaining the endorsement and support of policies from both governments, providing a legal and policy framework for the project. <p>To make this good practice sustainable over a longer period, the following measures can be taken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Local Ownership: Ensure that the project is led by the local community to enhance its sustainability. 2. Establish Long-term Partnerships: Build strong partnerships with local and international collaborators to support the continuous development of the project. 3. Sustained Financial Investment: Ensure ongoing financial support for the project to meet evolving needs. 4. Innovation in Technology and Methods: Continuously explore and introduce new agricultural technologies and methods to adapt to a changing environment. 5. Expand Impact: Share success stories to attract more stakeholders and broaden the project's influence and reach.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to</p>	<p>The possibilities for broader application of this good practice include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technological Universality: The technology is adaptable to various agricultural environments and cropping systems.

<p>ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Community Engagement Model: The participatory approach can motivate and empower local communities across different cultural backgrounds. 3. Capacity Building Framework: Training and educational modules can be tailored to meet the specific needs of different regions. 4. Risk Management Tools: Risk assessment and mitigation strategies are universally applicable and can be adjusted to different contexts. 5. Policy and Regulatory Support: Support from international cooperation and policy frameworks facilitates the implementation of projects in different countries. <p>To apply this good practice in another country, cultural context, or region, the following prerequisites must be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Needs Assessment: Understanding the specific needs and challenges of the target area. 2. Cultural Sensitivity: Ensuring the project respects local cultural values and social norms. 3. Policy Environment: A supportive policy and regulatory environment that encourages international cooperation and technology transfer. 4. Funding and Resources: Ensuring adequate funding and resources to support the implementation and maintenance of the project. 5. Technology Transfer Capacity: The capability to adapt and integrate technology into the local agricultural system. 6. Local Partnerships: Establishing strong collaborative relationships with local organizations and communities.
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>The main outcomes of the project typically include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yield Increase: The project significantly improved the yield of the target crops through the implementation of new agricultural technologies and methods. 2. Technology Transfer: Successfully transferred advanced agricultural technologies and knowledge to local farmers and agricultural workers. 3. Capacity Building: Enhanced the agricultural skills and self-development capabilities of local communities through training and education. 4. Community Development: Strengthened the economic condition of local communities and improved the living standards of residents. 5. Policy Impact: Provided an empirical basis for local policymakers to help formulate more effective agricultural development policies. 6. Sustainability: Ensured the long-term sustainability of agricultural practices, including environmental protection and ecological balance.
<p>Contact details</p>	<p>联系方式：</p>

<p>How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>姓名：吉兰兰博士 职务：副院长 机构：中国南南农业合作学院 电子邮箱：lan.cissca@cau.edu.cn WhatsApp：+8615010139980 微信：15010139980</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>中国国际减贫中心、科学技术部、中华人民共和国驻坦桑尼亚大使馆、中华人民共和国驻坦桑尼亚 大使馆经济商务参赞办公室、中国农业发展集团、比尔和梅林达盖茨基金会</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>http://cn.chinagate.cn/news/2018-03/27/content_50752646.htm</p> 

Author's name: Toqa Anis

Institution: The Federation of Egyptian Industries

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Egyptian Initiative for African Integration

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Primarily African nations, with Egypt playing a leading role. Countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda have been involved in various projects

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>The primary objective of the Egyptian Initiative for African Integration is to foster economic and social development in African countries through collaborative projects, sharing technical expertise, and building capacity.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Institutions: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD) - Development Partners: African Union, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank - Countries Represented: Primarily African nations, with Egypt playing a leading role. Countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda have been involved in various projects.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interaction: The initiative operates through bilateral and multilateral agreements, fostering collaboration between Egyptian institutions and African counterparts. Workshops, joint projects, and capacity-building programs are common modes of interaction. - Methodology: The initiative uses a peer-to-peer approach, where Egyptian experts share their knowledge and experiences with their counterparts in other African countries. This method includes training programs, technical assistance, and joint problem-solving workshops. The process is participatory, involving stakeholders from both Egyptian and partner countries.
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tailored Training: Programs are customized to meet the specific needs of each partner country. - Technology Transfer: Leveraging Egyptian expertise in fields like agriculture, healthcare, and education to improve conditions in partner countries. - Regional Integration: Promoting regional trade and cooperation through joint initiatives.
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Ownership: Partner countries are involved in the planning and execution stages, ensuring projects align with their needs and priorities. - Capacity Building: Focus on training local experts and institutions, which builds long-term local capacity. - Continuous Funding: Securing ongoing support from development partners and maintaining a sustainable funding model.
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its</p>	<p>Extension Possibilities: The good practice could be extended to other regions by adapting the model to local contexts and needs. This includes:</p>

<p>adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting Needs Assessments: Understanding the specific requirements of new regions. • Building Partnerships: Engaging local institutions and stakeholders. • Adapting Methodologies: Tailoring approaches to different cultural and economic contexts.
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>Significant improvements in various sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, and education in partner countries. Enhanced regional cooperation and increased trade between Egypt and its African neighbors.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>- Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email: eapd@foreign.gov.eg • Phone: +20 2 2573 0600 • LinkedIn: EAPD LinkedIn <p>- African Union:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email: info@africa-union.org • Phone: +251 11 551 7700 • LinkedIn: African Union LinkedIn
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>- Egyptian Government: The Egyptian government, through various ministries and agencies, provides significant financial support for the initiative. This includes funding for specific projects, capacity-building programs, and technical assistance.</p> <p>- Development Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Union (AU): Contributes through its programs and initiatives aimed at regional development and integration. • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Provides funding and technical support for projects that align with sustainable development goals and regional integration. • World Bank: Offers financial resources and expertise for large-scale projects and capacity-building efforts. <p>- Bilateral and Multilateral Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Donors: Various bilateral and multilateral donors contribute to specific projects within the initiative. These may include other countries and international organizations that support African development.
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	<p>- Manuals and Guidelines: Various training materials and guidelines are produced, including technical data sheets and posters. These resources are typically shared through the initiative's official channels and development partner websites.</p> <p>- Website: Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Images/Videos: Resources such as images, videos, and other documents related to the initiative can be accessed through the EAPD website and social media channels.
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Author's name: XiaoluChen

Institution: ILC

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The use of solar energy technology in impoverished areas

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>Most of the electricity in this region comes from non renewable energy sources, mainly petroleum products and coal. As a result, the greenhouse gas emissions have adverse effects on both health and the environment. Only a small portion of energy comes from renewable resources, mainly sugarcane bagasse, hydropower, wind energy, landfill gas, and solar energy. The government has long recognized the necessity of incorporating more renewable energy into the electricity energy structure and has made adjustments in relevant national policies.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The project is implemented by the Central Electricity Board (CEB), a semi state-owned organization fully responsible for delivering, distributing, and supplying electricity to the people. Solar photovoltaic systems are being installed on the roofs of 10000 households as part of the government's efforts to alleviate poverty and help achieve national renewable energy targets.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>Families can benefit from the significant savings in electricity bills. In addition, the project will add 10 megawatts of new renewable energy capacity to the grid, saving over \$35 million in fossil fuel imports throughout the entire lifecycle of the project. This project can also improve the country's energy security. Each household is entitled to 50 kilowatt hours of free electricity per month for a period of 20 years. Any excess electricity will be injected into the grid.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Within the strategic scope, a "Home Solar Energy Project" has been specifically designed to involve low-income families in power generation, with the aim of improving their living standards and supporting their development of small businesses.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>Families can benefit from the significant savings in electricity bills. In addition, the project will add 10 megawatts of new renewable energy capacity to the grid, saving over \$35 million in fossil fuel imports throughout the entire lifecycle of the project. This project can also improve the country's energy security.</p>

<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?</p>	<p>The model of this project is very simple and can be replicated in small island developing countries with good solar sunshine and countries seeking to increase the proportion of solar energy in their power structure.</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<p>So far, about 1000 sets of 1 kilowatt peak solar photovoltaic modules have been installed on the roofs of low-income households. The excess electricity injected into the grid will save CEB expenses, which will enable it to reinvest in similar projects in the future.</p>
<p>Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.</p>	<p>Name: Mr. Maheswur Raj Dayal Position: General Manager Institution: CEB (Green Energy) Limited E-mail: mahesh.dayal@ceb.intnet.mu</p>
<p>Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds</p>	<p>The main partners of this project are the Department of Energy and Utilities, CEB, and CEB (Green Energy) Limited. The latter is a private company wholly owned by CEB, dedicated to promoting and developing renewable energy. IRENA and Abu Dhabi Development Fund also participated in the project.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.</p>	 <p>The images show four different views of solar panel installations on residential roofs. The top-left photo shows a red-roofed house with several solar panels. The top-right photo shows a person working on a roof with solar panels. The bottom-left photo shows a person on a roof with solar panels. The bottom-right photo shows a red-roofed house with solar panels.</p>

Author's name: Ding Xingcui

Institution: Bamboo Research and Development Centre of the State Forestry and Grassland Administration

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Improving rural livelihoods through the development of a high value-added bamboo industry in Vanuatu

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China, Rwanda

<p>South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?</p>	<p>To promote poverty reduction and ecological conservation in Rwanda through the development of a green bamboo industry, as well as to enhance the value-added technology and capacity of Vanuatu's bamboo industry chain, and to promote local economic development and environmental sustainability.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?</p>	<p>The project is implemented in cooperation with the Bamboo Research and Development Centre of the State Forestry and Grassland Administration of China, the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosafety of Vanuatu, and the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Commerce. It promotes the sustainable development of the bamboo industry through technical training, introduction of equipment and industrial planning.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?</p>	<p>The project adopts integrated and comprehensive means of research and experimentation, demonstration and promotion, technical services, personnel training, product exhibition and marketing, and market development to promote technology transfer and knowledge sharing and to achieve sustainable development of the bamboo industry.</p>
<p>Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?</p>	<p>Project innovations include the introduction of bamboo curtain and raw bamboo furniture processing equipment from China, the establishment of a bamboo processing workshop, training in the production of bamboo furniture and curtains, and <i>the development of the Vanuatu Bamboo Industry Development Plan (2018-2028)</i>, which promotes the development of the bamboo industry in terms of high value-added.</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?</p>	<p>The sustainability of the project is reflected in the promotion of the self-development capacity of the local bamboo industry through technical training and industrial planning, and in the fulfilment of market demand through the introduction of excellent bamboo species and the development of high value-added bamboo products, thus achieving both economic and environmental benefits.</p>
<p>South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the</p>	<p>The adaptability of the project is demonstrated by the modular technical design and open source project plan, as well as the policy dialogue framework, which facilitates the customized application of the project in different</p>

conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	countries and regions to meet local needs and regulatory environments.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The project has significantly upgraded the bamboo industry in Vanuatu and Rwanda through technical training and industrial planning, contributing to local economic development and environmental sustainability.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The project is funded by a tripartite cooperation project between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, China and Vanuatu, as well as a project of the Global South-South Development Centre of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

