

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

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Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: South-South Collaboration on Climate Change, Human Mobility and Just Transitions (Caribbean–Pacific SIDS Cooperation)

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Caribbean Island States, Pacific Island States (SIDS-SIDS cooperation)

South-South Objective (s)	This initiative responded to the urgent challenge of climate-induced human mobility in vulnerable Small Island Developing States (SIDS). It aimed to strengthen resilience, ensure decent work, and embed just transition principles into climate and migration policies. By fostering inter-regional cooperation, the project enhanced knowledge, developed action plans, and created a community of practice among tripartite constituents in the Caribbean and Pacific. The ultimate goal was to reduce vulnerabilities, promote fair migration governance, and ensure no one was left behind in the transition to climate-resilient economies. Aligned with the 2025 SIDS–SIDS Emerging Practices report, this initiative sought to operationalize interregional learning between Caribbean and Pacific SIDS through the joint development of regional climate mobility frameworks. The objective was to pilot policy coherence across migration, labour, and climate portfolios, resulting in at least three joint regional or national action plans by 2025.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The initiative was co-led by ITCILO's SPGT and SEE programmes in coordination with ILO field specialists on migration and just transition. Partners included CARICOM, Pacific governments, ILO regional offices, and the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme. Knowledge-sharing built on previous SSTC exchanges between CARICOM and ECOWAS, expanding to SIDS. Through joint workshops, online clinics, and knowledge platforms, Pacific and Caribbean tripartite constituents collaborated to design policies, action plans, and peer-to-peer exchanges, reinforcing SSTC as a mechanism for shared learning and joint advocacy in global fora. Building on mechanisms identified in the 2025 Emerging Practices report, cooperation was facilitated through the South-South Meeting Point digital hub and the creation of interregional technical working groups on climate mobility and just transition. These platforms enabled real-time exchange of both scientific data and traditional knowledge, ensuring policy and practice were locally grounded yet regionally coherent.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The methodology integrated peer-to-peer exchanges, South-South learning clinics, and high-level knowledge-sharing sessions. Constituents jointly identified priorities, co-designed action plans, and validated outputs through interactive workshops and online platforms. A community of practice on climate-induced mobility was launched, supported by research and case studies. The approach ensured inclusivity by engaging governments, employers, workers, and civil society, with strong emphasis on gender-sensitive perspectives. This participatory design strengthened ownership, ensured relevance to SIDS realities, and enabled effective horizontal learning across regions with similar vulnerabilities. In line with the 2025 report's emphasis on digital transformation in SSTC, the approach combined in-person and virtual peer learning through the South-South Meeting Point platform, enabling continuous engagement across time zones. Effectiveness was measured through post-exchange surveys, policy tracking dashboards, and the co-creation of South-South Practice Briefs that captured replicable lessons.

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Innovation	This was the first SIDS-to-SIDS South-South initiative explicitly addressing the nexus of climate change, migration, and just transition. It innovated by linking climate-induced mobility with decent work policies, including fair recruitment, labour rights, entrepreneurship, and women's engagement. The approach moved beyond crisis response, positioning mobility as an opportunity for resilience and sustainable development. By integrating Just Transition Guidelines with migration governance, the initiative pioneered a holistic model that combined adaptation strategies, social justice, and decent work in contexts of climate displacement and planned relocation. Echoing the 2025 Emerging Practices findings, innovation lay in linking just transition principles with local adaptation knowledge. The initiative introduced youth-led innovation labs on climate-resilient livelihoods and piloted participatory relocation planning tools co-designed with affected communities, bridging social dialogue and local empowerment.
South-South Sustainability	Sustainability was embedded through the creation of a Community of Practice on Climate Mobility and Just Transition by 2025, linking Caribbean and Pacific tripartite constituents. Institutional anchoring via CARICOM, PCCMHS, and ILO ensured continuity, while national action plans provided pathways for longer-term policy integration. Alignment with ILO's Priority Action Programme on Just Transition and global agendas (SDGs, Paris Agreement) ensured continued support. Political buy-in, shared vulnerabilities, and the pooling of resources among SIDS strengthened ownership and ensured that cooperation continued beyond project funding. As emphasized in the 2025 report, sustainability was reinforced through institutional embedding of climate-mobility frameworks in national development and NDC strategies. Ongoing collaboration with CARICOM and the Pacific Community (SPC) ensured continuity, while resource mobilization through regional adaptation funds and monitoring via the South-South Climate Knowledge Hub provided a foundation for long-term impact.
South-South Adaptability	The model can be adapted to other climate-vulnerable regions such as coastal Africa, South Asia, and Latin America. Its flexibility lies in combining research, policy dialogue, and community-building through SSTC platforms. Key conditions for adaptation include: government commitment, social partner engagement, access to climate-migration data, and alignment with just transition strategies. The thematic tracks (labour migration agreements, fair recruitment, women's empowerment, entrepreneurship for displaced persons) can be tailored to diverse contexts. By building regional communities of practice, the initiative's lessons can be scaled globally. Following the adaptability guidance of the 2025 SIDS-SIDS report, the model integrates a training-of-trainers approach, enabling replication in coastal Africa and South Asia. Through partnerships with IOM, UNDP, and FAO, the initiative's digital tools and policy templates are shared via the South-South Meeting Point, promoting cross-regional uptake.
South-South Results	The initiative strengthened Caribbean-Pacific dialogue on climate change, mobility, and just transition. It launched peer-learning workshops and online knowledge-sharing platforms (2024–2025), and developed national and regional action plans on climate-induced mobility with a gender focus. A Community of Practice on climate-induced migration was created by 2025. The initiative disseminated good practices and policy recommendations through high-level events and global outreach. By late 2025, the initiative had engaged at least eight SIDS governments and 60 tripartite representatives in policy dialogues. Results included the integration of climate mobility into national labour strategies in three pilot countries, gender-responsive policy recommendations, and the establishment of a

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	regional online repository of just transition practices hosted by the South-South Meeting Point.
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