



International
Labour
Organization

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

Green jobs and just transitions: a peer learning journey
from the Global South

► AFRICA: South-South and triangular cooperation good practice: South-South and Triangular cooperation between Madagascar, Kenya and France to promote decent work and export in the horticulture value chain through peer-to-peer exchange and capacity development.

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Institution: International Labour Organization (ILO), Switzerland

Countries involved: Madagascar, Kenya, France

South-South Objective(s)

The initiative aims to facilitate sustainable enterprises for inclusive growth and decent work, particularly for young men and women, by increasing access to decent and productive jobs for rural workers. By promoting peer learning, co-development of strategies, employment opportunities and economic resilience of the constituents to develop more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable enterprises in supply chains and responsible business conduct for decent work.

It responds to the persistent challenge for SMEs of the agriculture sector in general and the horticulture sub sector in particular which are facing important decent work deficits and have difficulties in accessing the international market despite the high potential of Madagascar to produce, in quantity and in quality, fruits and vegetables (including vanilla, cocoa, cloves, sugar, black-eyed peas, lychee, etc.).

Through this intervention, the enabling environment will be created for the promotion of a job-rich and export-oriented agribusiness in Madagascar and Kenya, with special attention to responsible business conduct and FPRW (Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, namely C 29, C105, C 87, C98, C100, C111, C138, C182, C155, C187). The project will also contribute to efforts of the Global Coalition on Social Justice as poor rural farmers in the global supply chain of fruits and vegetables in Kenya and Madagascar will be lifted out of poverty through export-oriented agriculture. SMEs outsourcing these products from poor farmers will also have their capacity developed in meeting European export standards and ESG requirements.

South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives

The agriculture sector in general and the horticulture sub-sector in particular are facing important decent work deficits and have difficulties in accessing the international market despite the high potential of Madagascar to produce, in quantity and in quality, fruits and vegetables (including vanilla, cocoa, cloves, sugar, black eye peas, lychee, etc.). The initiative brings together the ILO Country Offices (Antananarivo, Dar es Salaam and Paris) ministries of labour, and workers' and employers' organizations in Madagascar and Kenya. The French Market of Rungis is also involved.

Through the Trade For Decent Work (T4DW) and the ProAgro Youth projects, ILO is actively engaged in the creation of decent work, the promotion of sustainable agricultural enterprises and responsible and inclusive business practices in Madagascar. In Kenya, through the project 'All Hands in Kenya – Advancing Labour Standards through Cooperative Action (AHK)', the ILO Office in Dar es Salaam, working with tripartite constituents, is enhancing

capacities to comply with international labour standards and acceptable forms of work in the tea value chain in selected regions in the country.

Through SSTC, peer learning visits, workshops, and joint diagnostics between these two countries will foster horizontal exchange and mutual adaptation of practices.

Additionally, the European Union has updated the regulation on “maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin¹”, and some of the Malagasy export products (e.g. vanilla, black-eyed peas, etc) may face important challenges to comply with this regulation. For example, the maximum authorized level of nicotine content in vanilla for the European market was updated from 0.3% to 0.05% ppm per kilo in September 2023. If this regulation is put into effect, more than 1600 tonnes of vanilla, stored in the warehouses of the growers, the processors, and the exporters, will not be exportable.

Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach

The project applied participatory peer-to-peer exchanges through field visits, regional workshops, and national task forces. Each country shared practical experiences while adapting lessons from peers to local contexts. Diagnostic reports and strategy development were co-designed with ministries, social partners, and ILO specialists, ensuring ownership. Madagascar companies will learn from the Federation of Kenya Employers’ experience in ESG training and capacity building. Additionally, this initiative will also build on the experience of the ILO Country Office in Dar es Salaam, which is implementing a South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) project, which is part of the ILO-Brazil South-South Cooperation Programme for promoting decent work in the cotton sector. The lessons learned in the ILO-Brazil SSCP project in terms of knowledge exchange, skills development, resource sharing, and the transfer of technical know-how will be used for an effective collaboration between the exporters of horticultural products of Madagascar and Kenya and the Rungis Market, and to build and/or reinforce partnership between these countries. Buyers of fruits and vegetables from Kenya and Madagascar will be sensitized on the critical importance of supply chain management, ESG requirements and the need to support capacity building of their supply chain. The ILO Office in Paris will help mobilize the various stakeholders to support this exchange of experiences.

Innovation

The initiative is innovative because it replaces top-down technical assistance with reciprocal learning tailored to African realities. The thematic leadership model—where each country contributes to its comparative advantage—ensures relevance and balance. The use of digital tools, such as the Developing ESG/Sustainability Training material and providing training courses to Malagasy companies using the experiences from the Kenyan Employers FKE. Multilingual dissemination and modular knowledge products further enhance innovation and accessibility.

South-South Sustainability

The sustainability of this initiative depends on strong national ownership from each country. Therefore, investment made by the participants, supported by the government, is the first step. Diversifying funding sources will allow for extending the activity not done during its implementation period. Continuous support from the ILO and growing regional political will underpin durability. Furthermore, the initiative triggered new bilateral exchanges and set the basis for a regional SSTC platform on formalization, securing continuity beyond the project’s timeframe.

South-South Adaptability

The good practice can be extended to other African and Global South countries facing high informality rates. Adaptation requires strong political will, institutional engagement, and technical support. The modular design of

¹[Regulation - 396/2005 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

tools and the flexible methodology (peer learning visits, national diagnostics, regional workshops) enable easy replication. Lessons learned stress the importance of co-ownership, stakeholder trust, and adapting digital or financial solutions to local socio-economic conditions.

South-South Results

- Result 1: Through triangular cooperation, the needs in terms of upgrading for export to the EU Market in General and the Rungis (France) market in particular, of Malagasy and Kenyan SMEs and/or cooperatives active in the horticulture value chain, were analysed and identified, and concrete interventions were formulated on the basis of lessons learned from the Kenyan approach. This was done through Triangular Cooperation modality, while keeping partners from Kenya and Madagascar in the driver's seat.
- Result 2: The SSTC programmes supported the operationalization of an upgrading SSTC plan of Malagasy and Kenyan SMEs and cooperatives, active in the horticulture value chain, within the framework of a triangular collaboration between Madagascar, Kenya and France in order to support them to export their production to the EU Market in General and the Rungis (France) market in particular. This will be done through Triangular Cooperation modality, engaging the trilateral/ triangular cooperation of France, Kenya and Madagascar.
- Result 3: Malagasy SMEs and cooperatives have started the discussion about obtaining authorizations and B2B agreements and Kenyan SMEs have enhanced capacity for the effective export of their production to the Rungis market in France through triangular cooperation.

Throughout these 3 main outcomes, specific interventions for the promotion of sustainable, responsible and inclusive business practices, based on the guidance offered by the Declaration of Tripartite Principles on Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy and the ESG criteria will be carried out at all levels of the supply chain.

► ASIA & THE PACIFIC: South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: EIIP Inter-regional Technical Forum for Asia-Pacific and Arab States for South-South Experience Sharing (Bangladesh)

Author's name: ILO New Delhi, ILO Regional Offices for Asia and the Pacific and Arab States

Countries involved: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, State of Palestine, Syria and Yemen.

South-South Objective (s)

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goals and Targets: SDG 8 Decent Work, Target 8.5 Full and productive employment and SDG 13 Climate Action, Target 13.2 Integrate climate measures into policies and Target 13b Capacity building. Project period March 2024-April 2025.

Countries in the Asia-Pacific and the Arab States regions face mounting challenges from climate change, conflict, and economic downturns, resulting in job losses, fragile livelihoods, and weakened resilience. The increasing frequency and impact of natural disasters, conflict-induced displacements, and environmental degradation underscore the urgent needs for employment creation, infrastructure recovery, and climate adaptation. Traditional recovery models often overlook employment-intensive approaches that could simultaneously address resilience and create decent jobs. From a South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) perspective, the Forum aimed to foster peer-to-peer learning and collaboration between countries facing shared challenges of climate change, crises, and employment. The Forum responded to these needs by promoting knowledge exchange on Employment-Intensive Investment Programmes (EIIP) and green job creation through South-South learning, fostering capacity to integrate employment, crisis recovery, and environmental resilience into national policies and public works programs.

South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives

The EIIP Inter-regional Technical Forum brought together decision-makers and officials from Ministries of Labour, Technical Line Ministries in charge of green and crisis-related work, Social Partners, Implementing Partners and ILO officials from 19 countries covering Asia-Pacific and the Arab States (listed above). The initiative aimed to strengthen their capacities to mainstream employment-intensive approaches into climate adaptation, crisis recovery and green works policies and National Public Works programmes, projects and training programmes through peer learning and South-South Cooperation (SSTC), and to create a momentum among these countries to continue collaborating and sharing their experiences in the context of crisis response and green recovery.

Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach

The approach combined technical sessions, case study exchanges, field visits, experience sharing, networking and use of ILOITC eCampus. The Forum was organized around three key themes: (1) Understanding EIIP concepts and application in green jobs and crisis contexts, (2) Learning from good practices and innovations, and (3) Developing a collaborative action plan for advancing EIIP approaches nationally and regionally. The process was highly participatory. Peer learning exercises, group discussions, and interactive workshops allowed participants to identify good practices, challenges, and opportunities for collaboration. Officials from India shared lessons from large-scale national programs like MGNREGA and PMGSY, while Arab States counterparts reflected on post-conflict and refugee crisis responses using EIIP.

Innovation

EIIP empowers countries to co-develop innovative, employment-centred solutions that enhance resilience, promote social justice, and build national capacities. There is a vast amount of experience and knowledge available amongst participating countries and therefore a huge scope for cross learning across the two regions. This was the first-ever inter-regional knowledge sharing forum for Asia-Pacific and the Arab States on employment-intensive investment programmes (EIIP). The innovation of the initiative lies in its inter-regional, cross-crisis focus — bringing together key institutions and lessons from conflict, disaster, and climate adaptation contexts — and positioning employment-intensive methods as core to job-rich resilience-building country-owned strategies, policies, and training.

South-South Sustainability

The initiative was designed with sustainability in mind. It fostered institutional linkages, encouraged the integration of EIIP into national systems as an integrated approach beyond donor-driven projects, recognizing the importance of training and developing local expertise to ensure long-term success in the adoption of new technologies, policies, and practices. Country delegations identified concrete mechanisms for continued peer learning. ILO was tasked to facilitate further knowledge exchange and bilateral meetings amongst countries and continue to carry out research, developing technical guidelines and collating and sharing of best practices. The benefit of in-person meetings and networking was acknowledged, and it was suggested that the regional forum should become a recurring event.

South-South Adaptability

The SSTC principles and EIIP approaches dovetail neatly in that EIIP strategies include using local skills and expertise through participative projects that connect communities, employers and government to build sustainable infrastructure, which bolsters local economies and long-term employment. An SSTC approach applied in tandem with EIIP activities can be instrumental in supporting employment generation and the local economic development of countries in the Global South. Replication is highly feasible. The SSTC model can be adapted for other regions or countries confronting complex crises and seeking job-rich, climate-resilient recovery paths. Successful replication depends on political buy-in, technical capacity, and modest resources to facilitate exchange and technical support.

South-South Results

Key outcomes included:

- 80 participants across the two regions enhanced their understanding of EIIP and its application to climate resilience and crisis recovery and mainstreaming into national public works and employment programmes.
- Good practices and innovations from both regions were collected and shared across the network, including research into indigenous materials for construction, e.g., the use of bamboo in construction, recycling of construction and waste plastic for road construction, etc.
- Country-specific action plans and regional roadmaps for EIIP mainstreaming were developed. Participants committed to further collaboration through identified roadmaps, with action points such as mainstreaming EIIP approaches into national policies, creating training modules, and promoting regional cooperation.
- Country delegations identified concrete mechanisms for continued peer learning, including through digital platforms and agreed to follow up bilaterally on issues of common interest, e.g. on EIIP application for refugee management, community contracting, sharing of ICT tools to enhance planning and monitoring of PEPs/PWPs, comparing of technical guidelines, institutional arrangements and capacity building for greater impact and sustainability of interventions.
- Commitments were made to pursue funding strategies for EIIP expansion through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), including organising regular EIIP SSTC meetings.
- South-South peer learning accelerates knowledge transfer and inspires policy innovation and the added benefit of in-person meeting and networking was acknowledged.
- The power of cross-regional collaboration: recognizing that despite geographical and cultural differences, regions such as the Asia Pacific and the Arab States can benefit from shared knowledge, fostering

innovative approaches to issues like sustainability, climate change, and technology integration. The peer learning highlighted not only diverse applications but also the shared value of inclusive, labour-based infrastructure development.

- Crisis and climate responses are more effective and sustainable when employment is deliberately integrated, and employment must be central early on in any crisis response.
- Continued regional and inter-regional cooperation is crucial. It is essential to strengthen partnerships with several national, local, and international partners involved in crisis response and mitigation, through joint programming and resource mobilization for collective outcomes.

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Funding Sources	ILO PARTNERSHIPS-SSTC, EMPINVEST, ROAP, ROAS, ITC-ILO
Materials and Web-links	ILO PARTNERSHIPS South-South Platform: https://southsouthpoint.net/2025/04/14/strengthening-regional-partnerships-through-south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-eiip-forum-unites-asia-and-arab-states/ ILO EIIP Website: Employment-intensive Investment Programme Inter-regional forum for Asia and the Arab States International Labour Organization • Session Input Papers and Briefs (4) • EIIP SSTC Peer Learning Guide • Forum Proceedings

► EUROPE & CIS Title of South-South and triangular cooperation good practice: Promotion a gender-responsive just transition through knowledge-sharing and peer learning for COP29 (Azerbaijan) & COP30 (Brazil)

Author's name: Cristina Martinez, Anastasiia Pavlova, ILO

Institution: ILO – DWT/CO Moscow

Countries involved: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Moldova, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, with international partners from the United Kingdom, China, Arab States, Brazil, and the Santiago Network.

South-South Objective (s)

The initiative intended to strengthen cooperation among Europe and Central Asia countries and partners from the Global South to respond to climate change challenges. It aimed to promote gender-responsive just transition policies, increase resilience, and enhance decent work opportunities by sharing knowledge and building capacity on renewable energy, green jobs, and sustainable enterprise development.

South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives

The cooperation connected ministries of labour, ecology, and economy, employers' and workers' organizations, local communities, academia, and social dialogue institutions across the region. International partners such as the UK (Glasgow Dialogue), China (BRI low-carbon energy development), Brazil (Amazon bioeconomy), Arab States, and the Santiago Network participated. They interacted through regional workshops, peer-learning platforms, and technical working groups facilitated by the ILO offices in Moscow and Budapest.

Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach

The project used peer learning and scenario analysis as its main methodologies. Countries shared experiences, discussed energy transition and just transition scenarios, and validated recommendations in participatory workshops. Social dialogue institutions and tripartite committees exchanged good practices and challenges, which created an inclusive peer-to-peer process and strengthened regional solidarity.

Innovation

The initiative introduced a regional enterprise and just transition network that linked climate action with decent work and gender equality. It innovated by combining knowledge-sharing on green jobs, renewable energy, and water ecosystems with international experiences such as the Amazon bioeconomy and China's BRI. The integration of gender-responsive analysis into just transition planning also made the practice relevant for broader contexts.

South-South Sustainability

Sustainability was ensured by embedding the practice within ILO's regional strategy, the Just Transition Action Plan (2024–2025), and ongoing COP processes. Regional workshops, technical groups, and integration into national social dialogue mechanisms allowed the cooperation to last beyond individual activities. The approach aligned with long-term UNSDCF commitments of participating countries.

South-South Adaptability

The practice could be adapted in other regions where countries faced similar climate and labour challenges. Conditions included political commitment to a just transition, functioning social dialogue institutions, and the willingness of partners to share knowledge. The triangular modality also allowed flexibility to replicate the model in Asia, Latin America, or Africa.

South-South Results

- Raised awareness and capacity of national constituents on just transition and gender equality.
- Developed and validated comparative studies and recommendations on green jobs and energy transition in 2–3 countries.
- Promoted regional knowledge-sharing through a major workshop before COP29 in Baku and continuous engagement towards COP30 in Brazil.
- Enhanced cooperation between European and Central Asian countries and international partners such as the UK, China, Brazil, and the Santiago Network.
- Strengthened institutional capacity of employers' and workers' organizations in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

AFRICA- Inter Regional Cooperation SADC-IGAD SSTC

Author's name: Addis Ababa CO

Institution: ILO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAS – Green Jobs- Triangular Cooperation & South-South Cooperation

(Part I and Part 2)

Part I

Author's name: Rodrigo Filgueira

Institution: ILO/Cinterfor

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

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

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

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

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

PART II

Participant's name: Anaclara Matosas

Institution: ILO/Cinterfor

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

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

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

	the subsequent exchange as well as the link between each team and the process. In November, a face-to-face meeting was held to close the CIP and present the results, which also included the experiences of Colombia and Costa Rica.
Practice innovation	The initiative originated from the identification of a growing demand and need within these institutions to advance in the exchange of knowledge and the creation of collaborative spaces. The main objective was to identify the capacity gaps needed to address and progress in the supply of specialized training for the renewable energy sector, aligned with the national agendas of each country. The initiative stood out for its commitment to sustainability and social responsibility by addressing training needs in a key sector for sustainable development. It also focused on promoting inclusion and diversity, recognizing and valuing the different perspectives and experiences of network participants. Through collaboration and cooperation, solid bonds based on trust were established, allowing for a fruitful exchange of practices and knowledge. This model is part of the practices that Cinterfor puts into play.
Elements that make good practice sustainable	Elements that make up its sustainability: - clear and concrete common objectives; - voluntary participation; - permanent collaboration; - knowledge sharing; - the prospect of working together. It was agreed to continue working together in the coming years to share the progress made in each country as well as to have a collective product.

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

	Dominican Republic: Prospective study on labor demand and professional training: Photovoltaic energy sector in the Dominican Republic. INFOTEP Uruguay: Prospective on employment and vocational training in green sectors. Electric vehicles in Uruguay. MTSS/DINAE, INEFOP, UTEC, Uruguay.
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AMERICAS- Care Economy and Social Protection & SSTC

Author's name: Anaclara Matosas

Institution: ILO/Cinterfor

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

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

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

Effectiveness of the methodological approach	The process began with virtual instances in which experiences were mainly exchanged. The event held in Montevideo incorporated in the agenda training and awareness-raising instances combined with various participatory dynamics that promoted the involvement of the participants in the proposed discussions. In this sense, in addition to some activities in a more traditional seminar format, the participants presented themselves through a dynamic of "Group Geography" in which the diversity of origins of the participating institutions was highlighted. Throughout the workshop, group dynamics such as the World Café or the Open Space provided the framework to maximize participation and production, which was later reflected in plenary sessions.
Practice innovation	The initiative is based on the identification of the demand and need of these institutions to advance in the exchange of knowledge and generate common workspaces to provide feedback on practice and reposition the issue of training and certification for care in national agendas. In this case, participation was called for, a space of trust and knowledge was promoted, the elaboration of common products was proposed, and a face-to-face meeting was convened as a milestone to continue in the next stage of common objectives.
Elements that make good practice sustainable	Elements that make up its sustainability: - clear and concrete common objectives; - voluntary participation; - permanent collaboration; - knowledge sharing; - the prospect of working together. A common roadmap 2024 - 2025 has been worked on and will be endorsed and communicated soon.
Adaptability	During the process that began in 2022, institutions that have seen the opportunity and valued the opportunity to nurture their practices have been incorporated. There is a possibility that other governmental or mixed integration institutions may join, as long as they are an integral part of the training and certification systems for care in their countries.
Results	The main results: - participatory space for reflection on the different national and regional realities developed and with common elements of high interest; - product Guide for incorporation or improvement of training and certification services collectively developed and endorsed; - bases for the elaboration of the common roadmap 2024 - 2025, elaborated and about to be shared.

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

EUROPE & CIS – Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan and Romania labour inspection

Author's name: DWT/CO Moscow

Institution: International Labour Organization

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

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

South-South Objective (s)	The systems of labour inspection in both Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are not in line with the applicable and ratified ILS, as already point out by several CEACR Observations and Direct Requests. The recurrent resource to moratoria on inspection visits, the limitation of the powers of labour inspectors to conduct inspection visits without prior notice, the restrictions on the frequency, scope and duration of inspection visits, and the non-placement of the labour inspection system under the supervision and control of a central authority are some of the unconformities that prevent labour inspection from effectively discharge its duties. The initiative aimed to enhance the labor inspection systems in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan by addressing the aforesaid challenges, harmonizing national labor legislation with international standards, ensuring the effective application of labor laws and compliance mechanisms, strengthening the institutional basis for social dialogue, and identifying and rectifying gaps in national legislation and practices. It sought to contribute to the achievement of specific outcomes outlined in Uzbekistan's DWCP 2021-25 and in Tajikistan's DWCP 2020-24, duly aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, and 10, and paved the way for future projects, including one in Uzbekistan focused
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	on improving labor inspection and occupational safety and health systems. The initiative also aimed to complement existing projects and secure funding to support ongoing and new initiatives, ultimately fostering fair and safe working conditions while contributing to broader national and international development objectives in the region.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	This initiative includes the labour inspection systems of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The implementation involves peer learning and knowledge-sharing among tripartite constituents (government, employers, and workers), with a focus on raising awareness and improving expertise on relevant International Labor Standards (ILS) and recent International Labor Organization (ILO) Guidelines. The initiative also emphasizes collaboration with the "Northern partner" for best practices. The countries represented in this initiative are Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, with specific outcomes linked to the Development Cooperation Programs (DWCP) of each country. Besides the ILO, as implementation agency, the project involved the active cooperation between the following entities of the involved countries: • Romania: ✓ Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity of Romania ✓ Romania Labour Inspectorate ✓ Human Resources and Vocational Training Bureau ✓ Employers' Confederation of Romania (CONCORDIA) ✓ National Trade Union Confederation - NTUC "Cartel ALFA" ✓ National Trade Union Bloc (BNS) ✓ National Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Romania (FRATIA) • Tajikistan: ✓ Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment ✓ Ministry of Justice ✓ Ministry of Economy ✓ Union of employers of the Republic of Tajikistan ✓ Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Tajikistan ✓ Committee for social, family and health protection issues of the Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli ✓ State Service for inspections in the sphere of labour, migration and employment ✓ State Committee on Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan • Uzbekistan: ✓ Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction of Uzbekistan ✓ State Labour Inspection ✓ Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan

	✓ Confederation of Employers of Uzbekistan ✓ National Commission to Combat Human Trafficking and Forced Labour of Uzbekistan
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The initiative involved peer learning and knowledge-sharing among tripartite constituents, including government, employers, and workers. The process included capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities and the exchange of expertise on International Labor Standards and ILO Guidelines on Labour Inspection. The emphasis on celebrating formal Cooperation Agreements implied a collective commitment to improving labour conditions, indicating a collaborative and participatory effort towards sustainable development in the region.
Innovation	The initiative featured several innovative elements that could be of interest to other national contexts. It adopted a pioneering approach by facilitating peer learning and knowledge-sharing among tripartite constituents, fostering collaboration between government, employers, and workers. The initiative's comprehensive approach to labour inspection, addressing harmonization of legislation, effective application of laws, and social dialogue, provided an integrated model potentially adaptable to diverse national challenges. The emphasis on celebrating formal Cooperation Agreements and preparing for future projects illustrated a forward-looking and institutionalized approach, potentially serving as a model for other countries seeking to address evolving labour-related challenges through collaborative and anticipatory strategies.
South-South Sustainability	The sustainability of the good practice was supported by key elements. Peer learning and knowledge-sharing fostered continuous capacity building among tripartite constituents, creating a foundation for lasting expertise. The comprehensive approach to labour inspection, international collaboration, and alignment with Sustainable Development Goals provided enduring impact and relevance. Formal Cooperation Agreements solidified ongoing access to global resources, while proactive preparation for future projects indicated a strategic, forward-looking approach, ensuring sustained efforts in improving labor conditions over time.
South-South Adaptability	This good practice has potential for wider adoption. Conditions for its adaptation include a commitment to peer learning, tailoring the comprehensive labour inspection approach to fit the specific context, encouraging international collaboration, emphasizing alignment with Sustainable Development Goals, and formalizing cooperation agreements. These factors contribute to the initiative's success and

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

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

ARAB STATES – Workers Petrochemical Sector

Author's name: ILO Regional Office for Arab States

Institution: International Labour Organization

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

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

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

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

	promote collaboration. An inter-regional blended SSTC seminar then took place, covering workshop expenses and facilitating knowledge exchange. Also, follow-up technical support through SSTC aided in negotiating OSH agreements, protocols, and company policies. Finally, the initiative resulted in a comprehensive background paper, enhanced collaboration among social partners, and ongoing support for the negotiation of improved OSH practices.
Contact details	Tel: 00961-1-752400 Fax: 00961-1-752405 Email: beirut@ilo.org
Funding Sources	ILO RBTC Funds
Materials and Web-links	How can South-South Cooperation strengthen ILS related to Occupational Health and Safety? – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)

Author's name: ITC-ILO Turin

Institution: ILO

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

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

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

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

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

	training and high-level event are anticipated to result in the creation of new partnerships among CPLP countries, fostering collaborative networks specialized in the elimination of child labour. By equipping Labor Inspectorates with enhanced competencies through training, the initiative aimed to stimulate the sharing of policies, strategies, and successful programs implemented at the national level to combat child labour. This intervention could mark the initial phase in establishing a CPLP Labor Inspectorate network, indicating a sustained and coordinated approach to addressing shared challenges, especially in the informal sector and child labour in agriculture. Brazil's and Portugal's experiences contributed to this collaborative effort, sharing integrated approaches and potential funding opportunities for sustained cooperation in the future. The expected results of the high-level meeting encompassed increased awareness and knowledge of child labour, fostering a comprehensive understanding of how to address the issue through South-South Cooperation. Moreover, the initiative aimed to enhance the capabilities of labour inspectorates and inspectors to jointly prevent child labour, protect underage children, enforce legislation, and ensure the effective and timely remedying of cases. The collaboration was envisioned to lead to considered new strategies and measures within CPLP and PALOP (Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa), focusing on improving the efficacy of labour inspection efforts and strengthening legislation enforcement in areas prone to child labour. Overall, the initiative sought not only to provide immediate outcomes such as increased awareness and understanding but also to pave the way for sustained cooperation, strategic partnerships, and the systematic elimination of child labour within the CPLP community.
Contact details	International Training Centre of the ILO Viale Maestri del Lavoro, 10 10127 Turin - Italy communications@itcilo.org +39 011 693 6111
Funding Sources	Contribution from the 2022-2023 regular budget, (RB) as well as RB special allocation to SSTC.
Materials and Web-links	Combatting Child Labour through South-South and Triangular Cooperation and labour inspection: building partnerships within

Vanuatu National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement

Brief Description

Vanuatu, a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the South Pacific, consists of 83 volcanic islands, with many just a meter above sea level. Around 80% of its 314,653 inhabitants live in rural areas, relying on rich natural resources like forests, fisheries, and coral reefs which are extreme vulnerable to climate change and disasters. Vanuatu ranked as the highest-risk country globally in the 2021 World Risk Report, with an estimated 3,680 people per year at risk of displacement from sudden-onset hazards such as cyclones. Recognized as a regional leader in climate policy, Vanuatu has developed significant state capacities in climate mobility since the 1990s, notably establishing the National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in 2012. It has also been a strong advocate for international financial responsibility regarding climate-induced loss and damage, having introduced this issue at the UN as early as 1991 on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). This advocacy contributed to the eventual inclusion of Article 8 on loss and damage in the 2015 Paris Agreement. To address climate-induced displacement, Vanuatu adopted in 2018 the National Policy on Climate Change

and Disaster-Induced Displacement⁴⁴, aiming to protect displaced persons' rights, prevent economic impoverishment, and ensure sustainable solutions. This pioneering policy is integrated into Vanuatu's People's Plan 2030, which addresses both immediate disaster impacts and slow-onset challenges like sustainable livelihoods post-relocation—an often-overlooked aspect of climate mobility policy. Comparatively, Vanuatu reserves one of the highest budgets in the region for funding Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Its overall budget for climate change-related policies is one of the highest in the world (e.g., 15% of fiscal budget in 2020), feature that could position Vanuatu as a leader in planning and budgeting deliberations in regional South-South cooperation initiatives.

Objectives & Purposes

The primary objectives of the policy are:

- To provide a framework for managing climate and disaster-induced displacement through local (re)integration, planned relocation, and gradual return.
- To protect the rights of displaced persons and minimize economic impoverishment.
- To integrate human mobility considerations into national development planning.
- To ensure that planned relocation is used as a measure of last resort, with safeguards to protect human rights.

Actions/Activities Involved

The policy outlines several key actions, including:

- Support displaced persons to integrate into host communities through access to housing, livelihoods, and services.
- Facilitate the relocation of communities from high-risk areas to safer locations, with safeguards to protect human rights and minimize economic losses.
- Assist displaced persons to return to their homes and rebuild their lives after a disaster.
- Integrate human mobility considerations into national and local development plans to ensure long-term resilience. This sort of long-term planning is an example in terms of climate mobility governance that renders Vanuatu a leader in potential South-South cooperation initiatives, allowing it to share productive strategies in terms of the bureaucratic reorganization of the state in the face of climate-induced changes.

Partners & Networks

⁴⁴ https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd486/files/press_release/file/iom-vanuatu-policy-climate-change-disaster-induced-displacement-2018.pdf

Several responsible actors exist within the Vanuatu government bureaucracy, some of which are leading ministerial actors, such as the The Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management (MoCC) and others sub-units thereto⁴⁵. There is active collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Pacific Community (SPC), local communities, traditional leaders, and civil society organizations. Vanuatu's main sources for international financial assistance in terms of development aid are the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility, and the Global Climate Fund (established after the COP28 UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai in 2024). Australia remains Vanuatu's largest donor for climate change assistance, with Japan, China, and New Zealand following suit. As a matter of example, from 2013-2017, Vanuatu received over USD 200 million in climate-related development assistance.

Main Outcomes/Outputs

Vanuatu's policy has achieved several key outcomes, including:

- Enhanced capacity to manage climate and disaster-induced displacement through local (re)integration, planned relocation, and gradual return.
- Strengthened protection of the rights of displaced persons, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Improved integration of human mobility considerations into national and local development plans.
- Increased awareness and understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with climate-induced displacement.

Innovative Aspects

The policy is innovative in its comprehensive and long-term approach to managing climate and disaster-induced displacement. It emphasizes the protection of human rights, the planned minimization of economic losses, and the integration of human mobility considerations into development planning. Importantly, the policy advocates for planned relocation as a last-resort measure, ensuring that such relocations are carried out with dignity and include robust safeguards to protect the rights and considerations of affected communities. It also identifies various hazards that threaten Vanuatu and outlines preventive measures, such as strengthening the disaster resilience of infrastructure in vulnerable areas and implementing safeguards to prevent forced evictions. For communities where hazards pose risks too severe for adaptation or mitigation, the policy provides a clear framework for temporary or permanent relocation.

⁴⁵ The National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; The Department of Climate Change (DoCC); The National Disaster Committee (NDC); The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) works closely with the NDC; Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committees (PDCCCs); Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs).

Effectiveness

Vanuatu's climate and disaster displacement policy has strengthened the country's capacity to manage displacement, but its long-term success depends on sustained resources and stakeholder commitment. Early integration of human mobility into development planning shows promise yet scaling up remains a challenge. While the policy has raised awareness and built capacity, gaps persist in gender-sensitive approaches and inclusive community engagement. For instance, the government has recognized the role of Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) in disaster management, collaborating with NGOs and the Red Cross to establish them across the islands. These community committees facilitate policy dissemination and inclusive participation at the local level, yet their sustainability is in question due to reliance on volunteers and insufficient structural government support.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the policy is closely tied to Vanuatu's ability to secure ongoing funding and technical support, rendering it fragile to a certain extent. The emphasis on integrating human mobility considerations into development plans enhances sustainability, but long-term success will require continued political commitment, sustained diplomatic advocacy on the part of Vanuatu regarding its plights and needs, and considerable international donor support in response thereto. Not to mention the need to build local capacity and ensuring that communities are actively involved in decision-making processes to enhance the policy's sustainability. There is concern about whether the government takes the CDCCCs for granted (rather than as an essential component in its overall strategy) given the little financial resources (of the national level) that have been allocated to CDCCCs, raising issues about their sustainability.

Scalability/Replicability

The policy provides a South-South Cooperation model that can be adapted to other regions facing similar challenges, especially in the context of Pacific and Caribbean SIDS. Its emphasis on protecting human rights, minimizing economic losses, and integrating human mobility considerations into development planning offers valuable lessons for global climate adaptation efforts. However, replicability will require tailoring the approach to the specific cultural, political, and environmental contexts of other regions.

Features of Concern

Despite its achievements, the policy faces several challenges:

- Coordinate activities across multiple stakeholders and sectors is noted as challenging and time-consuming.

- While the government recognizes the importance of CDCCCs, it has not provided adequate or consistent funding and structural support to the financial organization thereof.
- CDCCCs rely largely on NGOs for organization, training, and financial resources, as well as community fundraising.
- There is a need for greater clarity on the accessibility of funds at the provincial level to strengthen coordination between government agencies and community committees.
- The government appears to have shifted much of its financial responsibility for community initiatives to local and international NGOs as well as to local communities themselves (fundraising).
- CDCCCs are treated as passive recipients of policy rather than as equal partners in decision-making, limiting opportunities for meaningful two-way engagement (bottom-up feedback cycles).
- The lack of structural funding and governmental commitment raises concerns about whether the government values the bottom-up efforts of CDCCCs beyond rhetoric and advocacy. These caveats can also serve as highlights or lessons to be learned in deliberations that have to do with knowledge exchange for the purpose of South-South Cooperation and policy development in view of climate mobility.

Final Remarks

Vanuatu's National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement is a major step in addressing climate-induced displacement by emphasizing human rights, sustainable development, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. While it provides a strong foundation for resilience and protecting affected populations, challenges remain, particularly in integrating community-level efforts into relevant funding streams to ensure their smooth operation and sustain their activities. Indeed, the government's pioneering policies could be strengthened by taking the role of Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) more seriously, ensuring adequate and consistent funding for their training and operations, which have so far relied on NGOs and local communities. Given their success in disseminating government strategies, greater investment in CDCCCs could enhance risk management and facilitate a two-way communication flow, fostering more inclusive and informed national policymaking, which could thus become a fully-fledged blueprint for knowledge exchange for South-South Cooperation on adequate policy practices in view of climate change and its downstream mobility challenges.

The Pacific region is one of the most vulnerable to climate change, with rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation threatening the livelihoods and habitats of its populations. Small island developing states (SIDS) in the Pacific face unique challenges due to their limited land area, semi-industrialized set up, high population density in coastal zones, and economic dependence on natural resources that are now under threat. Climate-induced migration and displacement are increasingly seen as adaptive strategies, but they also pose significant social, economic, and cultural challenges. The development of the 2023 Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility⁴⁶ was informed by years of regional dialogue and thus serves as a key example of South-South Cooperation. Key milestones include the establishment of the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme in 2020, which facilitated multi-stakeholder consultations and technical working groups. Although, not legally binding, it is a groundbreaking initiative designed to address the escalating challenges of climate-induced migration, displacement, and planned relocation in the Pacific.

Endorsed by all 18 Pacific Island Forum (PIF) leaders in 2023, as consultations developed, a whole section was added on “staying in place” as it became the preferential option for many Pacific countries, whereas ‘mobility’, especially the cross-border one, was seen as a last resort that ought rather to be based on the individual’s choice, not as a headline policy on a state level. Another key message is the understanding that the international community, most responsible for emissions, should be held accountable for funding mitigation and adaptation strategies and also for providing for loss and damage. The Framework is both technically and politically relevant because it offers a coherent strategy for addressing the multifaceted challenges of climate mobility in the Pacific. Technically, it provides the tools for data collection, climate resilience strategies, infrastructure planning, and monitoring. Politically, it empowers Pacific Island nations to negotiate for resources, assert sovereignty, and lobby for global recognition of climate migration. Article 43 of the Framework foresees the existence of a “comprehensive implementation and monitoring plan to identify the interlinkages across all core areas and align implementation with existing and emerging national, regional and global processes and mechanisms shall be put in place accordingly”. The regional nature of the Framework, its technical feats, as well as its political dimension may very well serve as an example in policymaking for other Global South regions to emulate.

Objectives & Purposes

- Guide governments, communities, non-state actors, and partners in managing climate mobility in the Pacific.

⁴⁶ <https://forumsec.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/Pacific%20Regional%20Framework%20on%20Climate%20Mobility.pdf>

- Ensure rights-based and people-centered movement in the context of climate change, including staying in place, planned relocation, migration, and displacement.
- Promote a proactive, inclusive, and collaborative regional approach to climate mobility.
- Reflect common Pacific interests in a culturally appropriate manner.
- Respect national sovereignty and diversity while addressing climate mobility challenges.

Actions/Activities Involved

The Regional Pacific Framework on Climate Change outlines a comprehensive approach to climate mobility through core areas of action. To support Pacific communities in “staying in place”, the framework emphasizes regional leadership in limiting global warming, integrating science-based and traditional knowledge to preserve biodiversity, and ensuring equitable access to adaptation resources. “Planned relocation” efforts focus on developing regional guidelines and best practices that uphold human rights, cultural ties, and community participation. “Migration” pathways are strengthened through regional collaboration to facilitate safe and informed mobility while maintaining cultural and family connections. In addressing “displacement”, the framework strengthens regional collaboration to ensure safe evacuations, protect internally displaced persons, and explore regional policies for cross-border displacement, including humanitarian admission and longer-term stays. Lastly, for “stranded migrants”, it seeks to harmonize policies for humanitarian stays and prioritize family and community cohesion, reflecting the traditional spirit of Pacific solidarity in *Pasifika* culture.

Partners & Networks

The framework involves cooperation among a wide range of stakeholders, including: The International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations, Australia and New Zealand, the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), National governments of Pacific Island countries and local community councils, civil society and Academia.

Main (Expected) Outcomes/Outputs

The framework is expected to achieve several key outcomes, including:

- Enhanced regional coordination and policy coherence on climate mobility.
- Strengthened capacities of governments and communities to manage climate-induced migration and displacement.
- Increased awareness and understanding of the linkages between climate change, disaster management, and human mobility.
- Incorporation of climate-induced mobility considerations taken into account in the National Development Plans.

Innovative Aspects

There's no other climate mobility related framework globally that supersedes this one in political scope and technical relevance, covering all types of movement, including the most recent 'staying in place' dimension. The framework is innovative in its emphasis on human security and multi-stakeholder cooperation. The framework also promotes the use of regional dialogues and technical working groups to share and exchange best practices and lessons learned. It is the first document of its kind and clearly serves as a key example of South- South Cooperation.

Effectiveness

The Framework has been proactive in fostering regional cooperation and policy alignment. However, its long-term success will depend on the availability of resources and the commitment of Pacific Island governments to implement its recommendations. Early capacity-building programs and regional dialogues have shown promise, but scaling up these initiatives remains an open question. The political commitment of the Regional Framework now needs to be translated into an actionable (and legally-binding) regional implementation plan, which may support national-level actions and initiatives on climate mobility or be leveraged by national-level actions through peer-to-peer learning.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the framework is closely tied to the region's ability to secure ongoing funding and technical support, which presents a weakness in terms of medium to long-term action. The emphasis on integrating climate mobility into national development plans surely enhances sustainability, but long-term success will require continued political commitment and secure funding.

Scalability/Replicability

The framework provides a model that can inspire other regions facing similar challenges. Its emphasis on regional cooperation, multi-stakeholder cooperation, and policy coherence offers valuable lessons for global climate mobility governance. However, replicability will require tailoring the framework to the specific cultural, political, and environmental contexts of other regions. For it be replicable, it may also require at least a minimum degree of pre-existing cultural and socio-political alignment and integration between regional states. Whether a similar framework can be established in the Caribbean will thus provide a litmus test for scalability to other SIDS clusters facing similar climate related concerns.

Features of Concern

Despite its achievements, the framework faces several challenges:

- Limited financial and technical capacities that can be shared internally: Implementation requires significant (external) funding and capacity-building efforts.
- Ensuring coherence across a multiplicity of policy domains, such as climate change, disaster management, and sustainable development policies remains a challenge. In addition to the implementation across a variety across a multitude of participating states.
- Climate mobility can disrupt community cohesion and cultural practices, requiring careful management.

Final Remarks

The 2023 Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility represents a significant step forward in addressing the complex challenges of climate-induced migration and displacement in the Pacific. By prioritizing human security, regional cooperation, and policy coherence, the framework offers a comprehensive and innovative approach to climate mobility and potential South-South Cooperation. While challenges remain, the framework provides a strong foundation for building resilience and ensuring the rights and dignity of affected populations in the Pacific region. Its success will depend on sustained political will, adequate resources and allocated funding, and continued cooperation among all stakeholders.

⁴⁷ See: https://laws.gov.ag/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Statutory_Instrument_No_54_2007.pdf

Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency

Brief Description

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management (CDEMA) emerged from regional recognition of the need for a coordinated approach to disaster management. The Caribbean region is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, and volcanic eruptions, exacerbated by climate change. Small island developing states (SIDS) in the region face unique challenges due to their limited land area, high population density in coastal

zones, and economic dependence on tourism and agriculture. Its establishment in 1991 followed years of political negotiations among Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states, which sought to address the inadequacies of fragmented national responses to disasters.

The agency's evolution from Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) to CDEMA in 2009 marked a shift from a focus on emergency response to a more comprehensive disaster management approach, integrating risk reduction and resilience-building. CDEMA is a regional intergovernmental organization established to coordinate disaster risk management and emergency response across the Caribbean. In case of a disaster, any Member State can issue a request to CDEMA, which in turn places a request to all members. In response to the request, individual member states can then signal their commitment to support the affected state through financial, organizational, logistic, in-kind or other measures. It serves as a key example for SSTC, but it could yet be further inspired by regional frameworks in the Pacific that focus more on climate mobility in terms of policy inspiration—especially in terms of international advocacy as a regional platform—moving forward.

Objectives & Purposes

- CDEMA's primary objectives include:
- Enhancing regional coordination mainly through the use of a notification mechanism for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Promoting comprehensive disaster management (CDM) through risk reduction and resilience-building.
- Strengthening national and regional capacities for disaster risk management (SSTC).
- Facilitating the integration of disaster risk management into national development planning.

Actions/Activities Involved

Then main CDEMA's activities include:

- Develop and implement a Caribbean Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy and Framework, which focuses on risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Establish the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) to coordinate multi-country disaster response efforts.
- Conduct training and capacity-building programs for national disaster management agencies.
- Promote the SIDS development of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) to enhance disaster preparedness.

Partners & Networks

CDEMA cooperates with a wide range of partners, including United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), CARICOM and the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH); Disaster management agencies of CDEMA's 19 participating states. European Union (EU) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Main Outcomes/Outputs

CDEMA has achieved several key outcomes, including:

- Strengthened regional (South-South) coordination through the Regional Response Mechanism⁴⁹ (RRM), which has facilitated effective responses to major disasters such as Hurricane Maria (2017) and the volcanic eruption in Saint Vincent (2021).
- Development of the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy and Framework 2014–2024⁵⁰, which has guided national and regional disaster risk management efforts.
- Enhanced capacity for disaster preparedness and response through training programs and the establishment of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS)⁵¹.

Innovative Aspects

CDEMA's innovative approaches include:

- The Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Framework, which integrates disaster risk reduction into national development planning.
- The Regional Response Mechanism (RRM), which enables rapid and coordinated multi-country disaster responses.
- The development of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS), which leverage technology to enhance preparedness and reduce disaster risks.

Effectiveness

CDEMA has been effective in enhancing regional disaster preparedness and response. The RRM has demonstrated its value during major disasters, while the CDM Framework has guided significant progress in risk reduction and resilience-building. The mechanism has proved highly

⁴⁹ The Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) is a network of CDEMA Participating States (PSs), national, regional and international disaster stakeholders through which external response and relief operations in support of an impacted CDEMA Participating State are coordinated. See: https://www.cdema.org/RRM_Booklet_Final_PDF_version.pdf.

⁵⁰ It is viewed as the management of all hazards through all phases of the disaster management cycle (prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation). It involves the public and private sectors, as well as all segments of civil society and the general population. See: <https://www.preventionweb.net/media/91893/download?startDownload=20250205>

⁵¹ It provides guidance on the treatment of early warning systems across multiple hazards. See: <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/latinamerica/52.-CDEMA-Model-National-MHEWS-Policy-DIPECHO-II.pdf>

effective: following large-scale disasters such as hurricane Irma in 2017, member states rapidly provided disaster response to the most affected member states, including through supporting disaster-displaced populations and the relocation of affected communities and provision of shelter. Socio-economic integration of displaced individuals included enrolment of school-age children in schools and job matching support for youth and adults. Disaster-displaced persons are furthermore not required to show identification documents for intra-regional mobility if these documents have been lost or damaged, and in some cases may be granted indefinite stay in the hosting country and receive support for permanent resettlement.

Sustainability

The sustainability of CDEMA's initiatives depends on securing stable funding and building local capacities. The agency's emphasis on integrating disaster risk management into national development plans enhances sustainability, but long-term success will require continued political commitment and donor support.

Scalability/Replicability

CDEMA's model of regional coordination and comprehensive disaster management is highly replicable in other disaster-prone regions. Its emphasis on multi-stakeholder cooperation, early warning systems, and capacity-building offers valuable (South-South) lessons for global disaster risk management efforts.

Features of Concern

- Despite its successes, CDEMA faces several challenges:
- Heavy reliance on donor funding constrains long-term planning and implementation.
- Some member states lack the technical and human resources to fully implement CDM strategies.
- Increasing frequency and intensity of disasters strain regional response capacities.
- Ensuring effective cooperation among diverse stakeholders remains a persistent challenge.

Final Remarks

CDEMA has played a pivotal role in strengthening disaster risk management in the Caribbean. Its innovative approaches, such as the CDM Framework and RRM, have significantly enhanced regional preparedness and response capacities. However, challenges such as funding constraints and capacity gaps must be addressed to ensure its long-term effectiveness. CDEMA's model offers valuable insights for other regions grappling with similar challenges, underscoring the importance of regional cooperation and comprehensive disaster management strategies. CDEMA could benefit from further SSTC by incorporating elements of other SIDS frameworks,

especially those in the Pacific that can lend inspiration in terms of international advocacy when it comes to the plights surrounding exacerbating forms of climate mobility.

IGAD MDCC Project

Brief Description

The "Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region"⁵² regional programme, also known as IGAD MDCC Project. Established in 1996, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a regional cooperation and economic and social development authority, comprising eight East African countries, Ethiopia, Eritrea⁵³, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, and Uganda. Altogether, they face severe climate change impacts, with approximately 2.3 million people displaced by climate-related disasters in 2020 alone⁵⁴. Frequent droughts, floods, and desertification have disrupted livelihoods, leading to forced migration and displacement. Over 80% of the labour force in IGAD countries is engaged in agriculture, making them particularly susceptible to climate variability. IGAD has played a key role in developing regional strategies to address climate-induced migration and environmental degradation.

The 2021 IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons⁵⁵ provides a legal framework for cross-border migration due to climate-related disasters, making it the first regional agreement to explicitly protect climate migrants by granting access to existing immigration processes, visa policies, and ethical labour migration schemes, the protocol supports adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and post-disaster recovery. Although MDCC was implemented from 2021 to 2023, it emerged from years of prior South-South and Triangular Cooperation and regional dialogue, including the adoption of the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (2012) and the IGAD Regional Strategy on Climate Change (2020). It also aligns with international commitments such as the Global Compact for Migration⁵⁶ (2018) and the Paris Agreement⁵⁷ (2015). MDCC significantly supported key regional priorities, particularly through its contributions to IGAD's Regional Migration Policy Framework (2012) and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD region⁵⁸.

⁵² See: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/addressing-drivers-and-facilitating-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration-contexts-disasters-and-climate-change-igad-region>

⁵³ All IGAD countries were involved in the Programme, except Eritrea.

⁵⁴ NYANDIKO, N. (2022). Disaster displacement and risk reduction strategies in IGAD, Forced Migration Review 69, Climate Crisis and Displacement: From Commitment to Action, pps 37-38 available at: <https://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/nyandiko>

⁵⁵ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1411/files/event/file/Final%20IGAD%20PROTOCOL%20ENDORSE%20BY%20IGAD%20Ambassadors%20and%20Ministers%20of%20Interior%20and%20Labour%20Khartoum%2026%20Feb%202020.pdf>

⁵⁶ <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/73/195>

⁵⁷ <https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/explanatory-memorandum-falepili-union-between-tuvalu-australia.pdf>

⁵⁸ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1411/files/event/file/Final%20IGAD%20PROTOCOL%20ENDORSE%20BY%20IGAD%20Ambassadors%20and%20Ministers%20of%20Interior%20and%20Labour%20Khartoum%2026%20Feb%202020.pdf>

Objectives & Purposes

The overall objective of the MDCC was to contribute to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing displacement risk in the context of disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation, in line with the vision and guiding principles of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). MDCC was organized across four pillars: (I) Data and knowledge; (II) National and regional policy frameworks; (III) Disaster displacement preparedness; and (IV) Regular migration pathways.

The work under these pillars sought to achieve five outcomes:

- Enhancing access to (government aggregated) quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and other forms of human mobility.
- Including human mobility considerations in the context of disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation across relevant policy areas.
- Improving preparedness and operational readiness to respond to cross-border disaster displacement.
- Providing enhanced pathways for regular migration and access to protection services for migrants affected by the adverse impacts of disasters and climate change.
- Boosting access to sustainable livelihood and green job opportunities that prevent displacement and forced migration in climate and disaster-affected areas in the IGAD region.

Actions/Activities Involved

In general terms, MDCC involved several key activities, including:

- Develop disaster displacement risk profiles and decision-making models, and enhanced IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre's (ICPAC) data capacities.
- Conduct policy reviews and capacity-building workshops focusing on climate and disasters, national development plans, green economy policies, regularization and accessibility of migration pathways, and international protection to integrate human mobility into climate and disaster policies.
- Develop and test Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cross-border disaster displacement.
- Implement awareness campaigns, green economy pilot projects, and skills development initiatives in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia with the view to improve access to sustainable livelihood and green job opportunities.
- Strengthen community resilience against climate change impacts.

Due to the complexity and range of the MDCC, a closer look is brought to the Actions/Activities involved under Pillar (IV): Regular migration pathways (Outcome 5), which includes the initiatives more focused on improving access to sustainable livelihood and green job opportunities in a way to prevent displacement and forced migration in climate and disaster affected areas in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, listed below:

- Assess national and regional green economy policies for labour mobility references and developed recommendations for Member States to harness the potential of labour mobility. The latter aspect is relevant to ILO and serves as a potential inspiration for emerging practices in South-South Cooperation.
- Implement pilot projects based on policy recommendations to inform future policies from a migrant perspective.
- Conduct a rapid assessment on climate change, labour migration, and employment to guide interventions.
- Organize workshops to identify priority areas and shape intervention models.
- Train government and social partners on sustainable and environmentally responsible business practices.
- Develop models for green entrepreneurship, value chain creation, skills development, and financial access, validated through social dialogue.
- Provide life skills and entrepreneurship training for migrants to support income generation.
- Facilitate green job opportunities through training, coaching, and financial access to reduce out-migration drivers.
- Document and share pilot project results at national and international events to promote learning and scalability.

Partners & Networks

IGAD Member States, the IGAD Secretariat including IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), CIMA Research Foundation, International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labour Organization (ILO), the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). At the local levels, civil society organizations in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia were also involved: Beza Posterity Development Organization (BPDO) in Ethiopia; Horn of Africa Community Development Action (HACDA) in Somalia, and Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization (LOKADO) in Kenya.

Main Outcomes/Output

Under the 'Pillar (IV)', the main outcomes are listed below:

- Consultative forums on Human Mobility and Regular Migration Pathways, allowing stakeholders to provide input on integrating human mobility into green economy policies.
- Regional study on the integration of human mobility in national and regional green economy policies, considering climate change impacts.
- Pilot interventions based on study recommendations in Kenya: (Agroforestry and Climate-Smart Agriculture initiatives, including rangeland management, to enhance sustainable development and income generation) and Somalia (Skills-building programs for displaced populations, focusing on renewable energy, such as solar panel installation, repair, and maintenance and waste management/plastic recycling).
- Market system analysis to identify high-potential sectors for green job promotion where three key value chains were selected: Mug beans; Small ruminant fattening and Solar products.
- Stakeholders were trained on life skills and entrepreneurship using the ILO Start Your Business (SYB) tool (translated into Amharic).
- Participants began establishing green businesses/enterprises aligned with identified value chains.
- Facilitated access to finance and technical skills training in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and service providers.

Innovative Aspects

- MDCC programme combined data collection, policy development, and community-level interventions to address the complex nexus of climate change, disasters, and migration.
- Examination and enhancement of policies surrounding human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters
- Collaboration at regional, national and local levels to address human mobility issues in the context of disasters, including engaging climate-affected populations in decision-making.
- Tested innovative green economy interventions through pilot projects, such as solar energy training in Somalia and climate-smart agriculture in Kenya.

Relevance

The IGAD programme plays a crucial role in advancing regional discussions on climate-induced mobility by supporting the implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, particularly its provisions on cross-border disaster displacement. While IGAD prioritizes migration related to freedom of movement and transhumance, the connection between climate change and labour migration remains underexplored within its agenda. The programme aligns

with regional priorities, notably through the Regional Consultative Process (RCP), which reflects member states' interests in addressing climate and migration issues. Additionally, it leverages ICPAC's expertise in climate data and early warning systems, enhancing the region's capacity for predictive modelling and disaster preparedness. However, its design primarily emphasizes regional coordination rather than direct integration into national policies, except in Kenya and Somalia, where pilot projects were informed by policy reviews on climate change, disasters, and the green economy. While Ethiopia's green legacy initiative and Kenya's climate-migration framework provided points of alignment, a more cohesive approach linking climate change, labour migration, and national policies could further strengthen the programme's impact and its potential to serve as a blueprint for South-South Cooperation elsewhere.

Effectiveness

Overall, MDCC was largely effective in achieving its objectives, particularly in enhancing data collection, policy coherence, and community resilience. Its success is evident in fostering regional cooperation and policy alignment, with stakeholders expressing high satisfaction despite challenges such as delays and resource constraints. Political transitions in Kenya and Somalia, conflict in Ethiopia, and persistent drought conditions posed disruptions, yet most activities were implemented as planned. The programme's adaptability and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders highlight its effectiveness, though areas such as data collection and policy impact assessment require further attention for improved measurement and sustainability. Additionally, MDCC demonstrated a viable framework for addressing migration, disasters, and climate change within the IGAD region in a clear expression of South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Many activities show potential for scaling up, provided future interventions integrate lessons learned and best practices taking into account the particularities of other contexts.

Sustainability

The MDCC programme has demonstrated strong potential for sustainability by integrating migration and climate change strategies into national development plans and fostering local ownership. Local authorities, such as Turkana County and Somalia's district administrations, have incorporated climate action into their policies and continued supporting green economy initiatives. The programme successfully engaged local, national, and regional partners, with key activities handed over to stakeholders, including data integration into ICPAC, SOP formalization by IGAD, and community-led initiatives in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya. Community engagement, training, and awareness-raising have fostered a sense of ownership, enhancing sustainability. However, sustained international support remains crucial to addressing drought conditions, funding gaps, and policy implementation. Stakeholder engagement, training, and infrastructure projects, such as plastic recycling in Mogadishu and climate adaptation committees in Turkana, have strengthened local resilience, but challenges persist in water access, policy frameworks, and financing. Efforts are ongoing to integrate displacement data into regional platforms, align

climate strategies with national policies, and secure further funding. While IGAD, ICPAC, and national governments acknowledge the need for continued action, achieving full policy integration and long-term impact will depend on securing additional resources and strengthening partnerships.

Scalability/Replicability

The MDCC programme provides a model that can be adapted to other regions facing similar challenges. Its emphasis on regional cooperation, community engagement, and alignment with global frameworks offers valuable lessons for migration and climate change governance. The successful pilot programme in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia provides a model for future interventions. The SOPs for cross-border disaster displacement can be replicated in other border regions, and the green economy initiatives can be scaled up with additional funding and support. However, replicability will require tailoring the framework to the specific cultural, political, and environmental contexts of other regions.

Features of Concern

The implementation of the MDCC programme faces several challenges, including:

- The pandemic restricted travel, delayed stakeholder meetings, and impacted field visits, while extended recruitment processes for consultants and implementing partners further slowed implementation. Initial programme delays also stemmed from the need to recruit teams, set up governance structures, and finalize implementation strategies.
- Conflicts in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Somalia, election transitions in Kenya and Somalia, and Ethiopia's State of Emergency disrupted project access, paralyzed activities in some regions, and delayed implementation.
- In Somalia, policy changes were hindered by election turnover (political turmoil) and weak state/GCM structures. Revisions to some strategies required Steering Committee approval, delaying progress.
- Sustainability challenges highlighting the need to align interventions with local environmental realities, such as water availability.
- Despite these challenges, partners adjusted work plans to mitigate delays and sustain progress, ensuring continued implementation where possible.

Final Remarks

MDCC made significant progress in addressing migration and displacement challenges driven by disasters and climate change in the IGAD region. Through regional cooperation, community resilience initiatives, and alignment with global frameworks, the programme has laid a strong foundation for sustainable migration management. Several activities have already been successfully handed over to programme partners. However, ongoing support from international

community remains crucial to ensure long-term impact, particularly in addressing resource gaps for policy implementation and providing additional assistance to communities facing climate-related challenges such as drought in Kenya. Sustained political will, funding, and stakeholder cooperation will be key to ensuring the programme's continued success and expansion regionally as well as globally for the purpose of enhanced South-South Cooperation.

Tuvalu & The Falepili Union Treaty

Brief Description

Although it is not a classic case of SSTC, The Falepili Union Treaty⁵⁹, signed on 9 November 2023 between Tuvalu and Australia, is here being framed as a potential blueprint for a more triangular cooperation initiative, especially as it brings elements that can be interesting, such as the negotiation process. It is the understadning of the authors that Tuvalu's experience can inform SSC-driven labour migration solutions elsewhere, especially if we look at some lessons learned. Therefore it is being included in the study. The treaty established a formalized migration pathway for Tuvaluans affected by climate change, allowing them to migrate to Australia under stable residency conditions, with the potential to acquire Australian citizenship. This agreement is framed as a "world first" in climate mobility cooperation, explicitly addressing the challenges of sea-level rise and land erosion faced by Tuvalu, a low-lying Pacific Island nation in the Pacific Ocean. The country's 11,000 inhabitants face increasing threats from flooding and land erosion, which have been exacerbated by rising sea levels over the past three decades, and this despite Tuvalu's many efforts to mitigate (through 'nature-based solutions', including engineering) against the immediate effects thereof.

The Falepili Union treaty was negotiated against the backdrop of Tuvalu's long-standing concerns about climate change and its impact on the nation's future. The negotiations were influenced by Australia's strategic interests in the Pacific region, particularly in maintaining influence over Tuvalu's critical security infrastructure and defense policies. This has sparked controversy about the scalability of the Falepili Agreement, both locally and internationally, raising concerns that its underlying premise may be in contravention to the 'good faith' principle in dealing diplomatically with climate-vulnerable sates, as formalized under the obligations for signatories to the Paris Agreement, to which Australia remain Party. The Treaty's provisions on security cooperation were a condition for Australia's humanitarian gestures, raising questions about the balance of power between the two nations in terms of neo-colonial and imperialist tendencies in geopolitics, and serious question about the encroachment of the sovereignty of vulnerable climate distressed states.

Objectives & Purposes

⁵⁹ <https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/australia-tuvalu-falepili-union-treaty.pdf>
<https://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/tuvalu/australia-tuvalu-falepili-union>

The primary objective of the Falepili Union Treaty is to provide Tuvaluans with a legal and therefore dignified pathway for climate-induced migration to Australia. The Treaty aims to ensure that Tuvaluans can access permanent residency, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities in Australia, with the possibility of obtaining Australian citizenship. Additionally, the Treaty seeks to address the broader issue of "climate mobility justice", rendering it a potential modeling tool on offer for other climate-vulnerable nations, especially in the Global South in terms of regional South-South Cooperation.

Actions/Activities Involved

The Falepili Treaty establishes a "special human mobility pathway" based on a bilateral migration agreement for Tuvaluans while it also includes provisions for Australia to offer further financial and technical assistance to Tuvalu for climate adaptation policies and resilience-building. The areas of cooperation covered in the Treaty are Building Climate Resilience; Safeguarding Collective Peace and Security; Telecommunications; Education; Fiscal Support; Connectivity and Health, and Mobility with Dignity. Under this domain, Australia will support Tuvalu with the following:

- Provide Tuvaluan citizens the choice to migrate to Australia – temporarily or permanently – to live, work, and study as permanent residents.
- Facilitate access to Australian health and education services and provide key income family support on arrival for Visa holders.
- Ensure that Visa holders will have freedom to travel to and from Australia to maintain connections with family and community in Tuvalu
- To support Tuvalu to uplift its passport, immigration, citizenship and border controls to ensure shared interests in the integrity of the special visa arrangement.

Partners & Networks

The primary partners in the Falepili Union Treaty are the governments of Tuvalu and Australia. The treaty reflects Australia's broader strategy of bolstering its influence in the Pacific region, particularly in response to an increasing and assertive Chinese presence. That said, the Treaty also suggests adherence to several international climate change frameworks, such as the Paris Agreement, which emphasizes the need for multilateral cooperation in addressing climate change concerns that have a global character. This stipulation offers perspectives to broaden the treaty to include a South-South Triangular character (in case other parties in the Pacific would be allowed to join). The template itself could also be taken up as an adaptable blueprint for regional (climate migration) cooperation frameworks in the Pacific, between SIDS (and developing states), signaling the potential of the Falepili Treaty to enhancing South-South cooperation more broadly.

Main (Expected) Outcomes

Under the “mobility with dignity dimension”, the Treaty’s Explanatory Memorandum⁶⁰ clarifies that initial annual allocation of up to 280 visas could be mutually adjusted each program year. It also puts forward the following detailed provisions:

- Visas would provide for indefinite permanent residency, with freedom for unlimited travel to and from Australia.
- Visas would be allocated through a random ballot, managed by Australia, with a small ballot fee.
- Applicants would need to be at least 18 years old, but spouses and dependent children could be included.
- Australia would provide support for applicants to find work and to the growing Tuvaluan diaspora in Australia to maintain connection to culture and improve settlement outcomes.
- Applicants and visa holders would need to meet standard character requirements.
- The pathway would be open to Tuvaluans with disabilities, special needs and chronic health conditions.
- Communicable disease restrictions (such as tuberculosis) would apply.

Innovative Aspects

The Falepili Union Treaty is innovative in its explicit framing of climate mobility as a form of "climate cooperation" (Article 2) and its emphasis on "human mobility with dignity" (Article 3). By providing a legal pathway for migration, the Treaty offers a potential model for other climate-vulnerable nations. The latter presents a major concern for any organization working on labour rights, human dignity, and international migration; ILO and its constituents being core stakeholders here. However, its innovative aspects are tempered by the controversial provisions on security cooperation, which complicate its potential as a replicable model for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the Falepili Union treaty in addressing climate mobility remains uncertain. While it provides a legal pathway for migration, many Tuvaluans are reluctant to leave their homeland, and the treaty's provisions on security cooperation have sparked significant controversy in Tuvalu and from international observers. The treaty's success will depend on its ability to balance the humanitarian needs of Tuvaluans with the geopolitical interests of Australia, as well as its compatibility with broader principles of climate justice and multilateral cooperation. That said, and when isolated, the Falepili Union Treaty still harbors a set of commendable practices that are worth emphasizing. The Treaty caters to a maximum degree of legal protection in the context of international migration. The significance of these provisions

⁶⁰ <https://www.dfat.gov.au/countries/tuvalu/explanatory-memorandum-falepili-union-between-tuvalu-and-australia>

(including access to citizenship in the country of arrival) stems from the comparative fact that global migrants forced to cross international borders in other circumstance often remain subject to illegalization and therefore manifold precarities, deprived labour rights, and work under conditions that are not regulated by local labour law nor privy to any formal kind of (social) assistance following injury or redundancy. These nefarious eventualities are to be remedied at all costs and thus necessitate a balanced (migrant- and labour-centric) reading of the Falepili agreement in the larger context of the global world of work.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the Falepili Union Treaty is questionable, particularly in light of its impact on Tuvalu's sovereignty. The treaty's provisions on security cooperation risk creating long-term dependencies on Australia, which could undermine Tuvalu's ability to pursue independent foreign policies, even in the realm of climate-related mitigation strategies. Additionally, the treaty's focus on bilateralism may limit its potential to contribute to broader, multilateral efforts to address climate change in the Pacific region.

Scalability/Replicability

The Falepili Union Treaty has the potential to serve as a model for other climate-vulnerable nations, particularly in the Global South, and specifically when it comes to certain labor migration provisions, and aspects of labour rights protection in the context of international migration. However, its scalability and replicability are limited due to the controversial provisions on security cooperation undergirding the Treaty, which may not be acceptable to other nations facing similar climate concerns. Hence, for the Treaty to serve as a clearly replicable model, it would need to adhere more closely to the principles of climate justice and multilateral cooperation, as outlined in the Paris Agreement.

Features of Concern

One of the main challenges of the Falepili Union Treaty is its impact on Tuvalu's sovereignty. Article 4 of the Treaty requires Tuvalu to seek Australia's approval for any security or defense-related agreements with third countries, which critics argue undermines Tuvalu's autonomy. Additionally, and often critically overlooked, many Tuvaluans are reluctant to leave their ancestral lands, raising questions about the Treaty's effectiveness in addressing the cultural and emotional dimensions of climate mobility. The Treaty's focus on bilateralism, without due attention for land attachment (self-sufficiency) and its implications for the (landless) migrant labour implied, also risks marginalizing other Pacific nations and undermining the principles of multilateral climate cooperation. Indeed, the risk of suddenly becoming 'forcibly displaced, landless workers-cum-climate refugees' highlights the danger of the creation of novel (unsustainable) aid dependencies for impoverished and precarious communities on-the-move

that may additionally get stigmatized upon arrival in a different country or society, with all the nefarious downstream (integration) effects for dignified lives and migrant labour rights.

Final Remarks

The Falepili Union treaty represents a significant and relatively innovative step forward in addressing the challenges of climate mobility, particularly for low-lying island nations like Tuvalu. Especially its implied provisions on labour rights protection in the context of international migration hold significant potential for replicability. However, its impact on Tuvalu's sovereignty and its focus on bilateralism raise important ethical and practical concerns. For the Treaty to serve as a replicable model for North-South and South-South cooperation, it will need to foreground more centrally the humanitarian needs of climate-vulnerable communities and principles of climate justice and multilateralism. Moving forward, it is essential to ensure that climate assistance to vulnerable SIDS in the Global South is not subsumed under the geopolitical agendas of powerful nations, but rather guided by the principles of good faith, climate cooperation, just transitions, and equitable cooperation.