

Good Practices from Participants of the Employment intensive investment programmes (EIIP) through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

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Introduction

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) has emerged as a transformative approach in addressing complex development challenges by enabling countries of the Global South to share knowledge, exchange technical expertise, and replicate successful models tailored to their own socio-economic realities. In the world of work, SSTC plays a critical role in fostering inclusive employment strategies, building climate-resilient infrastructure, and empowering vulnerable populations through participatory and employment-intensive approaches.

This compendium presents a rich collection of good practices from across regions—including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, and others—illustrating how SSTC is being operationalized to create tangible, scalable, and inclusive results. These practices are not isolated interventions, but part of a growing body of work championed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and facilitated by its PARTNERSHIPS Department, which plays a strategic role in mobilizing technical cooperation, coordinating peer learning platforms, and institutionalizing SSTC as a core modality for achieving decent work for all.

For example, in Afghanistan, the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Investment (ACCI) and Balkh Chamber of Commerce partnered with the ILO's Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) to engage the private sector in crisis recovery, infrastructure development, and vocational training for displaced populations and women. In Bangladesh, the Government's inclusive livelihoods initiative in Cox's Bazar demonstrates how SSTC can enhance social cohesion between Rohingya refugees and host communities through cash-for-work programs, skills development, and regional knowledge exchanges with Jordan, Lebanon, and Pakistan.

In Cambodia, the Siem Reap Provincial Administration leveraged South-South exchanges with Nepal and Bangladesh to implement rural infrastructure projects that generated over 83,000 workdays and trained thousands of youth, while integrating green and digital innovations. Similarly, India's flagship Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has become a beacon for rural connectivity and employment generation, and is now being adapted through SSTC platforms to contexts in Africa and South Asia.

The ILO, through its SSTC mechanisms and regional platforms, acts not only as a technical advisor but also as a convener—linking ministries, civil society organizations, private sector entities, and international development partners. The Partnerships Department plays a key role in aligning these collaborations with broader development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and national Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs). It also facilitates triangular cooperation with development partners such as the European Union, the German Development Bank (KfW), and UN agencies, ensuring that Southern-led initiatives benefit from both financial and technical support.

What distinguishes these good practices is their focus on sustainability, adaptability, and inclusivity. Whether in post-conflict settings like Yemen and Myanmar, or in climate-vulnerable contexts like Jordan and Lebanon, each initiative underscores the effectiveness of peer learning and co-creation in fostering ownership, innovation, and resilience. They promote green jobs, integrate gender and disability inclusion, and support the creation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), all while building the institutional capacities of local actors.

In sum, this collection is a testament to how SSTC, when driven by shared values and strengthened by strategic partnerships, can accelerate progress toward decent work and social justice. It reflects the ILO's long-standing commitment to solidarity, mutual learning, and innovation—principles that are more crucial than ever in today's interconnected and crisis-prone world.

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Author's name: Jebran Hakimi, Ahmad Shekib Akbary


Institution: Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Investment (ACCI), Balkh Chamber of Commerce & Investment (BCCI)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Private Sector Involvement in Crisis Response and Employment-Intensive Programs in Afghanistan

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

South-South Objective (s)	This initiative aims to address Afghanistan's high unemployment, weak infrastructure, and widespread poverty by leveraging private sector engagement in employment-intensive programs. Through collaboration with the ILO's EIIP and regional partners, the objective is to foster knowledge exchange on employment-driven recovery, promote entrepreneurship, and enhance workforce skills. The initiative seeks to build sustainable job opportunities, especially for women, youth, and displaced populations, while strengthening public-private partnerships and aligning with successful models from other countries through South-South Cooperation.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is led by the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Investment (ACCI) and the Balkh Chamber of Commerce & Investment (BCCI), in collaboration with the ILO's Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP). It promotes cooperation between Afghan private sector actors, government institutions, and international partners. Through South-South exchanges, Afghanistan seeks to learn from successful employment-intensive models in other countries, particularly in Asia and the Arab States. The initiative encourages peer learning on infrastructure development, MSME support, and skills training to enhance job creation and economic resilience in fragile contexts.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The initiative leverages peer learning by fostering collaboration between Afghan private sector institutions and counterparts in other countries through ILO's EIIP. It emphasizes community engagement, skills development, and public-private partnerships. The approach includes knowledge exchange on employment-intensive infrastructure, MSME support, and vocational training. By aligning with successful models from other regions, the initiative enhances local capacity to implement job-creating programs. The participatory methodology ensures relevance to Afghanistan's context, while peer learning promotes adaptability and innovation in crisis response and economic recovery.
Innovation	This initiative introduces a novel model of private sector-led employment recovery in a fragile context. It integrates employment-intensive infrastructure development with MSME support and vocational training, tailored to Afghanistan's economic challenges. The collaboration between chambers of commerce and the ILO's EIIP is innovative in mobilizing local businesses for public works and skills development. The approach also emphasizes inclusive employment, particularly for women and displaced populations, and promotes green business practices. By aligning with South-South learning, the

	initiative adapts proven strategies from other countries to Afghanistan's unique needs, fostering resilience and sustainable growth.
South-South Sustainability	The initiative's sustainability is anchored in the strong role of the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Investment (ACCI) and its collaboration with the ILO's EIIP. By embedding employment-intensive approaches within private sector strategies, the program fosters long-term job creation and economic resilience. The focus on skills development, MSME support, and inclusive employment ensures continued relevance. Through South-South exchanges, Afghanistan can adapt and institutionalize proven models from other countries. The initiative also promotes local ownership and capacity-building, enabling Afghan institutions to sustain and scale employment programs beyond initial support.
South-South Adaptability	The Afghanistan initiative demonstrates strong adaptability for replication in other fragile and conflict-affected settings. Its integration of private sector leadership, employment-intensive infrastructure, and inclusive workforce development can be tailored to diverse national contexts. Key conditions for adaptation include strong local business networks, government collaboration, and support from international partners like the ILO. The model's flexibility allows for alignment with local economic priorities, such as agriculture, construction, or services. Through South-South exchanges, countries can customize the approach to address their specific challenges, fostering resilience, job creation, and sustainable recovery.
South-South Results	The initiative has led to the creation of thousands of jobs through private sector-led infrastructure and employment programs, particularly in construction, agriculture, and services. It has strengthened collaboration between the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Investment (ACCI), local businesses, and international partners like the ILO. The program has enhanced workforce skills through vocational training and supported MSMEs in accessing finance and markets. It has also promoted inclusive employment, with increased participation of women and displaced populations. Through South-South exchanges, Afghanistan has begun aligning its strategies with successful models from other countries, laying the groundwork for broader regional cooperation and replication.
Contact details	<p>Name: Jebran Hakimi</p> <p>Position: Policy and BDS Director</p> <p>Institution: Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Investment (ACCI)</p>

	<p>Name: Ahmad Shekib Akbary</p> <p>Position: Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>Institution: Balkh Chamber of Commerce & Investment (BCCI)</p>
Funding Sources	<p>The initiative is primarily supported through collaboration between the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Investment (ACCI), the Balkh Chamber of Commerce & Investment (BCCI), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) under its Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP). Funding is mobilized through partnerships with international development agencies and donors supporting crisis recovery and employment generation in fragile contexts. The program also leverages private sector investment and in-kind contributions from local businesses, particularly in infrastructure development and vocational training. Future sustainability may depend on continued donor engagement and regional cooperation through South-South platforms.</p>
Materials and Web-links	

Author's name: Government of Bangladesh (Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner)

Institution: Government of Bangladesh (Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, with support from UN agencies and NGOs)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Fostering Livelihood Opportunities and Social Cohesion: Addressing Economic and Employment Challenges for Rohingyas and Host Communities

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Bangladesh Myanmar

South-South Objective (s)	This initiative aims to enhance livelihood opportunities and social cohesion for both Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar. Through South-South cooperation, the program seeks to share inclusive employment models, promote skills development, and strengthen resilience in displacement-affected areas. It also aims to foster regional dialogue on refugee livelihoods and integrate lessons from other countries facing similar humanitarian and development challenges.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The Government of Bangladesh, in collaboration with UN agencies (e.g., ILO, UNHCR, FAO, WFP) and NGOs, implements employment-intensive programs for Rohingyas and host communities. Through South-South exchanges, Bangladesh can share its experience with other countries managing large-scale displacement. Cooperation includes knowledge sharing on cash-for-work programs, vocational training, and community-based resilience strategies, with potential for reciprocal learning from countries like Jordan, Lebanon, and Pakistan.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The initiative has demonstrated strong effectiveness by integrating humanitarian response with employment-intensive development strategies. Peer learning with countries like Jordan and Lebanon has informed the design of cash-for-work programs, vocational training, and community engagement models. These approaches have improved food security, reduced tensions between host and refugee communities, and enhanced resilience. The participatory methodology ensures that both Rohingya and host populations benefit equitably, while lessons learned are shared through regional forums and South-South exchanges.
Innovation	The program innovatively combines humanitarian aid with development through employment-intensive public works, skills training, and microenterprise support. It introduces community-based disaster preparedness and environmental restoration involving both Rohingyas and host communities. The use of volunteer engagement, rooftop gardening, and women-led handicraft initiatives within refugee camps reflects a creative adaptation of employment models to a legally constrained environment. These innovations are scalable and adaptable to other displacement-affected contexts.

South-South Sustainability	Sustainability is built through institutional collaboration, community ownership, and alignment with national development frameworks. The Government of Bangladesh, supported by UN agencies, has institutionalized vocational training and cash-for-work programs that can be scaled or adapted. South-South exchanges provide a platform for continuous learning and policy refinement. The initiative's focus on skills, environmental resilience, and inclusive employment ensures long-term benefits for both communities, even as humanitarian funding fluctuates.
South-South Adaptability	This initiative is highly adaptable to other countries hosting displaced populations or facing protracted humanitarian crises. Its integrated approach—combining employment-intensive public works, vocational training, and community engagement—can be tailored to different legal and cultural contexts. Key conditions for adaptation include government willingness, support from international partners, and community participation. Countries like Jordan, Lebanon, and Uganda could replicate elements of this model, especially in refugee-hosting areas, through South-South knowledge exchange and technical cooperation.
South-South Results	The program has created thousands of short-term jobs through cash-for-work schemes, improved infrastructure in refugee camps and host communities, and enhanced skills among Rohingyas and locals. It has reduced tensions by promoting joint participation in livelihood activities and increased women's economic engagement. The initiative has also influenced regional dialogue on refugee livelihoods and resilience, contributing to South-South learning on inclusive employment strategies in crisis contexts.
Contact details	Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Government of Bangladesh
Funding Sources	The initiative is funded through a combination of humanitarian and development sources. Key contributors include the Government of Bangladesh, the United Nations (notably ILO, UNHCR, FAO, and WFP), and international donors supporting the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for the Rohingya crisis. Funding supports cash-for-work programs, vocational training, and infrastructure development. Despite recent funding shortfalls, the program continues to seek diversified and sustainable financing through South-South partnerships, private sector engagement, and climate resilience funding mechanisms.


Author's name: Mr. Chek Kemchun

Institution: Siem Reap Provincial Administration

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Cambodia's Road to Recovery – Rural Infrastructure and Employment Initiatives

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Cambodia, Nepal, Bangladesh New Zealand

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to promote inclusive economic recovery in post-COVID Cambodia through employment-intensive rural infrastructure and skills development. It seeks to enhance local capacity, create decent jobs for vulnerable populations, and strengthen climate-resilient infrastructure. Through South-South cooperation, Cambodia aims to share and adapt good practices in labor-based public works and vocational training with other countries in Asia and the Arab States.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The Siem Reap Provincial Administration collaborates with the ILO and receives funding from the Government of New Zealand. The initiative fosters cooperation between local authorities, vocational training institutions, and community groups. Through the ILO's South-South platform, Cambodia engages in peer learning with countries like Nepal and Bangladesh on labor-based infrastructure, community contracting, and blended TVET models.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The initiative has proven effective in creating jobs and building local capacity through labor-based infrastructure and blended vocational training. Peer learning with countries like Nepal and Bangladesh has informed the use of community contracts, local resource-based technology (LRBT), and decent work principles. The approach has enabled rapid employment generation, especially for women and returned migrants, while strengthening institutional capacity at the provincial level.
Innovation	The program introduced several innovations, including the use of blended TVET programs, digital wage payments, and community maintenance groups (CMGs) for rural road upkeep. It also piloted climate-resilient infrastructure designs and integrated digital and green skills into training curricula. These innovations not only addressed immediate employment needs but also prepared communities for future economic opportunities.
South-South Sustainability	Sustainability is ensured through strong local ownership, institutional capacity-building, and integration into provincial development plans. The use of community contracts and local labor fosters long-term maintenance of infrastructure. Through South-South exchanges, Cambodia continues to refine its employment-intensive models and share lessons with other countries, ensuring the longevity and adaptability of its approach.
South-South Adaptability	The Cambodia initiative is highly adaptable to other countries seeking to combine employment generation with rural

	infrastructure development and skills training. Its use of labor-based methods, community contracts, and blended TVET can be replicated in similar post-crisis or low-resource settings. Key conditions for adaptation include local government commitment, community engagement, and technical support. Countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bangladesh can benefit from Cambodia's experience through structured South-South exchanges.
South-South Results	The program generated over 83,000 workdays and employed 2,700 workers, including 32% women and 2.5% persons with disabilities. It rehabilitated 34 km of rural roads and installed 92 climate-resilient culverts. Additionally, 2,100 youths participated in blended TVET programs, and 222 MSMEs received entrepreneurship training. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of employment-intensive approaches in post-crisis recovery and have been shared through regional forums to inspire similar initiatives.
Contact details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Mr. Chek Kemchun • Position: Deputy Director • Institution: Siem Reap Provincial Administration
Funding Sources	The initiative is funded by the Government of New Zealand as part of its COVID-19 socio-economic recovery support. The project is implemented in partnership with the ILO, which provides technical assistance and capacity-building. Additional in-kind contributions come from the Siem Reap Provincial Administration and local communities through labor and participation in community maintenance groups. The program's success has opened opportunities for further funding through South-South cooperation platforms and potential replication in other provinces or countries.
Materials and Web-links	

Author's name: Krishna Murari Singh

Institution: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) – Rural Road Connectivity for Inclusive Growth

Countries involved (please add more than one country): India Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka through ILO-supported rural road programs

South-South Objective (s)	The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aims to eliminate rural isolation and reduce poverty by providing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations across India. The initiative addresses challenges of limited access to markets, education, healthcare, and employment in rural areas. Through successive phases, PMGSY has evolved to include climate-resilient infrastructure and digital monitoring systems. The South-South objective is to share India's scalable, government-led model of rural connectivity and employment generation with other developing countries facing similar geographic and socio-economic challenges.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The PMGSY is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, in partnership with state governments and supported by institutions such as the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA). International collaboration has included technical assistance from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and ILO. Through South-South exchanges, India shares its experience with countries in Asia and Africa on rural road planning, labor-based construction, and digital monitoring systems. These partnerships foster mutual learning and adaptation of India's scalable model in similar socio-economic and geographic contexts.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The PMGSY model has been shared through peer learning platforms, study tours, and technical workshops facilitated by the ILO and development partners. Countries such as Nepal, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia have engaged with Indian institutions to learn about decentralized planning, quality assurance, and community participation in rural road development. The participatory approach, including local governance and community monitoring, has proven effective in ensuring ownership and sustainability. The use of GIS-based planning and e-monitoring tools has also been a key learning component for peer countries.
Innovation	PMGSY introduced several innovations, including the use of GIS-based planning tools, online monitoring systems (OMMAS), and climate-resilient road design. The program's phased approach—moving from connectivity to quality upgrades and now to climate adaptation—demonstrates adaptive innovation. It also integrates labor-intensive methods to generate rural employment while ensuring technical quality. The institutionalization of quality control through third-party inspections and the establishment of Rural Connectivity

	Training and Research Centres (RCTRCs) further enhance its replicability and innovation value for other countries.
South-South Sustainability	PMGSY's sustainability is rooted in strong institutional frameworks, dedicated funding mechanisms, and continuous capacity building. The program mandates maintenance through five-year contracts and encourages community involvement in oversight. The integration of digital tools like OMMAS ensures transparency and real-time monitoring. The establishment of Rural Connectivity Training and Research Centres (RCTRCs) supports ongoing technical training. These elements, combined with political commitment and decentralized implementation, ensure the program's long-term viability and adaptability to evolving rural development needs.
South-South Adaptability	PMGSY's modular design, phased implementation, and emphasis on local resource use make it highly adaptable to other countries. Its success in diverse Indian terrains—from deserts to flood-prone regions—demonstrates its flexibility. For adaptation, key conditions include political will, institutional coordination, decentralized governance, and investment in capacity building. Countries with similar rural infrastructure gaps can replicate the model by customizing planning tools, labor-based methods, and quality assurance systems to their context. Peer learning through South-South exchanges can further support contextualization.
South-South Results	Since its inception, PMGSY has connected over 160,000 rural habitations with more than 775,000 km of roads constructed. It has significantly improved access to education, healthcare, and markets, contributing to poverty reduction and rural economic growth. The program has generated millions of workdays, particularly benefiting women and marginalized communities. Its success has inspired interest from countries in Asia and Africa, with several study visits and technical exchanges facilitated by the ILO and Indian institutions.
Contact details	Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)onl
Funding Sources	PMGSY is fully funded by the Government of India through the Ministry of Rural Development. In its initial phases, the program also received financial and technical support from international development partners such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. These partnerships helped scale up implementation and strengthen institutional capacity. Currently, the program is sustained through domestic budgetary allocations, with a dedicated rural infrastructure fund ensuring continuity and long-term investment in rural connectivity.
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: Krishna Murari Singh

Institution: Ministry of Rural Development

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Labor-Intensive Work to Accelerate the Elimination of Extreme Poverty.

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

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to eliminate extreme poverty in Indonesia by 2024 through labor-intensive public works that provide temporary income, improve rural infrastructure, and enhance community well-being. Implemented by the Ministry of Manpower, the program targets the most vulnerable populations, including those without access to sanitation, education, or employment. The South-South objective is to share Indonesia's integrated, data-driven, and community-based approach with other countries seeking to reduce poverty through employment-intensive strategies, while learning from similar efforts in Asia and the Arab States.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The program is led by Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower in collaboration with local governments, NGOs, and financial institutions. It aligns with national poverty eradication goals and is supported by data from the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture. Through the EIIP SSTC Forum, Indonesia engages with countries such as Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Jordan to exchange knowledge on labor-intensive methods, social protection, and rural development. The ILO facilitates this cooperation by providing technical support and promoting peer learning among participating countries.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Indonesia's approach emphasizes peer learning through regional forums, technical exchanges, and collaborative research. The program uses targeted data to identify beneficiaries and locations, ensuring precision and replicability. Technical assistance from district manpower offices and coordination with stakeholders ensures participatory implementation. Lessons from other countries on green jobs, gender inclusion, and monitoring systems have been adapted to strengthen Indonesia's model. This horizontal cooperation has enhanced the program's effectiveness and scalability, while also contributing to the global knowledge base on employment-intensive poverty reduction.
Innovation	The program integrates labor-intensive work with poverty mapping, digital beneficiary registration, and social protection coverage. It innovates by combining infrastructure development with direct income support and community empowerment. Workers are enrolled in national insurance schemes, and funds are channeled through banks to ensure transparency. The program also emphasizes environmental sustainability through projects like irrigation, waste management, and road construction. Its adaptive design, based on real-time data and local needs, makes it a pioneering model for inclusive, employment-based poverty eradication.

South-South Sustainability	The program's sustainability is ensured through institutional integration within the Ministry of Manpower's mandate and alignment with Indonesia's national poverty eradication strategy. It uses verified government data (P3KE) for targeting, and implementation is supported by local governments and community organizations. Funding is allocated annually, and activities are embedded in district-level planning. Social protection coverage for workers and mandatory reporting by implementing agencies further reinforce sustainability. The program's success has led to its adoption across multiple ministries, ensuring continuity and long-term impact.
South-South Adaptability	Indonesia's model is adaptable to countries with decentralized governance, rural poverty, and infrastructure gaps. Its modular design—combining cash-for-work, infrastructure development, and social protection—can be tailored to local contexts. Key conditions for adaptation include strong inter-ministerial coordination, reliable poverty data, and community engagement mechanisms. The program's emphasis on stakeholder collaboration and digital monitoring makes it replicable in other developing countries. Through South-South exchanges, Indonesia can support peer countries in customizing the model to address their own poverty and employment challenges.
South-South Results	Between 2023 and 2024, the program reached over 6,000 extreme poor individuals across 150 locations. An additional 52,537 beneficiaries were supported through the regular labor-intensive program. Results include improved access to public facilities, enhanced sanitation, and increased community income. The program also strengthened local economies by circulating funds within rural areas. Its success has positioned Indonesia as a regional leader in employment-based poverty reduction, with growing interest from other countries in adapting its approach.
Contact details	Ministry of Manpower, Republic of Indonesia Directorate General of Manpower Placement and Employment Opportunities Expansion
Funding Sources	The program is funded by the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Manpower's national budget allocation. Each implementing agency—such as community groups, NGOs, village governments, or regional manpower offices—receives up to IDR 100 million (approx. USD 6,500) per project. These funds cover wages, materials, and operational costs. Disbursement is managed through partner banks to ensure transparency. Additional technical support and coordination are provided by other ministries and local governments. While primarily domestically funded, the program is open to international collaboration and knowledge exchange under South-South frameworks.

Author's name: Eng Khalid AlHesa, Eng Abdelqader AlManaseer

Institution: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Administration

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

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

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to address unemployment, informality, and climate vulnerability in Jordan by creating decent work through employment-intensive infrastructure and environmental projects. It focuses on integrating Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians into the labor market while promoting green growth. The South-South objective is to share Jordan's experience in combining short-term job creation with long-term resilience strategies, and to learn from other countries implementing similar programs in agriculture, afforestation, and climate-responsive infrastructure under the ILO's EIIP framework.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Local Administration in Jordan, in collaboration with the ILO's Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP). It engages with countries such as Lebanon, Bangladesh, and Indonesia through the EIIP SSTC Forum to exchange knowledge on employment-intensive methods, green infrastructure, and refugee inclusion. Technical cooperation includes joint training, peer learning, and the development of shared tools and guidelines. This multilateral collaboration strengthens institutional capacity and fosters regional solidarity in addressing shared development challenges.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Jordan's approach emphasizes peer learning through regional forums, technical exchanges, and joint capacity-building activities. The program has benefited from lessons learned in Lebanon and Bangladesh on integrating refugees into labor markets and implementing green infrastructure. Jordan has also contributed its experience in afforestation and solid waste management. The participatory methodology includes local authorities, community members, and Syrian refugees, ensuring relevance and ownership. Peer-to-peer exchanges have enhanced the design and implementation of EIIP projects, making them more inclusive, climate-resilient, and employment-generating.
Innovation	The program introduces innovative elements such as integrating Syrian refugees into public works, applying climate-resilient design in infrastructure, and mainstreaming gender and disability inclusion. It also uses digital tools for monitoring and coordination, and promotes green jobs in agriculture and afforestation. The creation of a Cash-for-Work Sector Working Group and the development of national guidelines for employment-intensive methods are institutional innovations. These features make Jordan's model a valuable reference for other countries seeking to address crisis recovery, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability through employment.

South-South Sustainability	The program is embedded within Jordan's national strategies, including the National Sustainable Agriculture Plan and the Green Growth Action Plan. It is implemented through government institutions with technical support from the ILO, ensuring institutional ownership. Workers are registered under the national social security scheme, and local authorities are trained in employment-intensive methods. The program's phased approach and integration into the UN Cooperation Framework further enhance its sustainability. Continued capacity building, community engagement, and alignment with climate and employment goals ensure long-term impact.
South-South Adaptability	Jordan's model is adaptable to countries facing refugee crises, high unemployment, and climate-related challenges. Its success lies in combining short-term job creation with long-term resilience through green infrastructure and skills development. Key conditions for adaptation include strong institutional coordination, inclusive labor policies, and technical support for local implementation. The program's modular design—covering afforestation, solid waste management, and infrastructure—can be tailored to different contexts. Through South-South exchanges, Jordan shares tools, training modules, and lessons learned to support replication in similar fragile or climate-vulnerable settings.
South-South Results	Over six years, the program has generated 1.4 million workdays, benefiting 24,000 Jordanians and Syrian refugees, with 25% of jobs held by women and 4% by persons with disabilities. It has rehabilitated public assets, expanded green spaces, and improved solid waste management. The program has also trained 200 engineers and 563 ex-workers in EIIP methods. Jordan's experience has contributed to regional knowledge-sharing and influenced similar programs in Lebanon and other countries. It has strengthened social cohesion and demonstrated the potential of employment-intensive approaches in crisis recovery.
Contact details	Ministry of Agriculture, Jordan Ministry of Local Administration, Jordan ILO Jordan Office
Funding Sources	The program is primarily funded by the Government of Jordan, with significant financial and technical support from the International Labour Organization (ILO). Additional funding has been provided by international donors, including the German Development Bank (KfW) and the European Union, under the framework of the Jordan Compact. These funds support infrastructure works, vocational training, and institutional capacity building. The program's integration into national development plans ensures continued domestic budget allocation, while donor partnerships enhance its scope and sustainability.
Materials and Web-links	



Author's name: Raymond Khoury, Sophie Mansour, Tarek Jaber


Institution: Green Plan – MoA, LRI, EIIP ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Greening the Lands: Lebanon's Experience in Employment-Intensive Agricultural Infrastructure

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

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to enhance rural resilience in Lebanon by creating employment through the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure. It addresses challenges such as land degradation, water scarcity, and rural unemployment, particularly among Lebanese and Syrian populations. The South-South objective is to share Lebanon's experience in integrating employment-intensive methods with environmental sustainability and social inclusion. Through collaboration with the ILO and regional partners, the initiative contributes to knowledge exchange on agroforestry, water harvesting, and inclusive employment strategies in fragile and climate-affected contexts.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is implemented by Lebanon's Green Plan under the Ministry of Agriculture, in partnership with the Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI) and the ILO's EIIP. It engages in South-South exchanges with countries such as Jordan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia through the EIIP SSTC Forum. These collaborations involve sharing technical expertise, implementation models, and lessons learned in employment-intensive rural development. The initiative also benefits from German Development Bank (KfW) support, facilitating triangular cooperation and enabling Lebanon to contribute to regional resilience-building efforts.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Lebanon's approach emphasizes decentralized implementation, local resource-based technology, and inclusive employment. Peer learning is facilitated through regional forums, technical exchanges, and joint capacity-building activities. The collaboration with the ILO and LRI has enabled the adaptation of best practices in agroforestry and water infrastructure from other countries. The participatory process involves local farmers, municipalities, and NGOs, ensuring relevance and ownership. This horizontal cooperation has strengthened institutional capacity and improved the quality and sustainability of employment-intensive interventions in rural areas.
Innovation	The initiative combines employment generation with environmental restoration by rehabilitating agricultural land, constructing water reservoirs, and building retaining walls using labor-intensive methods. It introduces inclusive employment targets—30% women and 5% persons with disabilities—and integrates social protection and skills training. The use of decentralized planning, community-based implementation, and climate-resilient design makes it a replicable model. Its dual focus on livelihoods and land

	productivity, especially in fragile contexts, positions it as an innovative approach to sustainable rural development.
South-South Sustainability	The initiative is embedded within Lebanon's national rural development strategy and implemented by the Green Plan, a government agency with a long-standing mandate. Sustainability is ensured through community ownership, decentralized implementation, and integration with local agricultural plans. Workers receive skills training, and infrastructure is designed for long-term use, including climate-resilient features. The collaboration with LRI and ILO strengthens institutional capacity, while donor support from KfW ensures financial continuity. The program's participatory model and alignment with national priorities make it replicable and sustainable over time.
South-South Adaptability	Lebanon's model is adaptable to countries facing rural unemployment, land degradation, and refugee integration challenges. Its focus on employment-intensive agricultural infrastructure, combined with environmental restoration and inclusive employment, makes it relevant for fragile and climate-affected contexts. Key conditions for adaptation include decentralized governance, community engagement, and technical support for labor-based methods. The program's modular design—covering land reclamation, water harvesting, and agroforestry—can be tailored to local needs. Through South-South exchanges, Lebanon shares tools, training materials, and implementation strategies to support replication in similar settings.
South-South Results	As of early 2024, the initiative has rehabilitated over 697 farms and created more than 239,000 workdays, benefiting over 2,400 workers—52% Lebanese and 48% Syrians, with 15% women and 2% persons with disabilities. It has constructed 348 water reservoirs, reclaimed 466.8 dunums of land, and built over 48,000 m ² of retaining walls. The program has improved agricultural productivity, enhanced water access, and strengthened social cohesion. Lebanon's experience has been shared with regional partners, contributing to a growing body of knowledge on employment-intensive rural resilience.
Contact details	Green Plan – Ministry of Agriculture, Lebanon Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI) ILO Beirut Office Website: https://www.greenplan.gov.lb
Funding Sources	The initiative is primarily funded by the German Development Bank (KfW) through a partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO). Additional support is provided by the Government of Lebanon through the Green Plan under the Ministry of Agriculture. The Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI) contributes technical expertise and implementation

	<p>capacity. This blended funding model ensures both financial sustainability and technical quality, while enabling Lebanon to align its rural resilience efforts with international development goals and South-South cooperation frameworks.</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links</p>	

Author's name: Soe Oo, Khun Chit Oo

Institution: Rahmonnya Peace Foundation, Parami Development Network

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Employment-Intensive Infrastructure for Conflict-Affected Communities in Myanmar

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Myanmar

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to support conflict-affected communities in Myanmar by creating short-term employment, improving essential infrastructure, and enhancing local governance through participatory planning. It addresses challenges such as displacement, poverty, and limited access to services. The South-South objective is to share Myanmar's experience in using employment-intensive approaches in fragile contexts and to learn from other countries implementing similar models. The initiative promotes inclusive recovery, community empowerment, and resilience-building through labor-based infrastructure and skills development
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is led by civil society organizations including the Rahmonnya Peace Foundation and Parami Development Network, in collaboration with local authorities and supported by the ILO. Through the EIIP SSTC Forum, Myanmar engages with countries such as Nepal, Cambodia, and Sri Lanka to exchange knowledge on labor-based infrastructure, community contracting, and post-crisis recovery. These partnerships foster mutual learning and adaptation of employment-intensive models to fragile and conflict-affected settings, with a focus on inclusivity and sustainability.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Myanmar's approach emphasizes community ownership, participatory planning, and peer learning through regional exchanges. Local contractors, village development committees, and ethnic service providers are involved in decision-making and implementation. The ILO facilitates knowledge sharing with countries facing similar challenges, enabling Myanmar to adapt proven methods in employment generation and infrastructure development. The participatory and horizontal learning model ensures relevance to local needs and enhances the capacity of communities and institutions to manage recovery and development initiatives.
Innovation	The initiative introduces community contracting in conflict-affected areas, empowering local groups—especially women and youth—to lead infrastructure projects. It integrates short-term employment with skills training and life skills development. The use of local data for targeting, flexible project design, and conflict-sensitive implementation are key innovations. The program also emphasizes transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance, making it a pioneering model for employment-based recovery in fragile contexts.

South-South Sustainability	Sustainability is built through local ownership, capacity building, and integration with community development plans. Community contractors and village committees are trained in project management, financial oversight, and reporting. The initiative promotes savings and reinvestment strategies, enabling long-term benefits beyond the project cycle. Partnerships with local authorities and civil society ensure continuity, while the ILO's technical support strengthens institutional frameworks. The model's adaptability and community-driven approach make it sustainable even in volatile environments.
South-South Adaptability	The initiative is highly adaptable to other fragile and conflict-affected contexts where infrastructure is lacking and communities are marginalized. Its flexible design allows for customization based on local needs, security conditions, and governance structures. Key conditions for adaptation include community engagement, decentralized implementation, and support for local contractors. The model's emphasis on transparency, inclusion, and capacity building makes it suitable for replication in post-conflict recovery, disaster response, and rural development programs across the Global South.
South-South Results	The initiative has improved access to essential infrastructure such as roads, water systems, and community buildings in conflict-affected areas. It has created short-term employment for vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and displaced persons. Community contractors have gained project management experience, and local institutions have strengthened their capacity for participatory planning. The program has also contributed to social cohesion and trust-building in divided communities. Myanmar's experience has been shared in regional forums, inspiring similar approaches in fragile settings.
Contact details	Rahmonnya Peace Foundation (RPF) Email: info@rpf-mm.org Parami Development Network (PDN) Email: parami.network@gmail.com ILO Myanmar Office
Funding Sources	The initiative is supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO) through its Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP), with funding from international donors. Additional resources are mobilized through local civil society organizations and community contributions. The flexible funding model allows for rapid deployment in response to emerging needs, while donor support ensures technical quality and alignment with global development goals. Future scaling may involve partnerships with humanitarian and development agencies working in Myanmar and the region.


Author's name: Baikuntha Aryal, Rakesh Raj Mishra

Institution: Department of Local Infrastructure Development

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Employment Generation through Construction and Maintenance of Rural Roads in Nepal

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

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to reduce rural poverty and unemployment in Nepal by generating employment through the construction and maintenance of rural roads using labor-based methods. It addresses challenges such as seasonal joblessness, poor infrastructure, and limited access to markets and services. The South-South objective is to share Nepal's experience in institutionalizing Road Maintenance Groups (RMGs) and community-based infrastructure development, while learning from other countries on climate-resilient design, digital monitoring, and inclusive employment strategies.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is led by Nepal's Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID), with support from the ILO and development partners such as the World Bank and ADB. Through the EIIP SSTC Forum, Nepal collaborates with countries like India, Cambodia, and Sri Lanka to exchange knowledge on labor-based infrastructure, maintenance systems, and employment generation. These partnerships have enabled Nepal to refine its RMG model and contribute to regional learning on pro-poor infrastructure development.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Nepal's approach emphasizes peer learning through technical exchanges, study visits, and collaborative training. The RMG model was developed and refined with ILO support and insights from other countries. Local governments and communities are actively involved in planning and implementation, ensuring ownership and sustainability. The participatory methodology has enabled Nepal to adapt best practices in road maintenance, employment targeting, and gender inclusion, while contributing its own innovations to the regional knowledge pool.
Innovation	The RMG model is an institutional innovation that provides year-round employment to poor and marginalized groups for routine road maintenance. It integrates labor-based methods with decentralized planning and community contracting. The program also introduced gender quotas, social security registration, and training in financial literacy and entrepreneurship. These innovations have improved road quality, reduced migration, and empowered local communities. Nepal's "maintenance-first" approach is now being scaled through new programs like PLRIP, demonstrating its adaptability and impact.
South-South Sustainability	Sustainability is ensured through government ownership, dedicated maintenance budgets, and integration into local development plans. RMGs are contracted annually and supported by technical guidelines and training. The model has been institutionalized across 46 districts and is being expanded under the Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program

	(PLRIP). Community participation, savings groups, and reinvestment in small enterprises further enhance sustainability. Continued support from the ILO and peer learning with other countries reinforces the program's long-term viability.
South-South Adaptability	Nepal's RMG model is adaptable to countries with decentralized governance, rural unemployment, and infrastructure maintenance challenges. Its success lies in combining employment generation with sustainable road upkeep. Key conditions for adaptation include political commitment, technical training, and community engagement. The model's flexibility allows for integration with national employment programs and climate-resilient infrastructure strategies. Through South-South exchanges, Nepal has shared its experience with countries like Myanmar and Pakistan, supporting replication of labor-based maintenance systems and inclusive employment practices.
South-South Results	The RMG program has maintained nearly 4,000 km of rural roads across 46 districts, generating over 8.1 million person-days of employment. It has provided stable income to thousands of poor households, with over 65% of workers being women. The program has improved road accessibility, reduced seasonal migration, and supported local entrepreneurship. Its success has led to its expansion under the PLRIP and inspired similar models in other countries. Nepal's experience has been showcased in regional forums, contributing to global knowledge on employment-intensive infrastructure.
Contact details	Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID), Nepal Website: https://www.dolid.gov.np Email: info@dolid.gov.np ILO Nepal Office
Funding Sources	The program is funded by the Government of Nepal, with technical and financial support from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Initial piloting and scaling were supported by DFID through the Rural Access Programme (RAP). The Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program (PLRIP) continues to fund RMG-based maintenance. Local governments also contribute through conditional grants and employment programs such as the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP), ensuring multi-tiered financial sustainability.
Materials and Web-links	


Author's name: Mr Salman GHANI

Institution: Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening South-South Partnerships for Employment-Intensive Crisis Response and Sustainable Development

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

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to address unemployment, climate vulnerability, and economic shocks in Pakistan by integrating employment-intensive public works into national crisis response and recovery strategies. It focuses on creating decent jobs, especially for women, youth, and informal workers, while promoting climate-resilient infrastructure and social protection. The South-South objective is to share Pakistan's experience in aligning employment policies with disaster recovery and sustainable development, and to learn from other countries implementing similar programs under the ILO's Decent Work Country Programme framework.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is led by the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (OP&HRD), in collaboration with the ILO and supported by international donors. Through the EIIP SSTC Forum, Pakistan engages with countries such as India, Jordan, and Sri Lanka to exchange knowledge on employment-intensive recovery, green jobs, and social protection. These partnerships involve joint training, policy dialogues, and technical cooperation, enabling Pakistan to adapt global best practices to its national context and contribute to regional resilience-building.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Pakistan's approach emphasizes peer learning through regional forums, technical exchanges, and collaborative policy development. The ILO facilitates knowledge sharing on labor market resilience, gender-responsive employment, and climate adaptation. Pakistan has adapted tools and methodologies from other countries to strengthen its public works programs and integrate them into national development plans. The participatory and horizontal learning model ensures relevance, enhances institutional capacity, and promotes innovation in employment-centered crisis response.
Innovation	The initiative introduces innovative elements such as integrating green infrastructure into public works, expanding social protection for informal workers, and promoting gender-responsive employment strategies. It also strengthens labor market data systems to improve forecasting and planning. The program's alignment with climate adaptation and just transition goals makes it a forward-looking model. Its multi-sectoral design—linking employment, environment, and social protection—offers a holistic approach to sustainable recovery and inclusive growth.
South-South Sustainability	Sustainability is ensured through integration into Pakistan's Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP-IV) and alignment with national development and climate strategies. Institutional frameworks support long-term implementation, while capacity

	building strengthens local delivery. The program promotes convergence with other labor market initiatives and encourages public-private partnerships. Continued engagement with the ILO and regional peers reinforces technical quality and adaptability. The focus on inclusive policies and environmental sustainability ensures that the benefits extend beyond short-term recovery.
South-South Adaptability	Pakistan's model is adaptable to countries facing overlapping crises such as climate disasters, economic shocks, and labor market disruptions. Its integration of employment-intensive public works with social protection and green infrastructure makes it relevant for both urban and rural contexts. Key conditions for adaptation include institutional coordination, labor market data systems, and inclusive policy frameworks. Through South-South exchanges, Pakistan can support peer countries in designing programs that align employment creation with climate resilience and social equity.
South-South Results	The initiative has supported thousands of workers and MSMEs through targeted employment and adjustment measures. It has improved infrastructure, enhanced disaster resilience, and expanded access to social protection. Gender-responsive strategies have increased women's participation in public works. The program has also strengthened institutional capacity for labor market governance and crisis response. Pakistan's experience has been shared in regional forums, contributing to the development of adaptable models for employment-intensive recovery and sustainable development.
Contact details	Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (OP&HRD) Website: https://ophrd.gov.pk Email: info@ophrd.gov.pk ILO Pakistan Office
Funding Sources	The initiative is funded through a combination of national budget allocations and international donor support, including contributions from the ILO and development partners such as the European Union and UN agencies. Funding is aligned with Pakistan's Decent Work Country Programme and national climate and employment strategies. The blended financing model supports both short-term employment and long-term institutional development, ensuring continuity and scalability.
Materials and Web-links	


Author's name: Floyd Lala, Solomon Pela

Institution: DNPM/DoWH

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Sustainable Infrastructure and Rural Development in PNG

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

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to enhance rural livelihoods in Papua New Guinea (PNG) by improving agricultural value chains and rural infrastructure through employment-intensive methods. It addresses challenges such as poor connectivity, limited market access, and youth unemployment. The South-South objective is to share PNG's experience in integrating labor-based infrastructure, digital innovation, and climate resilience into rural development. The program also seeks to learn from other countries on sustainable agriculture, green jobs, and inclusive employment strategies through South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The EU-STREIT PNG Programme is implemented by multiple UN agencies, including the ILO, FAO, UNDP, UNCDF, and ITU, in collaboration with PNG's Department of National Planning and Monitoring and Department of Works and Highways. Through the ILO's EIIP platform, PNG engages with countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka to exchange knowledge on labor-based infrastructure, MSME development, and climate adaptation. These partnerships promote mutual learning and support the localization of global best practices in rural transformation.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	PNG's approach emphasizes peer learning through joint implementation with UN agencies and technical exchanges with other countries. The ILO supports capacity building for government engineers, contractors, and communities in labor-based methods. Regional forums and study visits facilitate knowledge sharing on green infrastructure, digital tools, and inclusive employment. The participatory methodology ensures that interventions are community-driven and context-specific, while peer learning enhances innovation and adaptability in rural development strategies.
Innovation	The program introduces a multi-sectoral model combining labor-based infrastructure, digital access, renewable energy, and financial inclusion. Innovations include the use of solar-powered dryers for cocoa and vanilla, e-learning platforms for farmers, and ICT-enabled market access. Employment-intensive methods are used to rehabilitate roads, airstrips, and waterways, creating jobs for youth and women. The integration of green technologies and digital tools into rural development makes PNG's approach a replicable model for sustainable and inclusive growth.
South-South Sustainability	Sustainability is ensured through government ownership, capacity building, and integration into national development plans. The program strengthens local institutions, trains contractors and workers, and promotes community-based maintenance. Policy documents such as the Provincial Road

	Transport Master Plan and OSH Guidelines support long-term planning. The use of local materials and labor fosters economic resilience, while digital systems enhance monitoring and transparency. Continued collaboration with UN agencies and regional peers reinforces institutional learning and sustainability.
South-South Adaptability	PNG's model is highly adaptable to other countries with rural infrastructure deficits, agricultural dependence, and youth unemployment. Its integrated approach—combining labor-based infrastructure, digital innovation, and value chain development—can be tailored to different contexts. Key conditions for adaptation include strong inter-agency coordination, community engagement, and investment in capacity building. The program's modular design allows for replication in fragile, remote, or climate-vulnerable regions. Through South-South exchanges, PNG shares its tools, training materials, and implementation strategies with countries seeking inclusive and sustainable rural transformation.
South-South Results	The program has rehabilitated 207 km of rural roads, maintained 312 km of access roads, and restored 5 airstrips and 215 km of waterways. It has generated 390,000 workdays, with 50% youth and 35% women participation. Over 2,100 youths completed blended TVET programs, and 259 new banking access points were established. The initiative has improved market access for over 112,000 users and increased incomes for cocoa and vanilla farmers. PNG's experience has been shared in regional forums, contributing to South-South learning on employment-intensive rural development.
Contact details	Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), Papua New Guinea Department of Works and Highways (DoWH), Papua New Guinea ILO Pacific Office Website: https://www.ilo.org/suva Email: info@planning.gov.pg ilo-suva@ilo.org
Funding Sources	The EU-STREIT PNG Programme is funded by the European Union and implemented by a consortium of UN agencies, including the ILO. The Government of Papua New Guinea contributes through national and provincial development plans. Additional support is provided by local authorities and community-based organizations. This blended funding model ensures financial sustainability and alignment with national priorities, while enabling technical innovation and capacity building through international cooperation.
Materials and Web-links	


Author's name: Myka Rose Trono, Zydnezy Lanz Cresino

Institution: Department of Labor and Employment

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Resilience Building through Emergency Employment and Adjustment Measures Program

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

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to provide immediate income support and build resilience among disadvantaged workers in the Philippines through emergency employment (TUPAD) and enterprise adjustment measures (AMP). It addresses challenges such as poverty, disaster vulnerability, and economic shocks. The South-South objective is to share the Philippines' experience in implementing scalable, inclusive, and community-based employment programs, while learning from other countries on integrating green jobs, social protection, and skills development into public employment strategies.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is led by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) of the Philippines, with support from the ILO. Through the EIIP SSTC Forum, the Philippines collaborates with countries such as Indonesia, Jordan, and Sri Lanka to exchange knowledge on labor-based employment, disaster response, and enterprise resilience. These partnerships involve joint learning, technical exchanges, and capacity building, enabling the Philippines to refine its programs and contribute to regional efforts in employment-intensive recovery and sustainable development.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The Philippines has adopted a peer learning approach through regional forums, bilateral exchanges, and ILO-facilitated workshops. Lessons from other countries have informed the integration of green works, gender responsiveness, and skills development into TUPAD and AMP. The participatory design of the programs ensures that interventions are tailored to local needs. Peer learning has also strengthened DOLE's capacity to monitor, evaluate, and scale up employment programs, while contributing to a shared regional knowledge base on inclusive labor market interventions.
Innovation	TUPAD and AMP introduce innovations such as linking emergency employment to disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and enterprise resilience. Beneficiaries receive safety training, personal protective equipment, and micro-insurance. AMP supports MSMEs through capacity building, product innovation, and just transition measures. The use of digital payment systems and partnerships with local governments and civil society enhances transparency and reach. These innovations make the programs adaptable, inclusive, and responsive to evolving labor market needs.
South-South Sustainability	Sustainability is ensured through institutional integration within DOLE's mandate and alignment with national development plans. TUPAD and AMP are funded through regular budget allocations and supported by local government partnerships. The programs promote convergence with other

	labor market services, including training and livelihood support. Monitoring systems and stakeholder engagement ensure accountability and continuous improvement. The Philippines' commitment to inclusive growth and decent work reinforces the long-term viability of these employment-intensive programs.
South-South Adaptability	The Philippines' TUPAD and AMP programs are adaptable to countries facing frequent natural disasters, economic shocks, and high levels of informal employment. Their modular design allows for integration with local labor market services and social protection systems. Key conditions for adaptation include decentralized governance, strong community networks, and institutional capacity for rapid deployment. Through South-South exchanges, the Philippines shares its experience in linking emergency employment with resilience-building, while learning from peers on green jobs, digital tools, and enterprise support.
South-South Results	From 2022 to 2024, TUPAD provided short-term employment to 11.7 million workers, including 722,000 affected by major calamities. AMP supported 4,394 workers and 511 MSMEs through capacity building and business adaptation. The programs improved income security, enhanced community infrastructure, and strengthened enterprise resilience. Digital payment systems and inter-agency collaboration increased efficiency and transparency. The Philippines' experience has been shared in regional forums, contributing to the design of inclusive and scalable employment programs in other countries.
Contact details	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Philippines Website: https://www.dole.gov.ph Email: info@dole.gov.ph ILO Philippines Office
Funding Sources	TUPAD and AMP are funded through the national budget of the Government of the Philippines, under the Department of Labor and Employment. Additional support is provided by local government units and development partners, including the ILO. The programs are integrated into national recovery and employment strategies, ensuring sustained funding and institutional support. This blended financing model enables rapid response to crises while supporting long-term labor market resilience.
Materials and Web-links	


Author's name: R. Vijayakumar, N. Vishnuthasan

Institution: Department of Agrarian Development

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Enhancing Rural Development and Resilience through EIIP in Sri Lanka

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Sri Lanka

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative aims to reduce rural poverty and enhance climate resilience in Sri Lanka by creating employment through labor-intensive infrastructure and environmental restoration. It addresses challenges such as unemployment, degraded irrigation systems, and vulnerability to climate shocks. The South-South objective is to share Sri Lanka's experience in integrating employment-intensive methods with rural development and environmental sustainability, while learning from other countries on green jobs, social protection, and participatory planning through the ILO's EIIP framework.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is led by the Department of Agrarian Development in Sri Lanka, in collaboration with the ILO. Through the EIIP SSTC Forum, Sri Lanka engages with countries such as Nepal, Indonesia, and Lebanon to exchange knowledge on labor-based infrastructure, water management, and inclusive employment. These partnerships involve technical exchanges, joint training, and peer learning, enabling Sri Lanka to refine its approach and contribute to regional efforts in employment-intensive rural development and climate adaptation.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Sri Lanka's approach emphasizes participatory planning, community ownership, and peer learning through regional collaboration. The ILO facilitates knowledge sharing on employment-intensive methods, climate-resilient infrastructure, and gender inclusion. Lessons from other countries have informed the design of water tank rehabilitation, afforestation, and rural road construction. The participatory methodology ensures that interventions are tailored to local needs, while peer learning enhances institutional capacity and fosters innovation in rural development strategies.
Innovation	The initiative introduces innovations such as integrating employment with environmental restoration, using labor-based methods to rehabilitate irrigation tanks, and applying the Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach. It emphasizes inclusive employment, with a focus on women and youth, and links short-term jobs to long-term agricultural productivity. The use of cost-benefit analysis to demonstrate impact and the integration of climate resilience into infrastructure design make it a replicable and forward-looking model for rural development.
South-South Sustainability	Sustainability is ensured through government ownership, integration into national rural development strategies, and community participation. The Department of Agrarian Development leads implementation, while local communities contribute labor and oversight. Rehabilitated infrastructure,

	such as irrigation tanks, supports long-term agricultural productivity. The program promotes skills development, savings, and reinvestment, enhancing household resilience. Continued collaboration with the ILO and regional partners reinforces institutional learning and ensures the program's long-term viability.
South-South Adaptability	Sri Lanka's model is adaptable to countries with rural poverty, degraded infrastructure, and climate vulnerability. Its focus on labor-based methods, community participation, and environmental restoration makes it suitable for replication in both post-conflict and disaster-prone settings. Key conditions for adaptation include decentralized governance, institutional support, and community engagement. Through South-South exchanges, Sri Lanka shares its experience in water tank rehabilitation, afforestation, and participatory planning, while learning from peers on green jobs, digital tools, and inclusive employment strategies.
South-South Results	The program has rehabilitated five irrigation tanks, generating employment for 205 families and restoring irrigation to 250 acres of farmland. It increased agricultural productivity and household income, with a cost-benefit ratio of 4.8 over 10 years. The initiative also promoted gender inclusion and community ownership. Sri Lanka's experience has been shared in regional forums, contributing to the development of employment-intensive models for rural resilience and sustainable development.
Contact details	Department of Agrarian Development, Sri Lanka Website: http://www.dad.gov.lk Email: info@dad.gov.lk ILO Sri Lanka Office
Funding Sources	The initiative is funded by the Government of Sri Lanka through the Department of Agrarian Development, with technical and financial support from the ILO. Additional resources are mobilized through local government contributions and community participation. The program is aligned with national rural development and climate adaptation strategies, ensuring continued budgetary support and institutional integration.
Materials and Web-links	

Author's name: Public Works Project (PWP) Team

Institution: Public Works Project (PWP), Yemen

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Employment-Intensive Public Works for Crisis Recovery and Resilience in Yemen

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Yemen, with technical cooperation and knowledge exchange from Jordan, Lebanon, Indonesia, and others through the ILO's EIIP SSTC platform

South-South Objective (s)	To address Yemen's widespread poverty, unemployment, and infrastructure collapse through employment-intensive public works that provide immediate income, restore essential services, and build community resilience. The initiative aims to create decent jobs, especially for vulnerable groups, while contributing to food security, climate adaptation, and local economic recovery
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative is led by Yemen's Public Works Project (PWP), with technical support from the ILO's Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP). It draws on South-South exchanges with countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Indonesia through the EIIP SSTC platform. These partnerships enabled Yemen to adopt best practices in labor-intensive infrastructure, community contracting, and climate-resilient design. The cooperation includes knowledge sharing, training, and adaptation of tools and methodologies for fragile and conflict-affected settings
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The initiative is led by Yemen's Public Works Project (PWP), with technical support from the ILO's Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP). It draws on South-South exchanges with countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Indonesia through the EIIP SSTC platform. These partnerships enabled Yemen to adopt best practices in labor-intensive infrastructure, community contracting, and climate-resilient design. The cooperation includes knowledge sharing, training, and adaptation of tools and methodologies for fragile and conflict-affected settings.
Innovation	PWP integrated peer learning through ILO-supported training, manuals, and a customized MIS system for employment-intensive programming. Community contracting, participatory planning, and gender-inclusive approaches were adapted from regional experiences. The program's ability to deliver services during conflict demonstrates the value of horizontal cooperation and local ownership. The participatory methodology ensured relevance, adaptability, and resilience in implementation.
South-South Sustainability	Innovative elements include the use of community contracting led by women, integration of climate resilience into infrastructure design, and a digital MIS module for real-time monitoring. PWP also developed manuals on emergency employment, occupational safety and health (OSH), and environmental safeguards. The program's ability to operate effectively during conflict, while promoting inclusive

	employment and local ownership, makes it a model for fragile contexts.
South-South Adaptability	Sustainability is ensured through institutionalization of labor-intensive methods within PWP's operational framework, strong community engagement, and continuous capacity building. The program's flexibility and alignment with donor and national priorities have enabled it to operate effectively even during conflict. The integration of social protection, gender inclusion, and environmental safeguards further supports long-term impact.
South-South Results	The initiative has created over 1 million work-months and engaged more than 926,000 workers, including nearly 200,000 women. Thousands of infrastructure projects have been implemented, improving access to water, roads, and agricultural land. The program has strengthened local institutions, empowered women contractors, and introduced climate-resilient infrastructure. It has also enhanced food security and social cohesion in conflict-affected areas. The initiative's success has positioned Yemen as a contributor to regional peer learning through the EIIP SSTC platform.
Contact details	Public Works Project (PWP), Yemen Email: info@pwpyemen.org Website: www.pwpyemen.org
Funding Sources	The initiative is funded by multiple international donors, including the World Bank, with technical assistance from the ILO. PWP manages multi-donor funds and ensures transparency through independent audits and a robust MIS. Additional support has come from ILO's SSTC and RBTC allocations.
Materials and Web-links	