REGIONAL GENDER ACADEMY 2026

Gender and South-South Good Practices and Decent Work

South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the World of Work

CONSOLIDATED PARTICIPANT COLLECTION

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Compiled from documents provided for the 2026 Academy

Preface

The (Asia Pacific) Regional Gender Academy 2026 brings together practitioners, policymakers, constituents and institutions of the Global South committed to advancing gender equality and decent work through South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC). This collection of 74 good practices reflects the breadth of experience and innovation across the world of work in Asia Pacific, and demonstrates the value of learning from one another.

Across countries and regions, the contributions illustrate practical approaches to women's economic empowerment, inclusive skills development, employment opportunities, social protection, labour rights and safer workplaces. They show how knowledge exchange, institutional partnerships and locally adapted solutions can help address common challenges while responding to different national contexts.

South-South and triangular cooperation is founded on solidarity, mutual benefit and shared ownership. It creates opportunities for countries of the Global South to contribute their expertise, adapt promising approaches and build lasting capacities. Gender equality must be central to this process: not only as an objective in its own right, but as an essential condition for inclusive, sustainable development, decent work and social justice.

We warmly thank the participants of the Regional Gender Academy 2026, for sharing their experiences, lessons and aspirations. We hope this collection will encourage further dialogue, partnerships and practical exchanges among governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and other stakeholders. The submissions reflect the contributors' accounts and have not been independently validated; they are offered as a resource for learning and continued cooperation.

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CONTENTS

Entries 1–18 of 76 · Full good-practice submissions

1 **Afulilo Leao Tuitama**
Markets for Change: women market vendors · Samoa / Pacific

2 **Aipisen Makaen**
Gender equality and inclusion in the transport sector · Papua New Guinea

3 **Aira Ivy M. Inguito**
Building a gender-responsive institution from the ground up · Philippines

4 **Akmad Khan S. Kipli**
SEANF cooperation for migrant workers' protection · Southeast Asia

5 **Dhefaf Al-Jarrah**
Bridging grassroots women and national policy-makers · Iraq

6 **Amalia Falah Alam**
Gender Network Platform in garment supply chains · Indonesia / India / Bangladesh

7 **Aminath Shani**
Fundamental rights and labour market governance · Maldives

8 **Amish Karki**
Feminist political economy in labour migration governance (FAIRWAY) · Arab States / Africa

9 **Andrew See**
Gender-based undervaluation and wage setting · Australia

10 **Jeeranuch Apichonsakares**
Labour protection and gender equality · Thailand

11 **Archie T. Mendoza**
4Ps social protection: gender equality and inclusion · Philippines

12 **Areesha**
Solar Mamas: women's green skills and rural electrification · India / Global South

13 **Ariunzul Liijuu-Ochir**
Herder women and gender impact assessment · Mongolia

14 **Aryottansh Panigrahi**
Gender-equal decent work in a university workplace (SDG 8) · India / Philippines

15 **Aulia Muthia**
Care Economy Roadmap and South–South learning · Indonesia

16 **Barksy Panka**
Gender equality and GBV prevention in airport infrastructure (CADIP II) · Papua New Guinea

17 **Dato' Ong Bee Leng**
#BizIbuTunggal: single mothers' income generation · Malaysia (Penang)

18 **Oyunsanaa Davaadorj**
Regional economic cooperation and women entrepreneurs (SRECA) · Asia

CONTENTS

Entries 19–36 of 76 · Full good-practice submissions

19 **National Committee on Gender Equality**
Cross-sectoral strategic plan for gender equality · Mongolia

20 **Dr. Samantha Pathirathna**
Digitally Empowered Women · Sri Lanka

21 **Grace Tufuga**
Samoa–China Agricultural Technical Aid Project · Samoa / China

22 **Gulnora Suleymanova**
Living with Dignity: economic empowerment and GBV prevention · Central Asia

23 **Haiyan Yu**
She Sails: harassment-free maritime workplaces · Maritime / Asia

24 **Hasnat Ul Hasnain Sheikh**
Regional learning on inclusive plastic waste management · South Asia

25 **Hawraa Ajouz**
Women leaders in textiles and garments · Syria

26 **Hirania Wiryasti**
Disability-inclusive and return-to-work employment services · Indonesia / Malaysia

27 **Janet Rowaro**
Gender equality and social inclusion in civil aviation (CADIP II) · Papua New Guinea

28 **Lorraine Liu (Liu Jiaxi)**
Women’s labour rights through legal practice and trade unions · China

29 **Fatema Tuj Johora**
Gender-sensitive workplace toolkit and peer training cascade in RMG · Bangladesh

30 **Kaidi Ru**
EmPower Academy: youth, gender and climate action · Asia-Pacific

31 **Ashereen Jessy Kanesan**
Cross-border referral mechanism for Afghan returnees · Pakistan / Afghanistan

32 **Kanwal Waqar**
Gender-transformative water governance · Pakistan

33 **Kry Sokuntheary**
Regional skills development network (ILO/China partnership) · Cambodia / Lao PDR / Myanmar

34 **Goh Lea Koon**
SheTECH: women’s technology leadership in TVET · Malaysia / ASEAN / Ecuador

35 **Listra Lubis**
Lead Her Network: women-to-women coaching at the tax directorate · Indonesia / Australia

36 **Lkhagvadulam Jamiyandagva**
Gender-transformative climate and agriculture action (ECCO-FARM) · Mongolia

CONTENTS

Entries 37–54 of 76 · Full good-practice submissions

37 **Lorna Ferrer**
Cross-country mentoring for young women trade union leaders · Indonesia / Philippines

38 **Madeline Poka**
Women in business: regional networking and market access · PNG / Solomon Islands

39 **Andreah Kate O. Magdalera**
AGREE: women's livelihoods and green jobs in agriculture · Cambodia / Philippines / Viet Nam

40 **Makara DIN**
Women's leadership and participation in decision-making · Cambodia

41 **Mamadieva G.**
Youth Clinic: rural youth capacity and exchange · Central Asia

42 **Maraga Bainda**
GEDSI and SEAH safeguards in civil aviation investment · Papua New Guinea

43 **Nop Maryna**
Peer learning from the Philippines' 4Ps for social protection · Cambodia / Philippines

44 **Masreka Khan**
Inter-ministerial Gender and Skills Taskforce · Bangladesh

45 **Amirthavalli A.V.Muthiah**
Advancing gender-responsive care economies through ASEAN cooperation · Malaysia / Lao PDR

46 **Nisha Maria Ninan**
Global Graduate Programme: inclusive talent pathways · India / International

47 **Norhafinaz Mohd Noor**
Wanita MyWira: women's economic empowerment and workforce participation · Malaysia

48 **Dr. Pallab Das**
Open Campus Model: heritage, women's livelihoods and settlements (SDG 11) · India

49 **Pharozin Pheng**
Community-led prevention of gender-based violence · Cambodia

50 **Phetvilay Phommexay**
From the home to the halls of ASEAN: elevating the care economy · ASEAN

51 **Rais Ahmad**
Women's economic empowerment, leadership and social inclusion · India (Uttarakhand)

52 **Rasanjali Pathirage**
Inclusive hospitality pathways for young women with disabilities · Sri Lanka / Rep. of Korea

53 **Rashida Edding**
Regional gender-responsive budgeting conference and compendium · Philippines / ASEAN

54 **Anthony M. Regis**
Philippine Green Jobs Act and green jobs HRD plan · Philippines

CONTENTS

Entries 55–73 of 76 · Full good-practice submissions

55 **Reina Pelayo-Lino**
Protecting and empowering Filipino domestic and care workers · Philippines / ASEAN

56 **Rezwana Islam Rimi**
Gender equality and inclusion in industrial sectors (Better Work) · Bangladesh / Jordan / Cambodia

57 **Rika Mayasari Harahap**
TRICO: women's home-industry empowerment · Indonesia / Afghanistan

58 **Ripy Retno Hermijanti**
Workplace daycare pilot project (Apindo and ILO) · Indonesia

59 **Romeo Vincent Tete**
Training public servants for inclusion: LBSNAA peer-learning model · India / Bhutan

60 **Hean Sinal**
Women Empowerment House for garment workers · Cambodia / Myanmar / Bangladesh

61 **Sunali Biswas**
Inclusive employment for Rohingya refugees and host communities · Bangladesh

62 **Swaran Lal**
Pacific GX: women's empowerment through green transition · Pacific

63 **Uikelotu Toia**
E-commerce business training · Niue / Tonga / Vanuatu

64 **Muhammad Usman**
Digital labour inspection for decent work · Pakistan

65 **Phung Thi Yen**
Gender-responsive food safety along food value chains (SAFEGRO) · Viet Nam / Canada

66 **Phung Thi Yen**
Gender-responsive food safety education for preschoolers · Viet Nam / Canada

67 **Raphael Waiyalaka**
Education treaty between Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands · Pacific

68 **Yeshi Lhamo**
One Gewog One Product: rural livelihoods and markets · Bhutan / Thailand

69 **Yograj Seebaluck**
Women entrepreneurs and African Continental Free Trade Area · Mauritius / Africa

70 **Zainab Zainal**
Gender equality and social inclusion in STEM-TVET (UNEVOC / Makerobot) · Malaysia

71 **Zeeba Atho Mohamed**
Heat stress, jobs and productivity · Maldives

72 **Warapan Jantapoon**
Cameroon KAIZEN: SME productivity through triangular cooperation · Cameroon / Thailand / Japan

73 **Bank of Papua New Guinea**
Empower Finance Code on Financial Abuse · Papua New Guinea

CONTENTS

Entries 74–76 of 76 · Full good-practice submissions

74 **SOUS Sinoun**
Roadmap of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions · Cambodia

75 **Warapan Jantapoon**
Cameroon KAIZEN: SME productivity through triangular cooperation · Cameroon / Thailand / Japan

76 **Adibah Abdulhadi**
ASEAN Social Security Association (ASSA) · ASEAN

Author's name: Afulilo Leao Tuitama
Institution: Samoa Seafarers & Maritime Association
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Markets for Change
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Australia (Development Partner)

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Women in the Pacific have limited formal employment but perform the greater share of food growing and in-shore fishing activities, and dominate many small-scale market operations. The project is an opportunity to improve the working conditions, leadership capabilities, and earning power of women by targeting market vendors. Samoa was included in the project's second phase and specifically targets female merchants in the informal sector to enhance their financial security, business confidence, and by strengthening their voices in the marketplaces also strengthening their voices in their daily lives. This has a positive effect on entire communities. Increasing vendors' economic agency enables resilient enterprises and allows them to explore formal business opportunities.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	This is a project executed under UN Women and in partnership with UNDP. It is funded primarily by Australia DFAT. In Samoa, core national partners include the Ministry of Women, Community, and Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Samoa Business Hub, Women in Business Development Inc., and Samoa National Provident Fund. The entities interact through Project Management Committees and vendor associations to deliver joint financial, agricultural, and gender-responsive development initiatives.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	M4C greatly emphasised peer-learning to address the challenge. They arranged for workshops and training sessions, south-south exchanges, and other learning opportunities held on market premises for greater accessibility for women vendors. These also included workshops to collectively form Market Vendor Association, draft constitutions, and elect female-led executive committees. These also included business management and record-keeping training. Horizontal peer exchanges were also facilitated through municipal council twinning (Fiji) and regional expos across the participating countries to share best practices.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The project was built on previous pilot projects in PNG, another Pacific country. In the pilot project, a scoping and gender analysis investigation into the social, economic and physical conditions in 50 Melanesian markets yielded previously-unknown insights into the nature and operations of markets in the region. M4C therefore treats public markets as more than commercial spaces, and as a holistic entry point for holistic development. This initiative also brought relevant trainings and workshops on-site in the market place during off-peak hours to ensure female vendors did not have to leave their businesses or lose

	trading income to participate. In Samoa, these included practical trainings in bookkeeping, budgeting, and digital literacy, providing vulnerable female vendors The project also used tools that facilitated formation of Market Vendor Associations with constitutional quotas or incentives for female executive leadership. Successful practices were also identified from previous projects and market initiatives like building infrastructure upgrades that addressed the distinct needs of rural female vendors like overnight dormitories and childcare and nursing spaces. The project's model also installed peer learning at every level - council-to-council twinning, cross-border mentorship, regional expos, and vendor exchanges across Pacific nations.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The project is explicitly designed with a multi-year 'transfer phase' for handover to local authorities, council staff and market vendor associations. It also institutionalised gender-responsive market bylaws and local budget allocations securing ongoing public resources. The project also established female-led market vendor associations with registered bank accounts and inter-council twinning networks to enable sustained market operations independently over time.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The project's model demonstrates cross-border expansion across the Pacific as a developing region. The initial pilots in Melanesia were successfully scaled to Phase II expansion in Polynesia - Samoa. It also demonstrated, like in Fiji's case, that the model can be replicated from primary urban markets to smaller rural and district marketplaces, supported by inter-council twinning arrangements and regional South-South peer exchanges. Adaptation for other contexts requires formal agreements and joint governance bodies. Self sustaining market vendor associations with written constitutions, female executive leadership quotes, and direct advocacy channels with local authorities must also be formally established. A multi-year delivery model that incorporates a transfer phase is also needed. Local governments must also adopt gender-responsive bylaws and budgeting. Physical upgrades to infrastructure should also adhere to local standards and directly address gender-specific needs.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Platforms and events were established like the M4C LIFE-Con Pacific Women's Market Expo in Samoa that showcased local products from female market vendors and leaders from the participating countries, share business skills, establish regional cross-border trade networks, exchange product ideas, and build peer networks. There were also inter-country learning visits and technical study tours like the Solomon Islands' Munda Market Vendor Associations learning visit to Fiji to observe mature association governance and operational practices. Regional horizontal cooperation also helped establish a

	consistent standard across all participating countries ensuring women hold at least 50% (88-100% in Samoa) of executive committee roles across registered MVAs. Successful models for gender-responsive bylaws and budget allocations were shared regionally to strengthen accountability across Pacific local governments.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	The Markets for Change Regional Contact is: Ariela Zibiah Markets for Change Regional Tel: +679 3301178 ext. 178 ll Cell: +679 9958831 ll Email: ariela.zibiah@unwomen.org
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The primary funding for the initiative is from Australia's DFAT alongside Canada and New Zealand. Additional support come from the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund, UN Women core allocations, national committees, local financing and private partnerships.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Social media video: https://www.facebook.com/undpsamoa/videos/markets-for-change-samoa/410526681641153/  (source: https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/stories/feature-story/2024/10/un-women-to-advocate-for-gender-equality-at-global-commonwealth-event) The dedicated instagram page: https://www.instagram.com/marketsforchangesamoa/ The project documents and data can all be found in this link.

Author's name: Aipisen Makaen
Institution: National Airports Corporation (NAC)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengtheninig Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion within the Transport Sector Support Program (TSSP)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Australia and participating donor countries

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative aims to strengthen gender equality, workplace safety, workforce capability and preparedness for the digital and changing world of work across Papua New Guinea's aviation sector. The initiative responds to challenges associated with unequal workplace opportunities, violence and harassment, skills gaps, occupational health and safety, and emerging technological and climate-related changes. Through structured knowledge exchange and practical capacity building, the initiative seeks to strengthen institutions and equip airport employees and managers with practical tools to create safer, more inclusive and productive workplaces. Also, promotes shared Pacific learning, allowing participating countries to adapt solutions to their own workplace and cultural contexts.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	National Airports Corporation (NAC) would provide the PNG institutional and operational perspective, drawing on its responsibility for PNG's regional airport network. Australian aviation, workplace and training institutions would contribute technical expertise, resources and established good practices. To satisfy the SSTC approach, a participating Pacific Island country would contribute its own experience and practical solutions as a fellow Global South partner. Cooperation would be based on mutual learning rather than one-way transfer.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The methodology would combine peer-to-peer learning, practical workshops, technical exchanges and workplace application. Participants would first identify common challenges affecting airport workforces, including gender equality, workplace safety, harassment prevention, skills development and digital transformation. Partners would then share existing policies, tools and experiences and jointly identify approaches that could be adapted to local conditions. NAC would pilot relevant approaches within its airport operations and share implementation lessons with participating partners. Feedback, reflection and experience-sharing would form an ongoing learning cycle. This participatory approach recognises that each partner brings knowledge and practical experience, strengthening horizontal cooperation and locally relevant solutions.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it	The innovative element is the integration of gender equality, occupational safety, workforce development and the future of work into one practical airport workforce approach. Rather than treating these issues separately, the initiative connects

interesting for other national contexts?	workplace inclusion, prevention of violence and harassment, employee capability, digitalisation and changing work requirements. It also combines Australian technical experience with PNG and Pacific operational knowledge, enabling solutions to be adapted rather than simply transferred. The approach can utilise practical airport-based learning, including workplace assessments, awareness activities, peer exchanges, digital learning and locally developed tools. This makes the model relevant to other Pacific aviation and public-sector organisations.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability would be supported by embedding the learning within existing organisational systems rather than treating the initiative as a one-off training activity. NAC can incorporate relevant lessons into HR, OHS, workforce development, training and workplace awareness programmes. Developing internal trainers and resource persons would help retain knowledge and support continuous learning. Practical tools, guidance materials and lessons learned could be shared with participating Pacific partners in the aviation community. Continued institutional engagement, management support, periodic peer exchanges and monitoring of workplace outcomes would help maintain momentum. Sustainability would also depend on allocating appropriate resources and ensuring that gender equality, safety and workforce development remain organisational priorities.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach has potential for adaptation across Pacific Island countries, particularly within aviation, transport and other public-sector organisations. Adaptation should consider each country's legislation, institutional arrangements, workforce composition, cultural context, operational capacity and available resources. The core principles can remain consistent while training materials, workplace tools and implementation methods are locally adjusted. A participating country should first conduct a needs assessment and identify its priority workplace challenges. Peer learning should then support the selection and adaptation of appropriate solutions. The approach can be extended through regional workshops, technical exchanges, shared resources, train-the-trainer programmes and digital learning platforms.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Expected results include strengthened institutional capacity to address gender equality and workplace safety; increased awareness of violence and harassment prevention; improved workforce capability; greater understanding of care responsibilities and inclusion; and improved preparedness for digital and technological changes affecting work. For NAC, the practical outcome would be stronger capacity to

	apply gender-responsive and inclusive approaches across its airport workforce and to share relevant knowledge through its HR, OHS and workforce development programmes.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**National Airports Corporation (NAC)** Human Resources (HR) Division/Civil Aviation Development Investment Program (CADIP) Port Moresby 111, Papua New Guinea **Contact Person:** 1. Mr. Aipisen Makaen – Occupational Health & Safety Officer, NAC Email: amakaen@nac.com.pg Phn: +675 324 4400 2. Barksy Panka – Project Safeguard Manager, NAC Email: bpanka@nac.com.pg Phn: + 675 324 4480 3. Madeline Poka – Admin Manager CADIP Email: mpoka@nac.com.pg Phn: +675 324 4509
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The initiative may be supported through a combination of participating institutions' existing workforce development and training resources, technical cooperation arrangements, and appropriate support from development partners. Any funding arrangement should support mutual learning, capacity building and locally identified priorities rather than creating dependency.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• Gender equality and workplace inclusion guidelines • Workplace violence and harassment prevention materials • OHS policies and training resources • First Aid and workplace safety training materials • Workforce development and skills training resources

Author's name: Aira Ivy M. Inguito
Institution: Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute (PERPI)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Building a Gender-Responsive Institution from the Ground Up: PERPI's Experience in Institutionalizing Gender Mainstreaming in a Newly Established Government Institution
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Philippines, with opportunities for knowledge exchange and peer learning with other developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To establish the foundations of a functional Gender and Development (GAD) mechanism in a newly established government institution and ensure that gender considerations are integrated into its policies, programs, and internal operations. The initiative addresses the challenge of building institutional GAD capacity while organizational systems, policies, and processes are still being developed. It seeks to strengthen the capacity of personnel, particularly those handling human resource management and institutional planning, to identify gender issues and translate them into concrete programs, activities, and budgetary interventions.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	PERPI leads the initiative through its Gender and Development Focal Point System (GFPS), chaired by the Human Resource Management Officer II under the Administrative and Finance Division. The Institute works with the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) and the University of the Philippines Center for Women's and Gender Studies for technical guidance and capacity development. PERPI also participates in gender-related learning initiatives, including the Women and Gender Institute's Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting activities and the ITCILO Regional Gender Academy. These engagements provide opportunities to exchange institutional practices and experiences with other organizations and countries.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	PERPI adopts a participatory approach by involving representatives from its different divisions in identifying gender issues and developing appropriate interventions. The GFPS brings together personnel from different functional areas, while the GFPS Executive Committee provides management-level direction. Activities include gender analysis, GAD planning and budgeting, capacity-building sessions, and the development of sex-disaggregated data monitoring mechanisms. The approach recognizes that gender mainstreaming requires the participation of the entire institution, not only the designated GAD personnel. External resource persons and partner institutions provide technical inputs that are applied to PERPI's organizational context.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The practice focuses on integrating GAD into the early stages of institutional development rather than treating it as a separate compliance requirement. PERPI uses its existing organizational structures, particularly human resource management and administrative processes, to advance gender mainstreaming. This includes developing a Comprehensive Gender Analysis, strengthening the GFPS, improving sex-disaggregated data collection, and incorporating gender-responsive workplace

	interventions. It also recognizes the importance of examining gender issues within the energy sector, where research, policy development, and decision-making should consider the different circumstances and participation of women and men.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	PERPI's approach is anchored on management commitment, an established GFPS structure, and the allocation of institutional resources for GAD programs. The Institute has identified GAD as an institutional concern, supported by a dedicated GAD budget and the participation of representatives from its different divisions. Sustainability is pursued through the integration of GAD activities into regular institutional planning and budgeting, continuous personnel development, and the use of gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data in identifying institutional concerns. These measures help ensure that GAD initiatives continue beyond individual training activities or changes in personnel.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The experience may be useful to other newly established government agencies, public research institutions, and organizations in developing countries that are beginning to establish their GAD mechanisms. The approach does not require a fully developed gender office at the outset. It starts with an institutional focal system, management support, personnel participation, and the integration of GAD into existing administrative and planning processes. Institutions may adapt the approach based on their organizational mandates, available resources, and national gender equality policies. Technical partnerships and peer learning can further support implementation.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The initiative has contributed to establishing the institutional foundations for gender-responsive governance within PERPI, including: 1. Strengthening the institutional role and functions of the Gender and Development Focal Point System. 2. Developing institutional capacity through GAD-related training, gender analysis, and technical learning activities. 3. Initiating the integration of gender perspectives into organizational planning, budgeting, and performance management. 4. Promoting awareness of gender equality, inclusive governance, and gender-responsive workplace practices among personnel. 5. Establishing partnerships and technical collaboration with gender-focused government and academic institutions. 6. Advancing the development of sex-disaggregated data and gender-responsive institutional monitoring mechanisms.
Contact details	**Aira Ivy M. Inguito** Human Resource Management Officer II

How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	GAD Focal Person / Chair, GFPS-TWG Administrative and Finance Division Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute (PERPI) University of the Philippines
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	GAD activities are supported through PERPI's institutional GAD budget, in accordance with applicable government policies on GAD planning and budgeting. Funding supports capacity development, gender analysis, institutional assessments, workplace programs, and other approved GAD interventions. Technical assistance and learning opportunities are also pursued through partnerships with government agencies and academic institutions.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• PERPI GFPS organizational structure and designation memorandum; • PERPI GAD Plan and Budget; • Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF); • Comprehensive Gender Analysis workshop materials; • Sex-Disaggregated Data Monitoring Tool; • Project GABAY proposal; • Ginhawa in the Workplace activity documentation; and • GAD-related training materials and documentation.

Author's name: Akmad Khan S. Kipli
Institution: Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Cooperation among Southeast Asian National Human Rights Institutions (SEANF) for the Protection of Migrant Workers
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Myanmar

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Migrant workers in Southeast Asia face wage theft, unsafe repatriation, trafficking and limited access to redress across borders, and no single country can resolve this alone. SEANF members aim to harmonise human rights–based approaches, share monitoring and complaint-handling practices, and jointly engage governments and regional bodies. The goal is access to justice and remedies for migrant workers and their families in both countries of origin and destination.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Cooperation is among independent national human rights institutions of the South, on an equal footing, under a shared cooperation framework and strategic plan. Members take turns chairing the Forum; the CHR chaired it in 2017 and 2022. They issue joint statements, for example on migrants and their families during COVID-19. They also present national baseline reports and action plans at annual meetings. SEANF works with governments, civil society, ASEAN's human rights body (AICHR) and international partners.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach is peer-to-peer and consensus-based. Members present national baseline studies. Peers then review them, agree on priorities and adopt joint action plans and statements. Cross-border issues are handled by institutions with a shared mandate, which lets each member use its own investigation, monitoring and advocacy powers. Both origin and destination country institutions participate, which allows complaints and evidence to be followed up on both sides.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	• Institutions act as regional peers rather than through government-to-government channels. • Joint advocacy and monitoring come from independent institutions. • Human rights–based tools are applied to labour migration. • The Forum has explored shared monitoring tools, such as a human rights dashboard. • CHR connects this work to its domestic cooperation with DOLE, DMW and the ILO, so regional standards feed into national labour and migration policy.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words)	Sustainability comes from the Forum's institutional design: a standing cooperation framework, a rotating chair, a strategic

What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	plan with action plans, and members whose mandates are grounded in law. Because each institution has a permanent mandate, cooperation survives changes in government. Regular annual meetings, shared baseline reports and links with ASEAN mechanisms and UN treaty bodies keep priorities current and accountable.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Other regions with national human rights institution networks (for example, Africa, the Americas and the Pacific) could replicate the model. The conditions are institutions that are independent and legally mandated, a shared sub-regional issue such as migration, a secretariat or rotating chair, and trust among members. Where institutions are weak or lack independence, adaptation would need capacity building first. Triangular partners (UN agencies, ILO, donors) can support technical exchange without conditionality.
South-South Results Explain the main results	• Joint SEANF statements calling for the inclusion of migrant workers in national COVID-19 responses. • A shared strategic plan and action plans. • Baseline reports. • Closer cooperation on trafficking and migrant worker protection. • CHR-led advocacy for repatriated migrant workers and OFWs in distress.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines Policy Linkages Office policyadvisoryofc@chr.gov.ph SEANF – CHR Philippines – Facebook
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	SEANF activities are generally supported by member institutions' own budgets, with technical and funding support from development and UN partners for specific meetings and projects.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• SEANF page: chr.gov.ph/seanf SEANF – CHR Philippines – • SEANF Statement on Migrants amid COVID-19 (chr.gov.ph) South East Asia National Human Rights Institutions Forum (SEANF) Statement on the Situation of Migrants and Members of their Families amid the COVID-19 Pandemic – CHR Philippines – • SEANF 20th Meeting Concluding Statement SEANF-20-concluding-statement-to-present-1717056791.pdf • CHR advisory on the UN Committee on Migrant Workers' concluding observations CHR issues human rights advisory to strengthen protection mechanisms for the rights of migrant workers and their families – CHR Philippines –

Author's name: Dhefaf Al-Jarrah
Institution: Office of the Prime Minister's Advisor for Women's Affairs / National Team for Iraqi Women – Iraq Foundation - Country Manager

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Click or tap here to enter text
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Click or tap here to enter text

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To establish an inclusive, voluntary institutional bridging mechanism connecting grassroots women and civil society leaders across 15 governorates and Kurdistan directly with central policy-makers. Address severe policy centralization and gender gaps, the initiative structures its agenda around **four strategic pillars: 1) Political Participation and Peacebuilding, 2) Climate Change and Environmental Protection, 3) Public Health and Psychosocial Support, and 4) Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment.** It integrates local priorities—especially concerning female economic rights, safe working environments, equal pay, and green jobs—directly into national gender strategies and labor policies without relying on state funding.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative links executive advisors, provincial coordinators, NGO presidents, and international civil society networks. Through peer cooperation and cross-border knowledge exchange, partners share technical expertise and drive joint advocacy for gender-responsive policies. Structured around **Political Participation and Peacebuilding, Climate Change, Health and Psychosocial Support, and Entrepreneurship/Economic Empowerment**, these partnerships foster collaborative learning. They address workplace non-discrimination, climate action affecting female agricultural workers, digital skills for female entrepreneurs, and psychosocial resilience in post-conflict environments, providing a rich framework for regional adaptation across developing nations.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	• A purely voluntary, peer-to-peer methodology was deployed by organizing local women leaders and civil society presidents into decentralized provincial teams focused on the **four strategic pillars**. Regular consultative dialogues, participatory gender reviews, and cross-provincial knowledge exchanges allow local coordinators to share context-specific solutions for political inclusion, climate adaptation, psychosocial wellbeing, and female labor force participation. This bottom-up approach ensures that real workplace and community challenges faced by women directly inform evidence-based policy briefs, actionable recommendations, and advisory reports presented to high-level decision-makers.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	• The innovation lies in institutionalizing a two-way, non-funded communication channel that bridges grassroots women workers, local entrepreneurs, and NGO leaders directly with top policy-makers. By integrating **Political Participation/Peacebuilding, Climate Action, Public Health/Psychosocial Support, and**

	Entrepreneurship/Economic Empowerment into a single decentralized civic model operated entirely through voluntary engagement, it seamlessly merges civil society expertise and lived workplace realities into formal executive gender strategies. This offers an agile, scalable blueprint for post-conflict and developing states seeking to institutionalize women's rights and economic inclusion without state financial burdens.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Institutional sustainability is achieved through official executive recognition and active operational ownership by local civil society leaders and NGO presidents across governorates managing the **four core thematic areas**. Operational sustainability is maintained purely through voluntary commitment, robust peer-to-peer capacity building on gender standards, and self-sustained provincial working groups. This structure ensures total operational independence from political transitions or public budget fluctuations, while institutionalizing long-term local female leadership that continues to advocate for political rights, safe working environments, health support, climate resilience, and equitable employment opportunities regardless of administrative shifts in government
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This voluntary model is exceptionally adaptable to developing countries facing geographic disparities, centralization, or post-conflict transition aiming to accelerate gender equality and women's empowerment. Structured around universal priorities—**Political Participation/Peacebuilding, Climate Action, Psychosocial Health, and Economic Empowerment**—it provides a flexible blueprint for regional adaptation. Essential prerequisites for successful replication include executive-level openness, active engagement of local NGO heads, structured voluntary coordination mechanisms, and strategic horizontal partnerships with international civil society networks, allowing the framework to be tailored to specific national labor dynamics and local contexts
South-South Results Explain the main results	• ○ Built a fully voluntary, nationwide network across 15 governorates uniting local women workers, NGO presidents, and central policy-makers around four strategic thematic pillars. ○ Formed effective strategic partnerships with local, regional, and international civil society networks focused on women's political leadership, climate resilience, health, and economic rights. ○ Developed evidence-based policy proposals reflecting grassroots priorities in female entrepreneurship, workplace non-discrimination, psychosocial wellbeing, and environmental adaptation.
Contact details	• **Email / dhefafaljarahi@gmail.com**

How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	• **Phone** 00964 7703451130 • **LinkedIn Dhefaf Al-Jarrah • www.iraqfounfation.org https://www.facebook.com/share/1LTLHQsD3k/?mibextid=wwXIfr
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	• Currently operated as a fully voluntary initiative with no direct state funding, relying on strategic partnerships and technical cooperation with local, regional, and international civil society organizations across its four thematic pillars. As the team scales its advisory role for the High Council for Women, there is a strategic aim to secure sustainable institutional funding to expand operational outreach, local leadership programs, and technical capacities across all governorates.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• www.iraqfounfation.org https://www.facebook.com/share/1LTLHQsD3k/?mibextid=wwXIfr

Author's name: Amalia Falah Alam
Institution: CNV Internationaal, former Country Representative Indonesia for Fair Wear Foundation
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Gender Network Platform
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Indonesia, India, and Bangladesh

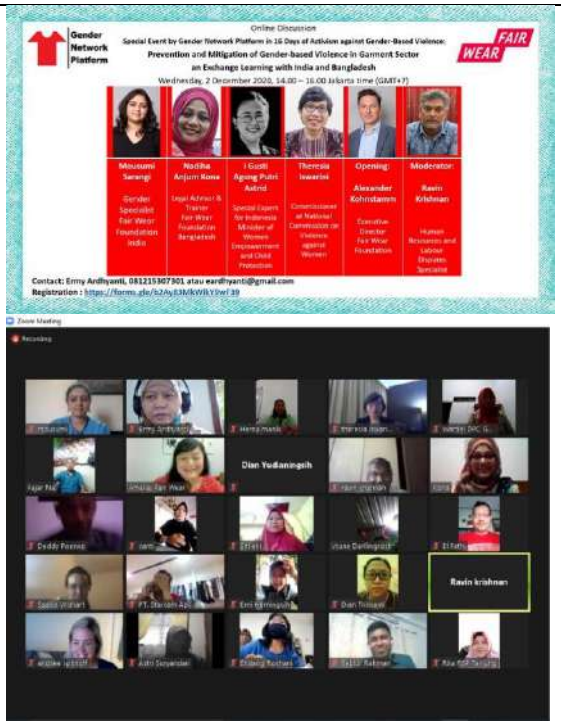
South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Gender Network Platform (GNP) was established after "Gender Forum" in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam in 2017. The forum was part of Strategic Partnership for Garment Supply Chain Transformation that funded by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that runs from 2016-2020. The forum was facilitated by ITC ILO, and invited stakeholders from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar, and India. Gender Forum invited Country Representative from Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Vietnam, and other Eastern European countries, who travelled with their stakeholders such as representative from the Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Women Empowerment, National Commission on Violence against Women, labour unions, and women rights organization (WRO). The Partneship was led by Dutch-based organization, Fair Wear Foundation, who work together with Dutch labour rights organizations: Mondial FNV and CNV Internationaal. It was an international initiative aimed at improving labour conditions, particularly the key labour issues: living wage, gender-based violence prevention and social dialogue. More than 60% of garment and textile workers in Indonesia are women. The sector is a labor intensive but easily relocated. In Indonesia, relocation was conducted by the factory owner to the areas that have lower district minimum wage (UMK), for example from Jakarta Greater Area to Central Java. Kindly note that there is no national level sectoral wage applied in Indonesia, which means that there are more 500 different minimum wage across the districts or cities. Furthermore, due to COVID-19, to reduce the burden of business, the government allows to pay workers below the minimum wage. More than 1.2 million workers had been dismissed. While in another hand, the women workers had higher intensity to take care of the sick family members. The low wages and patriarchy creates power imbalance contributes to the vulnerability of the women workers. In the context of workplace, they face challenges such as daily high production target, short-term contract, the absence of independent labour unions in the factory, long working hours which sometimes unpredictable. In addition, the grievance mechanism has not provided safe space that motivates women workers to submit complaints or cases. That was why most sexual harassment cases are not reported.

	Since the contract become shorter, it creates uncertainties. The women workers cannot making a strategic planning for their life, and more vulnerable to the sexual harassment (to compensate the contract extension). In addition, labour unions have higher challenge to organize workers with shorter contract. The workers will be worry that the management will stop the contract once they find the workers active in the unions.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	GNP was formed in 2018 in Indonesia, engaged more than 20 organizations/institutions consist of trade unions who are working in garment sector (e.g Garteks, SPN, TSK SPSI, Sarbumusi, FBLP), NGOs (e.g Asia Floor Wage Alliance, TURC, Wage Indicator, Solidarity Center, Perempuan Mahardika), women journalists, government (Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, National Commission on Violence against Women). The group of labour unions has their own alliance called APBGATI. In the period of 2018-2023, there was a movement by Women Rights Organization (WRO) to push for Bill on Sexual Harassment Alleviation (RUU PKS). However, there was a low participation of labour unions in the movement, therefore, there was a limited discussion on sexual harassment at the workplace. GNP feels that gap. GNP made a bridge to connect WRO with labour unions group so they can work together. The activities of GNP includes discussion, training, and workshop in Indonesia were conducted every 1-3 months. So how India contributes? As part of Strategic Partnerhip, the Country Representative of Fair Wear Foundation from Indonesia and India worked together to enhance the knowledge of the stakeholders in Indonesia on the topic of sexual harassment at the workplace. The activities includes an interactive online discussion, offline training in Jakarta and study visit to India in early 2020 just before COVID-19. Why India? Because India already has “Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 or PoSH Act that replace Vishaka Guidelines of 1997. Which means India has long experience to advocate for the bill. In the visit to India, Strategic Partnership for Garment Supply Chain Transformation brought delegates from Indonesia consists of labour union Garteks, WRO Perempuan Mahardika, NGO TURC, women journalist from KOMPAS, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, National Commission on Violence against Women, and business association APINDO. During the visit, the delegations learned from the relevant stakeholders about the ILO Convention 190 (2019), PoSH Act

	and how its implemented in India. The visit become a stepping stone for the movement in Indonesia toward the advocacy of Bill on Sexual Harassment Alleviation (RUU PKS).
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The initiative used several methodology, which includes: - Invites the countries in the international forum in Ha Long Bay in 2017. - To follow up the forum by bring the people together to share the knowledge, and then create a joint movement or activities. - Exchange visit that brings stakeholders from Indonesia to India, also to invite stakeholders from India and Bangladesh to be trainers for GNP in Indonesia. - Organized a joint-webinar invites 3 countries to share knowledge on the topic. During above activities, the knowledge exchange occurred among the participants from Indonesia, India and Bangladesh. The enabling environtment are the following: - Having the same context: working in the garment and textile sector in the global supply chain which export to Europe. - The delegates come from the same organizations: Ministry of Manpower, WRO, labour unions who work in garment sector - Strong organizing skill and resources from Fair Wear as the consortium lead.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	- To advocate national law, we need to identify other countries who have more experience in that topic, with the note that the context shall be comparable. - In general, WRO and labour unions are working in the different projects, topics, and with different stakeholders. It is important to have a platform invited those two groups. The platform will be benefiting both groups since they are full of expert and can do advocacy together towards system or higher policy level. - Since the platform is a multi-stakeholder, the coordinator of the platform shall be someone or organization who can be well accepted by all stakeholders, the one who can create safe space to share honest conversation.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	After leaving Fair Wear at the end of 2023, the platform is currently still active, carried over by STITCH consortium led by Fair Wear. They are advocating for ratification of ILO Convention 190.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to	The journey shall be well documented and shared. The documentation can be in several ways such as written stories or case study, webinar, short videos, and guideline. It is also important to bring the voice of the local to all documentation, also to involve them in the international level events and initiatives.

another country, context or region?	GNP has been a good practice from the research of ILO. The publication can be found here in Page 81, that said "A key strength of both gender platforms has been their ability to bring various stakeholders together to address issues in a multi-faceted and coordinated way, drawing on the skills and networks of their members. Both (with Bangladesh GNP) platforms provide a forum for capacity building and knowledge sharing (including with counterparts in other countries), to present research and provide a space for mutual support and consultation. The opportunities provided by the platforms to foster productive relations and cooperation between government and non-government actors have also been important, including on the original votes in favour of Convention No. 190 in 2019 and subsequent advocacy or its ratification.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The organizations within GNP are actively contributing to the implementation of the protection of women against sexual harassment in garment sector through research, capacity building, the GBV-free zones in Cakung Industrial Zone, incorporation GBV into Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) at company level and in the development of guidelines for employers. With this platform, 2000 dismissed workers (through labour unions) can get access to the government economic support EUR 250 thousand of Independent Work Force (TKM) fund in 2020 during COVID-19. TKM is a grant of IDR 40 million (EUR 2500) that distributed to a group of 20 people. TKM was distributed in August-September 2020 (See the picture at the end of this document) GNP was also supporting the lobby and advocacy of the draft Bill on Sexual Harassment Alleviation (RUU PKS). The platform had been actively advocating the Sexual Harassment Criminal Law (UU TPKS) by presenting position paper in front of Legislative Body (DPR) in August 2021. The Bill was enacted 2022 and includes some of our recommendation. In addition, the recommendation was also accommodated in the Ministry of Manpower Regulation Number 88/2023 on the "Guidelines for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Workplace" which applicable for all sectors in Indonesia not only in garment and textile.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Astri Suryandari, CNV Internationaal, a.suryandari@cnv.nl Andrea Spithoff, Fair Wear Foundation, spithoff@fairwear.org

Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Mid Term Review of "Sustainable Textile Initiative: Together for Change (STITCH) Programme", Page 138 Violence and Harassment against Women and Men in the Global Garment Supply Chain, Page 15 Fair Wear Annual Report 2024, Page 11 National Commission on Violence against Women, 8 May 2025, "Accepting the visit of Gender Network Platform, the Commission stressed the Collaboration across the Sectors for the Women Workers"  Picture 1: GNP and APBGATI (garment labour unions alliance) submitted two policy recommendation to the Parliament as inputs for the Sexual Harassment Criminal Law (RUU TPKS). In August 2021, GNP presented the recommendation in front of >40 parliament members and covered by 18 media



Picture 2. Example of the invitation of the webinar that invites Indonesia, Bangladesh and India



Picture 3. On 13 August 2020 in Prime Plaza Hotel Purwakarta, the Ministry of Manpower disbursed 164 TKM packages for 3,360 workers, which most of the beneficiary's data were collected and organized by GNP. Thirty women (chair of the groups) are invited. Five of them receive the package symbolically directly from the Minister, Ida Fauziah

Author's name: Aminath Shani
Institution: Ministry of Homeland Security, Labour and Technology
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: promoting fundamental Rights and Strengthening Labour Market Governance in the Maldives
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Maldives, Sri Lanka (ILO Country office), and International Labour Organization. The good practice also draws on inyernational labour standards and regional knowledege sharing mechanisms that faciliated exchange of expertise ad technical copperation

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	**The objective of this initiative was to strengthen labour governance , improve compliance with international labour standards, support freedom of association, strengthen labour administration systems and enhance social dialogue among government , employers and workers, and supporting the development of a labour framework aligned with international labour standards. The project aimed to build institutional capacity and promote knowledge sharing between the Maldives and regional partners facing similar labour market challenges. Particular emphasis was placed on strengthening governance structures necessary for sustainable economic development and decent work.**
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative was implemented through cooperation between the government of Maldives, social partners reprrsenting employers and workers, and the International Labour organization. Technical expertise was provided through the ILO country office for Sri Lanka and Maldives, which facilitated the transfer of knowledge , experiences, and labour governance practices from other countries in the region to the Maldives. The cooperation promoted a tripartite approach involving government, emloyers and workers organization, ensuring that labour reforms were developed through consultation and consensus building . the initiataive also enabled Maldivian institutions to learn from regional experiences while adapting solutions to national circumstances.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The effectiveness of the initiative stemmed from its emphasis on peer learning and practical institutional development. Rather than relying solely on external recommendatons, the programs created opportunities fir Maldivian stakeholders to enagae with labur governance experiences from other countries in the region. Through workshops, technical consultations, training activities and exchange of good practices, national institutions improved their understanding of labour administration, labour rights protection, social dialogue mechanisms and labour market regulation. The peer learning approach ensured that solutions reflected the realities of developing economies and small island states facing similar labour market conditions. The involment of workers and employer organization further strengthened ownership and increased the sustainability of reforms. The combination of national leadership and international technical expertise provided a balanced and effective framework for capacity development.

Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The innovation aspect of this initiative lies in the integration of international labour standards with locally driven insititutional reforms. Instead of focusin solely on legislation, the program simultaneously strengthened labour governance institution, social dialogue mechanisms, worker rights frameworks and administrative capacity. Another innovative element was the tripartite approach, whereby government institutions, employers and workers jointly participated in policy discsussions and implementation process. This created stronger ownership and improved the likelihood of long term success. The initiative also demonstrated how a small island developing state can adapt international labour principles to national circumstances while benefiting from regional cooperation and technical support.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of the initiative is demonstrated through the strengthening of national institutions and governance systems rather than the creation of temporary project structures. Capacity building activities improved the ability of the labour institutions to continue implementing reforms independently after project completion. The project contributed to the development of labour governance systems that remain relevant to ongoing national priorities, including decent work, labour market modernaization, social dialogue and compliance with international labour standards. Continued collaboration between government agencies , employer organizations, worker organization and international partners has helped maintain momentum and ensure lasting impact . The priorities addressed through this initiative also continue to be reflected in current labour sector strategies and decent work country program 2025-2031 of Maldives.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This good practise can be adapted by other developing countries and small island developing states that face labour governance challenges. Countries seeking to strengthen labour administration , improve social dialogue , promote freedom of association and modernize labour institutions can replicate the key elements of the approach. The model is particularly useful because it relies on capacity development, stakeholder engagement , knowledge sharing rather than costly infrastructure investments. Essential requirements for replication include government commitment, engagement of social partners, access to technical expertise, and willingness to adapt international best practices to local conditions. The approach can be applied across various sectors and institutional contexts while maintaining national ownership of reforms.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The initiative achieved several important results Strengthened labour market governance frameworks in the Maldives Enhanced institutional capacity within labour administration structures

	Promoted freedom of association and strengthened social dialogue among government , employers and workers Improved understanding and application of international labour standards within national institutions Contributed to broader decent work agenda and longterm labour sector development in the Maldives. Established a foundation for future labour governance initiatives and continued collaboration within international partners.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Ministry of Homeland Security, Labour and Technology Malé, Republic of Maldives +9603031515 International Labour Organization (ILO) Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives Email: colombo@ilo.org Telephone: +94 11 259 2525
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The initiative was implemented through technical cooperation support provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO) together with government participation and institutional contributions from national stakeholders. The programme formed part of broader efforts aimed at strengthening labour market governance and promoting decent work in the Maldives
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Decent Work Country Programme 2025–2031 : Republic of Maldives - International Labour Organization

Author's name: Amish Karki
Institution: ILO
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Applying a Feminist Political Economy Approach to Transform Labour Migration Governance: The Experience of the ILO FAIRWAY Programme
Countries involved (please add more that one country): GCC countries, Jordan, Lebanon, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The FAIRWAY programme seeks to strengthen fair and regular labour migration governance between Africa and the Arab States by addressing the structural inequalities that shape migration outcomes, particularly for women migrant workers. Through a gender transformative approach informed by Feminist Political Economy Analysis (FPEA), the programme aims to move beyond protection focused interventions towards transforming the policies, institutions, social norms and power relations that influence labour migration. The initiative promotes collective learning between countries of origin and destination to develop more inclusive, gender-responsive and rights based migration governence systems.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The Programme brings together governments, employers' and workers' organizations, regional organizations, civil society actors and migrant led organizations across the Africa-Arab States labour migration corridor. Countries represented include Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, GCC countries, Jordan and Lebanon. The ILO facilitates peer learning, technical exchange and regional and interregional dialogue, while the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) supports the initiative financially. Stakeholders through engagements analyse labour migration challenges, exchange experiences and identify solutions that can be adapted across different national contexts, creating a dynamic South-South and triangular cooperation model.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The programme uses a Feminist Political Economy Analysis that brings together stakeholders from countries of origin and destination to examine how gender norms, labour markets, migration systems and institutional practices shape migration outcomes. Through regional dialogues, technical exchanges, communities of practice and joint reflection processes, participants share experiences and lessons learned. Rather than transferring predefined solutions, countries are engaged through dialogues. The peer-learning approach has strengthened ownership, encouraged mutual accountability and increased the relevance and sustainability of reforms.

Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	A key innovation is the application of Feminist Political Economy Analysis to labour migration programming at a regional corridor level. FAIRWAY moves beyond traditional gender mainstreaming by examining the root causes of inequality, including unpaid care work, occupational segregation, discriminatory norms and unequal power relations. The programme integrates these findings into programme design, implementation and policy dialogue across multiple countries simultaneously. By linking gender transformation with labour migration governance and South-South cooperation, FAIRWAY provides a practical model for addressing systemic barriers rather than only their consequences.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability is strengthened through institutional capacity development, social dialogue mechanisms and regional partnerships that continue beyond individual project activities. The programme embeds gender transformative approaches (where possible) within government institutions, workers' and employers' organizations and regional migration processes.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach can be adapted to other labour migration corridors and development contexts where gender inequalities are linked to broader economic and social structures. Key conditions include political commitment, participation of social partners and women's organizations, availability of gender-sensitive evidence and space for multistakeholder dialogue. The methodology does not prescribe specific solutions but provides a framework for analysing local realities and developing context specific responses. This flexibility enables countries and regions to apply the approach while responding to their own institutional, social and migration governance priorities.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The programme is still in implementation phase. Some key results are – - Increased integration of gender-transformative approaches within programme planning, implementation and monitoring. - Enhanced engagement of migrant led groups and social partners in migration policy discussions. - Improved capacity of institutions to identify and address gender related barriers affecting migrant workers. - Generated evidence that informs policy dialogue,

	programme adaptation and future labour migration reforms across the Africa-Arab States corridor.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Amish Karki Project Manager – FAIRWAY Programme Email: karkia@ilo.org
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The FAIRWAY programme is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The initiative is implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO).
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

Author's name: Andrew See
Institution: Kilkenny Chambers – Australia
Title of) good practice: Gender based undervaluation – priority review of wages setting by industrial tribunal
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Australia only

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	In the *Annual Wage Review 2023–24* decision[1] (*AWR 2024 decision*), this Commission (constituted as an Expert Panel) determined to undertake a review (Review) on its own initiative pursuant to s 157(3)(a) of the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) (FW Act) of identified classifications in five modern awards. The purpose of the Review is to consider whether the classifications have been the subject of gender-based undervaluation requiring remedy by way of variations under s 157(2) on work value grounds. T
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The process is being conducted by the Fair Work Commission – Australia's workplace relations tribunal that is responsible for setting wages and conditions. The process involved the participation of the tri-partite institutions, through processes of submission and review.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	This was an initiative that was commenced at the initiative of the Fair Work Commission.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The proposition of the undervaluing of women's work, due to family responsibilities, the nature of the work, the form of engagement etc – all work toward impacting on bargaining power and status of work. The review has put a spotlight on the work predominantly performed by women, and sought to realign skill and pay based on job worth .
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	This is a comprehensive review undertaken initially against five Awards: • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers and Practitioners and Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services Award 2020 – **AM2024/22** • Children's Services Award 2010 – **AM2024/23** • Health Professionals and Support Services Award 2020

	– **AM2024/20** • Pharmacy Industry Award 2020 – **AM2024/19** • Social, Community, Home Care and Disability Services Industry Award 2010 – **AM2024/21, AM2024/25, AM2024/27**
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This practice can be extended to all of the Fair Work Modern Awards and sets a framework and establishes precedent to ensure future work value across all occupational groups is undertaken in a fair manner.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The increase to minimum wage rates for many occupational categories where the vast majority of workers are female.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Gender-based undervaluation – priority awards review | Fair Work Commission
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Within program funding provided by Commonwealth Government.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

SSTC

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Author's name: Jeeranuch Apichonsakares
Institution: Department of Labour Protection and Welfare , Ministry of Labour
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Labour protection and gender equality
Countries involved (please add more than one country): ILO

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To address challenges regarding gender inequality, this initiative aims to strengthen labour protection, enhance gender equality and pay equity, and integrate Responsible Business Conduct (RBC/ESG) principles across regional supply chains in line with ILO standards.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The Department of Labour Protection and Welfare has aligned its operations with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) guidelines for promoting gender equality by establishing an initiative to recognize and honor outstanding women. This program celebrates women who demonstrate a commitment to creative work and have achieved notable results, making significant contributions across the labor, economic, social, and environmental spheres.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	Activities have been organized annually to mark International Women's Day since 1995. These initiatives aim to raise awareness across all sectors regarding the vital role of female workers in national development, while also promoting the value of their contributions through the identification and selection of outstanding working women.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	Establishing a program to recognize outstanding women serves as a form of promotion and advocacy, encouraging all sectors to acknowledge the value and importance of working women; furthermore, it provides an opportunity to integrate and highlight specific issues that are relevant to the current situation.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words)	This initiative aims to raise awareness across all sectors regarding the importance of female workers, while fostering support to ensure that women enjoy equal employment

What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	benefits, appropriate terms and conditions of work, recognition for their roles and responsibilities, and a good quality of life. This empowers women to recognize their own worth and strive to develop their potential, enabling them to become a driving force that creates value for themselves, their families, society, and the nation's economy.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This initiative reflects a practice already adopted by many countries. When all sectors recognize the value and importance of female workers, such efforts can serve as a model for further strengthening the protection of women in the workforce as well as other vulnerable groups with each country tailoring these approaches to suit its own unique cultural, economic, and social.
South-South Results Explain the main results	1) All sectors recognize the importance of female workers and contribute to promoting and supporting women in receiving equal employment benefits, appropriate terms and conditions of employment and working environments, opportunities and recognition for their roles and responsibilities, and a good quality of life. 2) Outstanding female workers are honored, empowered, and recognized by all relevant sectors. 3) Thailand engages with the global community to promote and support the role of women and to end all forms of gender-based discrimination.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Wasamon ilosectionmol@gmail.com ILO Section, International Cooperation Div., International Cooperation Bureau, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Thailand Tel. +66 2232 1335 Fax +66 2248 2027
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Royal Thai Government (DLPW Budget), ILO Technical Cooperation Fund and others
Materials and Web-links	https://icb.mol.go.th https://www.labour.go.th/

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

Author's name: Archie T. Mendoza
Institution: Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office V
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Beyond Cash Transfers: Advancing Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion through the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) of the Philippines
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Philippines (implementing country); Australia (development assistance); and international development financing institutions, particularly the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). These partners supported different aspects of the Philippine social protection agenda, including the development, expansion, implementation and strengthening of 4Ps. Opportunities for further South-South knowledge exchange with other developing countries may be pursued through the Regional Gender Academy 2026.

South-South Objective (s)	The practice demonstrates how a government-led conditional cash transfer programme can advance gender equality, poverty reduction and social inclusion through integrated social protection. It addresses intersecting barriers experienced by women, children, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups while strengthening household capabilities, access to basic services and opportunities for human development. Building on the Philippines' experience and its international development cooperation partnerships, the practice seeks to promote knowledge exchange among developing countries on gender-responsive social protection, women's empowerment, inclusive programme implementation and the removal of structural barriers to equal participation in society and the world of work.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is implemented by the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), with participation from national and regional programme management structures, local government units, social welfare offices, schools, health facilities and community stakeholders. Its development and expansion have benefited from international development cooperation. The World Bank provided substantial financing support, including an additional US$300 million loan in 2019, bringing its reported cumulative financing support to US$1.26 billion since 2010. The Asian Development Bank supported the government's social protection agenda through its Social Protection Support Project, initially approved with US$400 million in 2010. Australia also provided PHP200 million (AUD5 million) in technical assistance in 2011 to support the expansion of DSWD social protection programmes, particularly 4Ps. At the regional level, DSWD Field Office V integrates GAD and GEDSI perspectives into programme operations. These experiences offer opportunities for further horizontal knowledge exchange with social protection institutions from other developing countries.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The practice combines gender analysis, participatory consultations, capacity-building, field monitoring and institutional assessment. In DSWD Field Office V, GAD Mapping and Assessment and Composite Monitoring Visits provide opportunities to examine beneficiary experiences and identify implementation gaps. Discussions with parent and child groups, coordination with local stakeholders and reflection among programme implementers help translate field observations into recommendations. The programme's experience in working

	with international development partners also demonstrates the value of combining domestic institutional ownership with external financing and technical expertise. These approaches can be shared through case presentations, comparative discussions and reciprocal learning with peer institutions.
Innovation	The practice connects social protection with gender equality and social inclusion by integrating GEDSI perspectives into regular programme implementation and monitoring rather than limiting GAD to stand-alone advocacy activities. It links beneficiary experiences, Family Development Sessions, disability inclusion, programme safeguards, staff development and operational decision-making. It recognizes that vulnerability is multidimensional and that persons with disabilities, solo parents, older persons, farmers and fisherfolk may experience different barriers requiring differentiated responses. The combination of government ownership, international development cooperation and locally responsive implementation offers useful lessons for other developing countries.
South-South Sustainability	The sustainability of 4Ps is anchored in national government ownership, institutionalization through Republic Act No. 11310 or the 4Ps Act of 2019, and continuing government budgetary support. Earlier financing and technical assistance from international development partners helped strengthen programme implementation, capacity and institutional systems. The integration of GAD into DSWD structures, annual GAD planning and budgeting, programme monitoring, staff capacity-building and local government coordination further supports institutional continuity. Sustaining the practice requires management commitment, adequate domestic resources, technical assistance, reliable monitoring and the continuous integration of gender equality and social inclusion into programme operations.
South-South Adaptability	The practice can be adapted by developing countries implementing conditional cash transfers, social protection programmes or community-based poverty reduction initiatives. Its key components include gender-responsive programme assessment, beneficiary consultation, disability-inclusive service delivery, Family Development Sessions, staff capacity-building and integration of GAD into monitoring and evaluation. Adaptation requires consideration of local gender inequalities, cultural contexts, national legislation, institutional capacities and available resources. The Philippine experience demonstrates how international development cooperation can complement domestic leadership while allowing national institutions to contextualize and sustain their own social protection systems. Peer institutions may exchange tools, implementation experiences and lessons learned through future South-South cooperation.
South-South Results	The programme has contributed to strengthening the Philippine social protection system through improved household access to health, education and other essential services, alongside institutional development and programme implementation support. Its international development cooperation experience includes substantial World Bank financing, ADB support for social protection reforms and Australian technical assistance. At the regional implementation level, DSWD Field Office V has generated practical outputs, including: • Conduct of GAD Mapping and Assessment and Composite Monitoring Visits to identify gender-related concerns and gaps in 4Ps implementation. • Development of an internal GEDSI and Vulnerability Profiling Form.

	• Development of guidance for disability-related programme data monitoring through a PWD Tracker. • Conduct of disability inclusion discussions and engagement activities involving 4Ps personnel with disabilities. • Delivery of gender sensitivity and Family Development learning activities, including participatory sessions for beneficiary couples. • Provision of technical assistance on GAD planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, including the Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework and Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines. • Strengthened coordination among programme implementers, local government partners and GAD stakeholders. These initiatives demonstrate practical efforts to institutionalize gender responsiveness and social inclusion. Further quantitative assessment is needed to establish their longer-term effects on beneficiary empowerment and employment-related opportunities.
Contact details	**Archie T. Mendoza** PDO II / Regional Gender and Development Officer 4Ps Regional Program Management Office Operations Support Section – GAD Unit Department of Social Welfare and Development – Field Office V Buraguis, Legazpi City, Albay, Philippines Official email: atmendoza.fo5@dswd.gov.ph Contact number: +63 969 409 4869
Funding Sources	The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is primarily supported by the Philippine Government through its national budget. Its development and expansion have also benefited from international development cooperation. • **World Bank:** Provided substantial loan financing for 4Ps, including US$300 million in additional financing in 2019. The Department of Finance reported cumulative World Bank financing support of US$1.26 billion since 2010. • **Asian Development Bank (ADB):** Supported the Philippine government's social protection agenda through the US$400 million Social Protection Support Project approved in 2010, which supported 4Ps and the national household targeting system. • **Australian Government:** Provided PHP200 million (AUD5 million) in 2011 through a Technical Assistance Facility supporting the expansion of DSWD social protection programmes, particularly 4Ps, including programme evaluation, analytical work and implementation support. • **Philippine Government:** Provides continuing domestic financing and institutional support, reinforced by the enactment of Republic Act No. 11310, institutionalizing 4Ps as a national poverty reduction and human capital investment programme. These partnerships illustrate how international development financing and technical assistance can complement national government ownership and strengthen the long-term sustainability of social protection programmes.
Materials and Web-links	**Supporting materials include:** • 4Ps GAD Mapping and Assessment tools and documentation; • 4Ps Internal Staff GEDSI and Vulnerability Profiling Form; • PWD Tracker Guidance Note;

	• GEDSI-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction and Management learning materials; • GAD Plan and Budget and Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework documentation; • Family Development Session and Gender Sensitivity Training materials; • Photographs of GAD learning sessions, field monitoring activities and stakeholder consultations. **Official Programme and Development Partner References:** • World Bank financing support: https://www.dof.gov.ph/world-bank-financing-for-4ps-to-accelerate-poverty-reduction/ • Asian Development Bank – Social Protection Support Project: https://www.adb.org/projects/43407-013/main • Australian Government – Support for Social Protection in the Philippines: https://philippines.embassy.gov.au/mnla/medrel111202.html

Author's name: Areesha
Institution: PwC India
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Solar Mamas: India-led South–South Cooperation for Women's Green Skills and Rural Electrification
Countries involved (please add more that one country): India and partner developing countries, including Tanzania, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon and Myanmar. Participation has taken place through different country partnerships and training cohorts.

South-South Objective (s) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative addresses two interconnected challenges: inadequate access to reliable electricity in remote communities and limited access to technical skills and livelihood opportunities for rural women. Through training at Barefoot College in Tilonia, Rajasthan, women from developing countries acquire practical skills to assemble, install, maintain and repair small solar lighting systems. They return home to apply these skills within their communities. The initiative demonstrates how India's grassroots experience can support women's empowerment and decentralised clean energy access across the Global South.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Barefoot College provides technical training, while India's Ministry of External Affairs supports international participation through the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme. Partner-country institutions, diplomatic missions and community organisations support participation and local implementation. For example, the Philippine Embassy documented seven Filipina women training alongside participants from other developing countries in 2015. This represents South–South cooperation through practical skills exchange, with India providing training expertise and partner communities applying the knowledge to locally identified needs.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The methodology prioritises learning by doing rather than academic qualifications. Practical demonstrations, colour-coded components, gestures and repeated assembly exercises help overcome literacy and language barriers. Women from different countries learn within a shared workshop environment, supported by trainers and fellow participants. Research documenting the training describes paired learning, where participants help explain tasks to one another. This makes cooperation tangible: participants develop practical competence together and subsequently apply their learning in their home communities.
Innovation What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The central innovation is making technical training accessible to rural women with little or no formal education, including older women often excluded from conventional vocational programmes. Visual instruction and hands-on practice reduce dependence on written examinations or a common language. Women become local technical service providers rather than only recipients of solar equipment. For other developing

	countries, the model illustrates how inclusive pedagogy can connect green technology, women's capabilities and community needs. Its emphasis on demonstrated skills offers useful lessons for vocational training systems serving marginalised learners.
South-South Sustainability What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability rests on retaining technical capacity within participating communities. Returning trainees receive equipment and spare parts to establish rural workshops and undertake installation and repairs. This supports continued operation beyond the initial training. The programme also emphasises community ownership and local management, reducing reliance on visiting technicians. These features provide a basis for continuity; lasting sustainability nevertheless requires reliable spare-parts supply, affordable maintenance arrangements, refresher training and recognition of women's technical work.
South-South Adaptability What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach could be adapted to other developing countries facing gaps in rural electricity access and women's technical participation. Essential conditions include a credible local partner, community support, accessible training, suitable solar equipment and arrangements for maintenance and spare parts. Training duration and delivery should reflect local languages, technologies and women's care responsibilities. Replication should preserve local decision-making and mutual learning rather than transfer a fixed package. Barefoot College's documented support for vocational training centres in African partner countries illustrates a pathway towards training closer to participating communities.
South-South Results Explain the main results	• **International reach:** IRENA reported in June 2022 that the programme had trained more than **1,700 women across 15 Indian states and 96 countries**. • **Clean energy access:** The same account reported approximately **75,000 houses electrified** and **1,300 villages fully electrified through solar power**. These are historical programme figures, rather than independently verified current totals. • **Women's technical participation:** Documented experiences from India and Ethiopia show trained women installing and repairing systems and gaining recognition for their technical capabilities. • **Cross-country exchange:** The 2015 Philippine cohort provides a concrete example of rural women from several developing countries learning together in India.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more	**Barefoot College — Social Work & Research Centre** Tilonia, District Ajmer, Rajasthan – 305816, India **Telephone:** +91-1463-288210 / 288351 **Website:** www.barefoot.college

information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The Government of India, through the Ministry of External Affairs' ITEC programme, has funded international trainees' travel, accommodation and training. Additional support varies by project. Barefoot College documents development-partner support for earlier country initiatives and Ministry funding for equipment, logistics and implementation in specific international projects. Funding therefore combines public development cooperation with project-specific partnerships.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• Barefoot College Solar Programme: programme description, implementation approach, photographs and links to training videos. • IRENA programme account, June 2022: documented outcomes and participant experiences. • Ministry of External Affairs: 50 Years of ITEC: background on ITEC, including solar training at Barefoot College.

Author's name: Ariunzul Liijuu-Ochir
Institution: Adina – equal opportunity NGO
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Securing livelihoods for herder women in Mongolia through gender impact assessment (GIA)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Mongolia

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	When extractive industries use toxic chemicals that harm the soil and water, women are the first to be exposed to pollution because they rely on local water sources for cooking and cleaning. Furthermore, when surface or groundwater dries up due to mining operations, women bear the disproportionate burden of fetching water from distant locations to maintain their households. Therefore, the Mongolian Women's Fund (MONES) decided to document this situation and support herder women in advocating against the mining companies that have violated their right to a healthy environment.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	MONES collaborated with WAMA, a regional network of women affected by extractive industries and mining operations in Asia. WAMA serves as a collective voice for indigenous women, female mine workers, and women in communities displaced or threatened by the current economics of resource extraction. Through this partnership, WAMA assisted MONES in utilizing its established Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) tool to document women's rights violations in Mongolia and mobilize further advocacy. To ensure local relevance, WAMA trained MONES staff in 2018 and provided support to tailor the GIA framework specifically to the Mongolian context.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	MONES translated the GIA tool into Mongolian and collaborated with WAMA to adapt it to the local context. In 2018, MONES trained grassroots NGOs and herder women in Zavkhan one of Mongolia's most remote provinces empowering them to independently execute the assessment and gather primary data in mining-affected communities. Using this evidence to document their rights violations, the women successfully took legal action against the mining company and secured a court ruling to halt the extraction operations.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	Challenging mining companies is a formidable task, particularly when they have government support. In Mongolia, the government currently grants extraction licenses based primarily on environmental impact assessments, completely overlooking social impacts especially the gendered consequences for local herder women and girls. Addressing this regulatory gap, MONES launched a new initiative to protect local communities by advocating for social impact including Gender Impact Assessments (GIA) very first time to become mandatory prerequisites for issuing future mining licenses.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words)	MONES also trained local NGOs and civil society organizations to implement the GIA framework. Building on this momentum,

What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	a local NGO named "Steps Without Borders" continues to champion MONES's initiative to protect herder women from mining-related human rights violations. They actively mobilize herder communities and lobby decision-makers to mandate comprehensive social impact assessments specifically accounting for gendered consequences prior to issuing any extraction licenses. This grassroots initiative eventually expanded, culminating in the creation of the "REDLINE Declaration" by herders, who successfully advocated for their rights during COP17 in Mongolia.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	**Cross-border and regional replication:** Through strategic alliances with regional advocacy groups, the GIA methodology can be exported to other countries where extractive economics threaten indigenous populations, displaced communities, and female mine workers. **Grassroots coalition building:** Localized initiatives can be expanded into national or international movements. As demonstrated by the progression from local NGO training to the creation of the "REDLINE Declaration" at COP17, empowering local organizations like "Steps Without Borders" allows the advocacy to transcend single communities and reach global environmental and human rights platforms.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The implementation of the Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) and the subsequent expansion of the Nomads' RedLine initiative yielded critical legal, civic, and policy outcomes in Mongolia, fundamentally shifting how extractive industries are held accountable for their gendered socio-environmental impacts. By localizing the WAMA GIA framework, the Mongolian Women's Fund (MONES) empowered herder women in Zavkhan province to independently collect primary data. They systematically documented how mining-induced water contamination and depletion disproportionately burdened women, drastically increasing their unpaid domestic labor and health risks. This evidence was utilized to file formal human rights violation claims, culminating in a successful court ruling that halted the targeted mining operations. Historically, the Mongolian government granted extraction licenses based solely on environmental evaluations, entirely omitting social and gendered consequences. To close this regulatory gap, the NGO "Steps Without Borders" expanded MONES's grassroots momentum, mobilizing herder communities to aggressively lobby decision-makers. Their core demand was to make comprehensive Social Impact Assessments (SIA) explicitly accounting for gendered impacts on rural women a legally binding prerequisite for issuing any future mining licences.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more	1. Step without borders NGO, email: swb.ngo@gmail.com; phone: +976-80072945; 2. MONES, www.mones.org.mn, email: info@mones.org.mn; phone: +976-77119991

information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Both ENDS is a non-profit organization based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, that receives financial support and strategic partnerships from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	https://www.wamaalliance.org/post/video-how-expanding-mines-are-shrinking-pastoral-lands-in-the-gobi 

Author's name: Aryottansh Panigrahi, Assistant Professor of Law (prepared the University's SDG 8 – Decent Work reports, 2025)
Institution: School of Law, Centurion University of Technology and Management (CUTM), Odisha, India

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Advancing Gender-Equal Decent Work in a University Workplace: Centurion University's SDG 8 Practice and India–Philippines Academic Peer Learning

Countries involved (please add more that one country): India and the Philippines

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Universities are significant employers, and women staff, particularly in contractual and support roles, benefit greatly from fair pay, a voice in decision-making and safe avenues to raise concerns. This practice seeks to make the university workplace fair and inclusive, in keeping with ILO Conventions 87 and 98 and SDGs 5 and 8: ensuring that every worker, including outsourced staff, is paid at least a decent pay floor; upholding equal pay for work of equal value; encouraging women's participation in staff associations; and offering safe grievance channels. It also seeks to share this experience with Global South partners for mutual learning.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Centurion University of Technology and Management (CUTM), Odisha, India, implements the practice; the author prepared the University's SDG 8 (Decent Work) reports for 2025. Partner: Southern Leyte State University (SLSU), Philippines, through an MoU signed on 25 April 2025 for joint research, faculty and student exchange and sharing of publications. Related exchange: at CSR 2026 (8–9 June 2026), co-organised by the Society for Education and Research Development (India) and Rizal Technological University (Philippines), the author presented research (online) on CSR and ESG governance.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The practice relies on social dialogue. Three recognised staff associations (teaching, administrative, and technical/support staff) and a joint Employee Welfare Council meet with management each quarter and take part in the annual wage review. Equal pay for work of equal value is reviewed in every staff category as part of the wage review. Progress is recorded each year in SDG 8 policy reports. With SLSU, the intention is to learn horizontally, as equal partners in similar socio-economic settings, by sharing these reports, comparing experiences and exploring joint study, with neither institution acting as donor.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	• Labour standards are applied within the university's own workplace and linked to the teaching of law and social sciences. • Outsourced workers are included: vendor contracts require pay at or above the University pay floor. • Equal pay for work of equal value is reviewed in every staff category, and the review is documented. • An anonymous grievance channel and a Women's Mentoring Scheme (both since 2022), with childcare facilities and

	maternity support. • Progress is reported against SDG 8 indicators, which other universities can also use.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The practice is part of the University's regular policies rather than a short-term project: HR and anti-discrimination policies (adopted 2020, reviewed 2024), vendor contract clauses and the annual wage-review cycle. Staff associations give employees a continuing voice, and yearly SDG reporting helps track progress over time. The School of Law also brings these themes into its teaching and research on gender equality, labour law and workplace harassment, so that students carry these values into their own working lives.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The practice may be adapted by universities and other employers in developing countries, especially where contractual work and outsourcing are common. Helpful conditions include: (1) leadership commitment and a written policy on freedom of association and non-discrimination; (2) a locally calculated pay floor or living-wage benchmark; (3) payroll data by sex; (4) a recognised forum for dialogue with staff; and (5) a confidential grievance channel. Under their MoU, CUTM and SLSU could take a first step through a joint comparative study of gender-equal workplace practices in India and the Philippines.
South-South Results Explain the main results	**At CUTM, 2022–2025 (source: CUTM SDG 8 Policy Reports 2025, prepared by the author):** • Staff-association membership increased from 68% to 87% of employees (1,772 of 2,037 in 2025). • Women's share of association members increased from 35% to 49%; women are 44% of the workforce. • Since 2023, all employees, including outsourced staff, have been paid at or above the University pay floor. • Grievances about association or bargaining rights fell from 4 (2022) to none (2024 and 2025); all grievances were resolved. • Women's access to technical and health education: in 2024–25, 93 women received partial tuition waivers (15–25%) under the University's Chandrika Scholarship, totalling ₹17,86,350 (CUTM SDG 5 data). **Next steps:** the author intends to apply the learning, assignments and good practices shared during the ITCILO Regional Gender Academy 2026 at CUTM, and will do his best to share them with colleagues, students and partner institutions at every opportunity, so that gender equality in the workplace can continue to grow. **Partnership:** the CUTM–SLSU MoU (April 2025) provides a framework for continued exchange, and gender-equal decent work is proposed as an area for joint work. **Author's related work:** research on workplace sexual harassment law in India (The Third Voice, UGC-CARE listed, 2025) and on regulating algorithmic workplaces (CSR 2026

	proceedings); earlier legal practice on women's rights and workplace harassment matters; Certificate of Recognition, SDG Centre, CUTM (July 2026).
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Aryottansh Panigrahi, Assistant Professor of Law, School of Law, CUTM, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India Email: aryottansh.panigrahi@cutm.ac.in | panigrahiarya190@gmail.com | Phone: +91 89174 38968 Dr. Pallab Das, Founding Dean, School of Law, CUTM – pallab.das@cutm.ac.in | +91 98612 69944 Website: https://cutm.ac.in
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	No external funding. The practice is supported entirely from Centurion University's own institutional resources.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• CUTM SDG 8 Policy Reports 2025 (8.2.1 Living Wage; 8.2.2 Recognition of Unions; 8.2.7 Pay Scale Equity; 8.2.8 Appeals; 8.2.9 Labour Rights) • CUTM SDG 17 Report 2025 (CUTM–SLSU MoU) • CSR 2026 conference proceedings (Springer) • Website: https://cutm.ac.in  *Left: MoU between Southern Leyte State University (Philippines) and CUTM (India), 2025. Right: the author's paper presentation certificate, CSR 2026, organised jointly with Rizal Technological University (Philippines).*

Author's name: Aulia Muthia
Institution: National Economic Council of Indonesia
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: From Fragmented Care Policies to Coordinated Action: Indonesia's Care Economy Roadmap and South–South Learning
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Indonesia and India (ILO South-4-Care dialogue); ASEAN member states (regional peer-learning context; not co-implementers of the national roadmap)

South-South Objective (s)	Indonesia's Care Economy Roadmap 2025–2045 responds to the unequal burden of unpaid care that limits women's entry into and retention in decent work. It covers seven priorities: childcare; eldercare; inclusive care; maternity and paternity leave; decent work for care workers; and social protection. The initiative seeks to make affordable care services, shared responsibilities and quality care jobs part of national economic policy. Its South–South learning value lies in sharing Indonesia's coordination model with other developing countries, while learning from their approaches to care provision and worker protection.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	Indonesia's Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) and Bappenas developed the roadmap with ILO support. Four cross-ministerial working groups (Pokja), launched in June 2025, cover: (1) inclusive childcare; (2) elderly and long-term care; (3) maternity services and men's involvement; and (4) recognition and social protection of care workers. Government, employers, workers, academia and civil society participate. For South–South exchange, Indonesia's employers' association (APINDO) joined an October 2026 ILO South-4-Care dialogue with India's V.V. Giri National Labour Institute and worker representatives. ASEAN provides a further regional learning forum.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Indonesia used stakeholder consultations, mapping workshops and an action-plan process to align ministries around overlapping care responsibilities. In September 2026, the Pokja mapped programmes, identified implementation gaps and discussed follow-up actions. Peer learning across countries is emerging through the ILO South-4-Care platform: its October 2026 dialogue exchanged Indonesian employer, Indian research and worker perspectives on care and decent work. A June 2026 ASEAN forum separately discussed care-economy innovations from the region. These are documented knowledge exchanges, not evidence that another country co-designed or replicated Indonesia's roadmap.
Innovation	The innovation is institutional: care is framed as economic infrastructure for women's employment, not solely a private household responsibility. Seven substantive policy priorities are coordinated through four jointly chaired Pokja spanning childcare, long-term care, parental responsibilities and the rights of care workers. This brings unpaid care constraints and the quality of paid care jobs into one policy architecture. The 2026 update also applies the ILO 5R framework—Recognize, Reduce, Redistribute, Reward and Represent—and links care policy to the national development agenda.
South-South Sustainability	The roadmap is aligned with Indonesia's long-term national plan (2025–2045) and its medium-term plan (2025–2029). Cross-ministerial Pokja create a mechanism for continuing coordination rather than relying on a one-off event. The 2026 update demonstrates that the framework can be revised as priorities and legislation evolve. Sustained impact, however, depends on budget commitments, locally accessible services, clear reporting arrangements, skills and protections for care workers, and meaningful participation by employers, workers and civil society. Long-term effects

	have not yet been independently established.
South-South Adaptability	Other developing countries could adapt a five-step sequence: assess unpaid and paid care needs; define priorities across the life cycle; appoint jointly accountable agencies; align action plans with budgets and national strategies; and exchange implementation lessons with regional peers. Preconditions include time-use and care-service data, financing, quality standards, and representation of care workers and families. Countries may also explore care-sensitive transport and commuting policies to reduce women's total cost of working; this is a proposed complementary area, not an established roadmap output in Indonesia.
South-South Results	Verified outputs: (i) roadmap launched on 28 March 2024; (ii) four working groups established in June 2025; (iii) updated roadmap launched on 22 September 2026; and (iv) Pokja programme-mapping discussions held on 23–24 September 2026. Indonesia also participated in documented international exchange, including APINDO in the 14 October 2026 ILO South-4-Care dialogue. The World Bank's 2024 childcare findings provide evidence of the underlying challenge, not an evaluation of these interventions. No attributable change in female labour-force participation, care coverage or job quality has yet been verified.
Contact details	Indonesian policy lead: Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/ . Technical cooperation: ILO Indonesia Care Economy Programme, https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/care-economy-indonesia .
Funding Sources	Government-led national policy work with documented ILO technical assistance. The ILO's Care Economy in Indonesia project (2022–January 2026) names the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) as a development partner. The World Bank's 2024 analytical report was supported by Australia, but is separate from roadmap financing. Specific government budget allocations, funds for the 2026 update and financing of South–South exchanges should be confirmed; they are not established by the sources reviewed.
Materials and Web-links	• ILO (2025): Four working groups established to strengthen Indonesia's care economy programmes. https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/four-working-groups-established-strengthen-indonesia%E2%80%99s-care-economy • ILO (2026): Indonesia updates Care Economy Roadmap. https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/indonesia-updates-care-economy-roadmap-support-women%E2%80%99s-participation-and • World Bank (2024): The Care Economy in Indonesia. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099080924014518193/pdf/P5004341d18f240de1bbd51bc3d3920e343.pdf • ILO South-South Meeting Point (14 Oct 2026): South-4-Care dialogue. https://southsouthpoint.net/2026/10/14/south-south-cooperation-can-accelerate-decent-work-and-gender-equality-in-the-care-economy/ • ASEAN (25 Jun 2026): Care economy regional forum. https://asean.org/asean-supports-innovation-in-the-care-economy-to-achieve-a-resilient-asean-community/ [Insert official event photo with source/permission and image credit: KemenPPPA/ILO.]

Author's name: Barksy Panka
Institution: National Airprots Corporaiton, Papua New Guinea
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Integrating Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and GBV Prevention into Airport Infrastructure Development under CADIP II
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Indonesia, Timor-Leste and other Asia-Pacific developing member countries

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative seeks to enhance gender equality, social inclusion, and protection from gender-based violence within Papua New Guinea's aviation sector through the integration of gender-responsive infrastructure design, institutional policy reform, workforce inclusion measures, and sexual exploitation and abuse prevention mechanisms. The initiative addresses the historical underrepresentation of women in aviation-related employment and the lack of gender-responsive facilities in regional airports. Through peer learning and knowledge exchange facilitated by ADB and regional development partners, the project demonstrates how infrastructure investments can simultaneously improve airport services and promote inclusive economic participation for women.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative is implemented by the National Airports Corporation (NAC) through the Civil Aviation Development Investment Project II (CADIP II), with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Collaboration occurs among airport operators, project implementation units, aviation regulators, weather services, air navigation providers, consultants, contractors, and development partners across developing member countries. Lessons from gender-mainstreaming practices implemented in other Asian and Pacific countries informed the development of gender-responsive terminal building designs, workforce targets, safeguards requirements, and institutional policies. The cooperation promotes mutual learning among practitioners facing similar infrastructure and inclusion challenges.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The initiative applies a peer-learning approach through regional development cooperation, technical assistance, project monitoring, safeguard implementation, and institutional capacity-building activities. Knowledge gained from ADB-supported projects and experiences in other developing countries was adapted to PNG's aviation sector context. Stakeholder consultations, gender assessments, design reviews, policy development workshops, and monitoring processes enabled practical learning and local ownership. The approach strengthened institutional capacity while ensuring that international good practices were translated into locally relevant solutions. This collaborative methodology created a platform for continuous learning among agencies, consultants, contractors, and airport operators.

Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The initiative demonstrates innovation by embedding gender equality principles directly into airport infrastructure design and aviation sector governance. New terminal building designs include dedicated vendor kiosks for women, menstrual hygiene facilities, child-friendly amenities, baby-changing spaces, dedicated seating for pregnant and breastfeeding women, improved lighting, and GBV referral information. The initiative is further strengthened through the development of a corporate Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and GBV Policy alongside mandatory Gender Action Requirements for contractors. This integrated approach moves beyond compliance and creates an operational model for inclusive infrastructure development in the Pacific aviation sector.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability is supported through institutionalization of gender-responsive practices within NAC policies, procedures, procurement requirements, and infrastructure standards. The Draft NAC Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and GBV Policy establishes long-term governance arrangements, accountability mechanisms, reporting pathways, and workforce commitments. Training programs, contractor obligations, and monitoring requirements ensure that gender considerations remain embedded beyond individual project lifecycles. The adoption of these standards within airport planning, construction, and operational processes provides a sustainable framework that can continue generating social benefits long after project completion.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach can be replicated across Pacific Island countries and other developing nations undertaking transport infrastructure investments. The model does not require complex technology and can be adapted to airports, seaports, roads, and other public infrastructure projects. Successful adaptation requires political commitment, institutional leadership, stakeholder consultation, gender-sensitive planning, and integration of GESI requirements into project design and procurement processes. Because the framework combines infrastructure improvements with policy reforms, it offers a practical and scalable solution for countries seeking to advance gender equality and safer workplaces through development investments.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Key results achieved include: • Integration of gender-responsive design features into airport terminal development at Aropa, Gurney, Kiunga, and Wewak Airports. • Inclusion of women vendor facilities and improved passenger amenities. • Development of a Draft NAC Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and GBV Policy and Administration Guideline.

	• Introduction of Gender Action Requirements for contractors, including equal opportunity provisions and PSEAH obligations. • Establishment of mechanisms for GBV awareness, reporting, referral, and workplace protection. • Increased institutional awareness of gender equality and inclusion within the aviation sector. • Strengthened alignment with international development and safeguard standards. These achievements provide a foundation for broader workforce participation, safer working environments, and more inclusive transport infrastructure services.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	1. Managing Director & CEO **National Airports Corporation (NAC)** Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Ph: +675 3244700 Email: mmanzin@nac.com.pg Website: https://www.nac.com.pg LinkedIn:https://www.linkedin.com/company/national-airports-corporation-png 2. Program Director **CADIP - Project Implementation Unit** National Airports Corporation Email: cadip@nac.com.pg cadippiu@nac.com.pg Ph: +675 3244509
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The initiative is financed through the Civil Aviation Development Investment Project II (CADIP II), funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in partnership with the Government of Papua New Guinea and implemented through the National Airports Corporation and participating aviation agencies.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Available materials include: • Monthly Gender Action Plan Monitoring Report. • NAC Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and GBV Policy and Administration Guideline (Draft). • Gender-responsive terminal building design documentation. • Gender Action Requirment of the Contract • ADB Gender Action Plan implementation reports. • Corporate awareness and training materials on GBV, PSEAH and workplace inclusion.

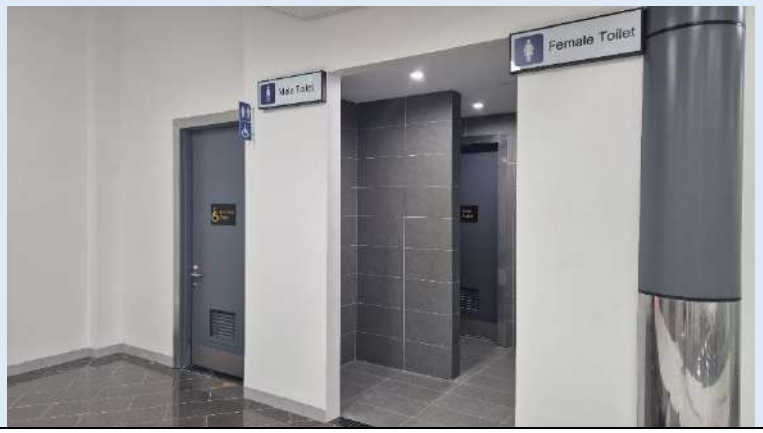











Female Toilet

Author's name: Dato' Ong Bee Leng
Institution: Penang Women's Development Corporation (PWDC)
Title of good practice: #BizIbuTunggal: A Penang-State Ecosystem for Single Mothers' Income Generation
Countries/territory involved: Malaysia (Penang State; subnational practice)

Objective(s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	#BizIbuTunggal or Single Mum Biz is aimed to help single mothers earn income by connecting their products with buyers and sponsors. Rather than providing aids to single mum, this project is intended for single mothers to build their confidence and ability to produce products to be sold and earn an income. The principle is to teach them to fish rather than give them the fish. By providing the first hand experience, they would have gained the understanding of finance (production cost vs income), adaptability to market needs and the confidence to take the learning as a business.
Cooperation among institutions and stakeholders (max. 100 words) Who were the institutions, partners and implementation actors? How did they interact?	In Penang, there is a Women and Family Development Committee, WFDC in each of the state constituency. WFDC identified at least 3 single mothers in their communities who are able to produce cookies, other food products or crafts. Meantime, WFDC sought individuals and companies interested in supporting the local economy through CSR or voluntary contributions. Funds collected were converted into orders placed with the single mothers. The sponsors/buyers could designate the products for welfare homes, festival ceremonies or vulnerable families. This created an ecosystem from single mothers to sponsors to recipients, with WFCD acting as connectors.
Effectiveness of the collaborative approach (max. 100 words) What methodology addressed the challenge? How was the process participatory and collaborative?	WFCD used its constituency network to identify producers (single mothers) and approach potential sponsors/buyers. As sponsorship funds or commitments were secured, WFCD placed orders with the single mothers, ensuring at least three single mothers per state constituency were included. This sequence connected buyer demand to production and distributed orders across the state. Sponsors/buyers themselves could decide whether to receive the products or direct them to selected welfare homes, festival ceremonies or vulnerable families, which WFCD also helped to identify. The process combined local knowledge, paid orders and sponsor choice about community benefit.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What innovative elements make the practice interesting for other contexts?	The model turned CSR or voluntary support into orders for local women's products. Companies or individual buyers sometimes face challenges as to find out who are people in the community they can support. This model created an ecosystem which is a win-win-win-win for single mothers, sponsors/buyers, recipients of products as well as WFCD.
Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements support continuity over time?	This pilot project can be repeated through seasonal and festive order cycles. Its continuity depends on maintaining sponsor relationships, identifying women producers early, setting clear order and payment arrangements, and monitoring delivery and income. The minimum of three producers per state constitueny provides a practical basis for spreading participation. PWDC has highlighted mentoring to strengthen single mothers' business capacity; some were channelled into PenMentor programme for further development. Tracking repeat orders and each participant's earnings can show whether the model supports income beyond a single campaign.

Adaptability (max. 100 words) How could the practice be extended, and what conditions would support adaptation?	Other states could adapt the model by mapping women or single mothers producers, using trusted community networks to identify them, and recruiting companies and individuals as buyers or CSR sponsors. Local coordinators can pool commitments and place orders across neighbourhoods, with a transparent allocation rule to distribute opportunities. Buyers should be able to choose whether products are delivered to them or donated to community organisations or families. Adaptation should fit local demand and production capacity, agreed payment and delivery terms in advance, and track income received by each participant.
Results Explain the main results	In less than two months, the pilot reported RM144,274.50 in value generated, exceeding its RM100,000 target. It engaged 347 sponsors or buyers and benefited 127 single mothers across Penang's 40 state constituencies. Reported average income per participant was about RM1,136; one participant earned RM9,600 in just over a month. Products included festive cookies, other food products, hampers and creative gifts. The constituency-based approach was able to spread orders statewide.
Contact details How can people or projects be contacted for more information?	Dato' Ong Bee Leng, Chief Executive Officer Penang Women's Development Corporation (PWDC) Email: info@pwdc.org.my | Tel: +604 370 6480 / 6481 Website: https://www.pwdc.org.my/
Funding sources Explain the origin of funds	Individuals and companies supported the initiative as buyers through sponsorship, CSR or voluntary contributions. There is no minimum contribution. There are buyers who contributed a few ringgit, which is also accepted as all contribution is pooled by respective WFDC to make orders with the participating single mothers.

Materials and web links **What materials were produced? Please attach a good-quality image.**	Campaign coverage: • National news - BERNAMA, 31 March 2026: https://www.bernama.com/bm/am/news.php?id=2539404 • National news – Berita Harian, 31 March 2026: https://www.bharian.com.my/wanita/keluarga/2026/03/1527634/projek-bizibutunggal-bantu-127-wanita-pulau-pinang-jana-pendapatan • State news - Buletin Mutiara, 31 March 2026: https://www.buletinmutiara.com/projek-bizibutunggal-catat-kejayaan-membanggakan/    Created platforms to showcase some of the participating single mothers, with recognition by the Chief Minister of Penang.

Author's name: Oyunsanaa Davaadorj
Institution: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Support of Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia (SRECA): Strengthening Trade and Institutional Capacity through South-South and Triangular Cooperation
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Mongolia, Combodia, Loa PDR, China, Vitenam, Germany

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The Support of Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia (SRECA) project aimed to improve regional and global trade conditions, particularly agricultural trade, for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Viet Nam in cooperation with China. It addressed limited institutional capacity, inadequate trade-related services and barriers preventing SMEs from benefiting from regional integration. Regional exchanges and triangular cooperation supported more equal participation in economic integration, with particular attention to women entrepreneurs and digital tools.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	BMZ commissioned SRECA, implemented by GIZ with partners in Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Viet Nam. Cooperation connected public institutions, business associations and enterprises through regional mechanisms and triangular activities. Mongolia-specific partners included the Ulaanbaatar City SME Support Center, Mongolian Women Entrepreneurs Council and Women Entrepreneur Mentors Club. Chinese partners contributed market and technical expertise, while German experts supported business development and export promotion. Cooperation with Vietnamese institutions enabled direct South-South exchange, reciprocal visits and business matchmaking.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	SRECA combined training with follow-up coaching, institutional exchanges and practical product development. Business support organisations helped shape country-specific coaching through planning sessions, joint workshops and regular consultations. Online co-editing enabled Mongolian participants and coaches to develop market information resources together. Reciprocal Mongolia–Viet Nam visits facilitated experience sharing and business matchmaking. Hybrid training used simultaneous Mongolian interpretation to support discussion with Chinese and European experts. These methods linked learning to practical outputs and opportunities for continued cooperation.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	SRECA combined direct South-South institutional exchange with triangular access to Chinese and German expertise. Its Mongolia activities connected e-commerce, product development, market-entry requirements and export services. Hybrid delivery and interpretation enabled entrepreneurs to engage with international experts while participating locally. Follow-up coaching moved beyond information sharing to the

	joint production of usable market guidance. Linking regional and bilateral GIZ projects also allowed activities to draw on established local partnerships and regional networks.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Local partners used and updated export guidelines, while local-language e-learning supported continued access to knowledge. Coaching strengthened business support organisations' ability to develop export information services. Reciprocal visits between Mongolian and Vietnamese institutions provided opportunities to maintain professional relationships beyond individual events. The website preserves training presentations, guidelines and reports for reuse. These arrangements support continuity; their longer-term effectiveness depends on partners maintaining services, updating information and allocating resources for further cooperation.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach can be adapted where countries share challenges in SME development, export promotion or regional integration. It requires committed partner institutions, complementary expertise and jointly identified learning needs. Training should reflect local languages, products and market requirements. Combining regional exchanges with country-specific coaching helps participants translate lessons into practical services. Interpretation, accessible digital formats and dedicated opportunities for women entrepreneurs broaden participation. Follow-up arrangements and institutional responsibility are necessary to sustain cooperation and apply learning.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Reported results include: • Product-specific export guidelines developed with local partners to support agricultural exports to China, introduced to businesses and public institutions, used in training and updated by partners. • Local-language online capacity development on export topics, including the conversion of export guidelines into e-learning materials. • Support for Mongolia's inclusion in the Marine Cooperation Sub-Committee under the GTI Northeast Asia Local Cooperation Committee, strengthening opportunities for hinterland connectivity with port cities. • More Mongolian-driven regional project proposals following training and advice to GTI focal points. • Initiation of a regional platform for exchange on sanitary and phytosanitary standard operating procedures in Southeast Asia. • Introduction of regional and triangular pilots on export promotion and market access to China and Europe. • E-commerce workshops for women entrepreneurs

	involving Chinese and German experts. • Piloting and expansion of vocational training for Laotian and Mongolian teachers within the CSD framework. • Initiation of triangular activities on disaster risk management and SME resilience in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Mongolia. These results demonstrate the development of tools, capacities and cooperation arrangements. Changes in export volumes, enterprise performance and longer-term institutional practice would require additional evidence. Documented Mongolia-related outputs and participation include: • **Market information resources:** Mongolia produced seven market guidelines and seven templates for general and product-specific market information, focused on the EU market, through the 2022–2023 coaching series. • **Women entrepreneurs' capacity development:** The September 2022 triangular training brought together 70 women entrepreneurs in Ulaanbaatar and approximately 60 online participants. Chinese and European experts shared experience on e-commerce, product development and market access. • **Agricultural export knowledge:** Around 80 participants from Mongolian public institutions and private organisations joined the October 2022 training on cold-chain management, Chinese import policies and digital customs procedures. • **Direct Mongolia–Viet Nam exchange:** Seventeen representatives of the Ulaanbaatar City SME Support Center visited Viet Nam in November 2022. Matchmaking meetings involved 45 representatives from 25 Vietnamese enterprises, the Vietnam Women Entrepreneurs Council and the Mongolian Embassy. The visit followed a Vietnamese delegation's visit to Mongolia. These demonstrate practical outputs, participation and cooperation opportunities. The cited reports do not establish subsequent increases in exports, business income or concluded commercial partnerships.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Florian Miß** Project Director Email: florian.miss@giz.de Mongolia-specific enquiries can also be directed to the relevant GIZ Mongolia teams and GTI focal points.
Funding Sources	SRECA was commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for

Explain the origin of funds	Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ. Several Mongolia activities were jointly organised with GIZ's Promotion of Growth and Employment in the Private Sector (PROGRES) project and partner institutions. The activity reports do not specify their respective financial contributions.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• Project overview • Activity archive • Export promotion coaching: report, market resources and Mongolian-language export guidance • 2023 Women Entrepreneurs Allyship & Development Programme in Asia – Support of Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia • Women entrepreneurs' training: English and Mongolian presentations • Cold-chain and agricultural export training: technical presentation • Mongolia–Viet Nam institutional and business exchange Knowledge products Downloads – Support of Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia 

GOOD PRACTICES
South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Author's name: National committee on gender equality
Institution: National committee on gender equality
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The cross-sectoral strategic plan for for promotion gender equality in mongolia (2022-2031)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Click or tap here to enter text

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	**GoaL: Guarantees of equal rights in employment and labor relations** Objective 1: Reduce gender and age discrimination in the labor market. Objective 2: Encourage decent work from gender perspective and work-life balance approaches.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	This initiative is being implemented through the collaboration of government, non-governmental, and private sector organizations, as well as international organizations. The primary implementing bodies—the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection and the Confederation of Mongolian Employers—collaboratively develop and execute an annual action plan. Development partners provide relevant support for these efforts.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	Multi-stakeholder partnership methodology: Based on the principle of interdependent partners, this approach employs consensus-building and collaborative discussion for the analysis of policies and activities, and incorporates research and evaluation processes involving non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Identifying challenges and reaching a unified solution: The parties jointly discussed issues of discrimination and inequality in the workplace and consolidated proposals for incorporation into internal regulations. Implementing legal safeguards: Collaborative efforts are underway to integrate the "Law on Promotion of Gender Equality" and the "Labour Law" into the operations and practices of the private sector. In this context, gender-sensitive workplace policy documents have been developed.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	**Good Practice 1:** Methodological guidelines were developed for preventing and addressing sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as for handling related complaints within the framework of an organization's internal labor regulations. Previously, private sector companies lacked practical guidance on how to incorporate provisions for the prevention of workplace sexual harassment and discrimination into their internal policies.

	Developed guidelines for creating a plan to ensure gender equality within private sector organizations.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	**1.Legal Formalization:** Incorporating these measures into the Law on Labor, as well as into organizations' internal regulations and collective agreements, has established a foundation for sustainability. **2.Economic and Business Benefits (Business Case):** By ensuring equality and reducing workplace pressure, companies have fostered fairness in employment and labor relations. This has enhanced human resource stability and improved the reputation of private-sector firms—serving as an incentive for them to continue these practices voluntarily. 3. **Constant Interdependence:** An interdependent relationship has emerged—supported by state funding and policy, with NGOs providing professional methodology and oversight, and the private sector supplying jobs—such that the absence of any one of these components would cause operations to cease. **How can sustainability be ensured moving forward?** • Institutionalization (Integration into the system): Incorporating "gender equality and ethical standards" as criteria within the human resource recruitment and evaluation systems of organizations. • Financial incentive framework: Providing consistent support to private sector companies that promote equality in labor relations and support target groups—through economic levers such as tax incentives, "green" loans, and preferential treatment in public procurement.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	**I. Utilizing Industry Digital Platforms (Expanding Reach through Technology):** • Hosting the "Code of Ethics," "Best Practice Guidelines," and training modules on a digital platform accessible to all (e.g., a centralized online repository for employers). • This enables not only large corporations but also small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)—which may have limited financial or human resources—to readily access and adopt established templates and methodologies within their own organizations. • Integration into the School and Vocational Education System (Pre-employment Education): • With the support of the government and NGOs, incorporate content on "Workplace Culture, Equality, and Ethics" into university and college curricula as a mandatory course. **II. Conditions Required for Implementation in Other Countries or Regions:** • Cultural Adaptation: Concepts of gender and traditional culture vary from country to country. Account for culturally sensitive topics and the

	structure of the labor market in the specific region.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Efforts are underway to ensure that state, non-governmental, and private sector organizations incorporate provisions for the prevention of discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace into their internal labor regulations and codes of ethics.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	1.https://www.ncge.gov.mn/book 2.https://www.ncge.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/%D0%96%D0%AD%D0%A2%D0%91%D0%A5%D0%A1%D0%94%D0%A1%D0%A2-2022-2031-1-1_compressed.pdf https://www.ncge.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/%D0%96%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B4%D1%8D%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B9%D0%BD-%D0%BC%D1%8D%D0%B4%D1%80%D1%8D%D0%BC%D0%B6%D1%82%D1%8D%D0%B9-%D0%B0%D0%B6%D0%BB%D1%8B%D0%BD-%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%B9%D1%80%D0%BD%D1%8B-%D0%B1%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE.pdf
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funding from the public and private sectors, development partner organizations
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	
	
	


ADB
ЖЕНДЭРИЙН ТЭГШ БАЙДЛЫГ ХАНГАХ

Author's name: Dr. Samantha Pathirathna (PhD)
Institution: PASS Asian Pvt Ltd
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Digitally Empowered Women
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Sri Lanka and other countries through ILO

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Addressing the persistent social perception that women possess lower digital literacy, the ECO Treats Tourism and PASSAsia teams pioneered a women-led digital service initiative for tourism MSMEs. This innovative effort empowered women entrepreneurs to adopt digital solutions, enhance business competitiveness, and actively participate in the digital economy. Driven by a vision to challenge stereotypes and demonstrate women's leadership in digital transformation, the initiative successfully positioned women at the forefront of tourism innovation, with the ambitious goal of achieving recognition through a prestigious digital excellence award
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	PASS Asia Pvt. Ltd. and ECO Treats Tourism Pvt. Ltd. spearheaded this initiative, while the ILO Colombo Office provided opportunities to train women under its Women's Economic Empowerment programme. Government institutions, including the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority, National Craft Council, National Enterprise Development Authority, and Small Business Development Department, actively engaged their officers in implementation. The initiative showcased a strong multi-stakeholder partnership and represented Sri Lanka's commitment to women's empowerment and inclusive digital transformation.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The project adopted a **participatory, peer-to-peer empowerment methodology** built around a shared goal of challenging stereotypes on women's digital literacy while supporting tourism MSMEs. With ILO's technical and financial assistance, institutional capacity-building programmes were delivered, enabling women to gain digital and consultancy skills. Women-led management consultancy teams were formed and empowered to manage operations independently through a flexible work model tailored to their needs. Company leadership provided strategic guidance, inspiration, and technical support, while operational decisions remained with the women-led teams. This approach fostered ownership, collaboration, mutual learning, and sustainable horizontal cooperation.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The project introduced several innovative elements that can be adapted to other national contexts. A key innovation was establishing a common vision of achieving national-level recognition for women-led digital services, which motivated partners to strive for excellence and measurable results. The initiative brought together private sector service providers and government institutions in a collaborative delivery model, strengthening outreach and sustainability. Through ILO's technical and financial support, the programme incorporated

	international best practices and South-South cooperation approaches. Furthermore, the lead consultant enhanced expertise in MSME digitalization through the ITC-ILO Global South-South Cooperation Forum training programme, enabling the transfer of globally recognized knowledge and practical solutions to local women entrepreneurs.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of this good practice was built on a strong partnership between the ILO, government institutions, and private sector organizations. Private sector leadership ensured continued innovation and ownership, while government agencies provided institutional support and outreach. Continuous technical assistance and global learning opportunities from ILO and ITC-ILO strengthened local capacities and expertise. By embedding knowledge, skills, and collaborative networks within participating organizations and women-led service teams, the initiative created a foundation for long-term growth, replication, and sustained impact.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This good practice has strong potential for replication in other countries and regions, particularly where women face barriers to digital participation. Successful adaptation requires a committed partnership between government agencies, private sector organizations, and development partners, supported by a shared vision and measurable goals. Access to technical and financial support, institutional capacity building, flexible work arrangements for women, and exposure to international best practices are essential. Strong local leadership and women-led implementation mechanisms will further ensure ownership, sustainability, and long-term impact.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The South-South partnership generated several significant results through a locally initiated, private sector-led model supported by government institutions and the ILO. It strengthened women's digital skills and leadership in tourism MSMEs, established women-led consultancy teams, and enhanced institutional capacity for digital service delivery. The partnership successfully combined local innovation with international knowledge and best practices through ILO and ITC-ILO networks. It also fostered effective collaboration between private and public sector organizations, creating a sustainable and replicable model for women's economic empowerment, MSME digitalization, and inclusive tourism development
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good	Ms. Niruba Varnakulasingam, General Manager, PASS Asian Pvt Ltd (+94 77 109 9540 | nirubapassasia@gmail.com) Ms. Lakshi Delpearachchi, Technical Manager, ECO Treats Tourism Pvt Ltd (+94 70 274 2299 | consultantecotreat@gmail.com)

practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Ms. Tharanga Rupasinghe, Director, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (+94 71 321 3139 tharangar@srilanka.travel) Ms. Sriyani Ekanayake, Social Protection Technical Officer, Strengthening Social Inclusion and Nutrition in Timor-Leste, ILO Timor-Leste (T: +670 77230442, M: +670 77066163 E: mudiyanselage@ilo.org) Note: At the time of this project Ms. Sriyani Ekanayake was in ILO Colombo office and manage the support project)
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	This was not a traditional and "so called" donor funded project. This was a private sector led multi-partner initiated local initiative with the support from international and government organizations. PASS Asia and ECO Treats Tourism our companies took this as a business project with our own funds, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority also used their annual allocations, ILO Colombo office through one of their projects provided to arrange government officer training programmes and MSME digital support service.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	This link shows one digital excellence award for PASS Asian Pvt Ltd in 2021: https://www.digitalexcellenceawards.lk/awards-winners-2021.html The same award for ECO Treats Tourism Pvt Ltd: https://www.digitalexcellenceawards.lk/awards-winners-2023.html Other indirect company Impact https://lnkd.in/p/gM4_F7Ss Official Posts of our awards https://lnkd.in/p/gM7HhSrr   

Author's name: Grace Tufuga
Institution: Samoa Seafarers and Maritime Association
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: SAMOA-CHINA AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL AID PROJECT (SCATAP)

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Samoa and China

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To address the vulnerability of Samoa's agricultural sector to climate change, enhance food security, and reduce dependence on imports through technology transfer and capacity building. The Samoan government requested assistance from China, and Chinese experts transferred vegetable cultivation techniques to local farmers through demonstration centres and training, enhancing Samoa's agricultural resilience.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Samoa and the Embassy of China in Samoa. Chinese experts provide on-site training, local farmers learn at demonstration centres and receive ongoing technical support.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The methodology follows a "demonstration farm + demonstration household" model. Chinese experts first carry out on-site assessments to identify the main production constraints, then demonstrate new technologies—such as greenhouse watermelon cultivation and artificial insemination—at the demonstration farm. Local farmers are then selected as demonstration households and receive hands-on coaching. Training combines field practice with classroom instruction: experts walk farmers through each step in the field, and farmers learn by doing. Experts also give lectures at the National University of Samoa. The process is genuinely peer-to-peer—experts and farmers work through production problems together, and farmers keep records and learn by iterating, gradually mastering the techniques through repeated practice.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	It succeeded in growing watermelon in Samoa, with the largest single fruit reaching 9.86 kg and demonstration households' economic returns rising nearly fivefold. Greenhouse facilities were introduced to buffer against heavy tropical rainfall and pest pressure. Mushroom cultivation was achieved in Samoa. The project established the largest comprehensive demonstration farm among China's aid projects in Pacific island countries, integrating vegetables, fruits, livestock, and mushrooms.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good	The project has cultivated local "technology leaders"—most notably Dora, known locally as the "Vegetable Queen," who scaled up her own farm into a commercial vegetable operation

practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	and then drew surrounding farmers into demonstration and income-generating activities. Selected trainees have been invited to China for exchange and training, strengthening their capacity to develop their own industries independently. The project supplied agricultural machinery and established maintenance arrangements. China has implemented six phases over 15 years, demonstrating sustained long-term commitment.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Several conditions shape the initiative's adaptability. First, technical solutions must suit local conditions—Chinese experts begin with field research and then adjust technologies to Samoa's climate and resource base. Second, counterpart institutions in the recipient country must provide land and personnel support. Third, farmers need a willingness to learn and to try unfamiliar technologies. Fourth, basic farm infrastructure is necessary. The model has replication potential in other Pacific island countries: FAO's Director-General visited the project in 2024, and China has expressed willingness to explore triangular cooperation with FAO and Samoa. Adapting it elsewhere would require appropriate varieties and technologies, sustained expert presence, and local counterpart support.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The initiative's main results include: establishing the largest comprehensive demonstration farm among China's aid projects in Pacific island countries. Watermelon, citrus, and other fruits and vegetables are now produced locally. Experts trained 2,000 Samoan participants (planned). A total of 129 pig artificial inseminations were completed, reaching 161% of the target. Experts compiled training manuals, and trainees were invited to China for exchanges. The project has become a flagship of China-Samoa cooperation.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: CEO Mr. Tilafono David Hunter (official contact, specific email not found in search results). Chinese Embassy in Samoa (project coordination): Visit the embassy website for contact information
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The project is funded by the Chinese government (Ministry of Commerce/Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs aid funds). Additionally, in 2025 China provided a separate US$5 million agricultural mechanization package (21 units of heavy machinery). The project has been implemented since 2010 for six phases.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the	SCATAP – Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

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

Author's name: Gulnora Suleymanova
Institution: UK ISF/ FCDO/ British Embassies in the region
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: From Women's Economic Empowerment to Gender Transformation: Income-Generating Activities under Living with Dignity in Central Asia
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To strengthen women's economic empowerment and contribute to the prevention of gender-based violence by combining income-generating activities with a gender-transformative approach. The initiative addressed economic vulnerability alongside gender norms and household power dynamics that can constrain women's autonomy and opportunities. Its regional expansion enabled experience and practical knowledge developed in Tajikistan to inform interventions in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, while extending the approach to additional regions of Tajikistan.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	International Alert, an international NGO, implemented the initiative in partnership with local NGOs in participating countries, working directly with families and engaging local government authorities, including Women's Committees and Ministries of Labour. UNFPA contributed to the exchange of operating procedures and evidence, while FCDO provided funding for regional expansion. Cooperation took place through workshops, consultations, mentoring, regional network meetings and the exchange of practical experiences, enabling partners to share knowledge and adapt the Living with Dignity (LwD) methodology to different national contexts. The initiative built on experience from Tajikistan and was expanded to Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, with activities also extended to additional regions of Tajikistan.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach combines livelihood support through income-generating activities with facilitated work on gender norms, family relationships and decision-making. Its regional expansion involved sharing the methodology and implementation experience among partners, enabling adaptation to different contexts. This combination is important because increased income alone does not necessarily translate into greater safety for women. The model therefore addresses economic opportunities alongside the social and relational factors that shape women's ability to benefit from them.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The practice links women's economic empowerment with gender-based violence prevention, recognising that economic vulnerability, unequal household power relations and harmful gender norms can reinforce one another. Rather than treating income generation as a standalone livelihood intervention, it embeds economic activities within a broader approach to changing attitudes, relationships and decision-making. The regional transfer of the methodology also demonstrates how an approach developed in one Central Asian context can be shared and adapted by partners in neighbouring countries.

South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability was built into the approach through community-owned revolving funding pots, or "funding circles". Participating families contribute a portion of their income from income-generating activities (IGAs) to a shared fund, enabling women from other families, including those not directly reached by the project, to access start-up capital. Once their businesses generate a stable income, recipients are encouraged to replenish the fund, allowing resources to circulate and support further women's economic initiatives. Sustainability was also strengthened by local NGOs' full adoption of the LwD methodology and their continued implementation after project closure. Long-term outcomes have not been independently monitored.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The LwD methodology has potential for replication in other Central Asian countries, including Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, as well as in other regions. Its consideration for further regional expansion reflected recognition of its adaptability to different contexts. Successful replication requires committed local implementing partners, collaboration with relevant government institutions, and meaningful engagement of participating families and communities. The approach should be adapted to local gender norms, livelihoods and economic opportunities, while retaining its core combination of income-generating activities, gender-transformative work and violence prevention. Community ownership, including locally managed funding circles, can further support adaptation and continuity beyond project closure.
South-South Results Explain the main results	• 140 families participated across Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (30 TJ, 50 KG, 60 UZ). In Uzbekistan, there were only gender sensitivity sessions and trainings on LwD. • 75 income-generating activities (IGAs) launched: 30 in Tajikistan and 45 in Kyrgyzstan. • Physical violence against women reduced significantly: in Tajikistan from 68% to 22%, in Kyrgyzstan from 50% to 12%. • Emotional violence reduced: in Kyrgyzstan from 80% to 39%, in Tajikistan frequent family quarrelling reduced from 41% to 8%. • Acceptance of violence in Tajikistan fell from 18% to 0%. • Women's income increased: in Tajikistan +250%, in Kyrgyzstan +20%. • Women's participation in family financial decisions increased: in Tajikistan from 25% to 75%. • Food insecurity in Tajikistan reduced from 68% to 34%. • 160+ government officials, social workers and law enforcement officers trained on GBV prevention and the LwD methodology. • 4 funding circles established (2 in Tajikistan, 2 in Kyrgyzstan) to sustain women-led businesses after project closure.
Contact details	**Donor-side programme information:** Gulnora Suleymanova,

How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	ISF Programme Manager, British Embassy Tashkent (FCDO), who was involved in programme oversight and can provide information on the regional expansion and funding context. Gulnora.Suleymanova@fcdo.gov.uk
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The initial Living with Dignity approach was piloted under the *UK What Works to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls programme*, which generated evidence of its potential to prevent gender-based violence while strengthening women's economic empowerment. Building on this experience, the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), through its Integrated Security Fund (ISF) [former Conflict Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)], provided funding to expand the methodology in Central Asia, including in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and in additional regions of Tajikistan. International Alert implemented the programme in partnership with local NGOs and relevant national and local stakeholders.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Tajikistan_LivingWithDignity_Evaluation_EN_2019.pdf Knowledge sharing on tackling domestic violence in Central Asia - International Alert Living with Dignity: Poetry, herald of equality in Kyrgyzstan - International Alert Peace of Mind: Women living with dignity in Tajikistan - International Alert 

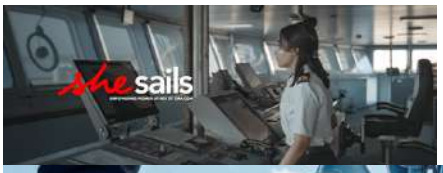
Author's name: Haiyan YU

Institution: SMU， MMC,SH,China

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: She Sails and feedback from female seafarers Gender-Responsive, Harassment-Free Maritime Workplaces

Countries involved (please add more that one country): France ， China; Myanmar; Italy

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Harassment and gender-based violence persist on board, where the workplace is closed, rotation is long and MLC 2006 complaint procedures are weakly enforced. The initiative aims to turn MLC Title 2, Regulation 5.1 and ILO C190 principles into practical onboard practice across Asian crew-supplying countries: clear SEA clauses, confidential complaint channels, accountable officers, gender-sensitive living arrangements, and better retention of women seafarers.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Maritime administrations and MET institutions of China, the Philippines, Indonesia, India and Viet Nam; ITCILO Turin as knowledge partner; IMO gender and technical cooperation programmes; ITF and ICS through the Maritime Just Transition Task Force. They interact through an annual regional peer-review workshop, twinning between MET institutions, joint inspection checklists and shared e-learning. Five South countries take part, with triangular support from ILO, IMO and the industry task force.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	A three-stage peer methodology. A common MLC/C190 self-assessment grid first establishes a country baseline. Administrations then review each other in pairs, examining SEAs, complaint logs and inspection records. Finally, pairs co-draft an onboard complaint and anti-harassment procedure, tested on volunteer vessels, followed by reflective group sessions on the cultural and organisational barriers officers face. ITCILO facilitates rather than instructs; every country presents, reviews and co-authors.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	It treats harassment as an operational safety issue, linking C190 to MLC Regulation 5.1, PSC deficiency language and the safety management system, rather than leaving it to human resources. Peer review joins countries at similar development levels, so guidance is practical, not donor-driven. Hard instruments (SEA clauses, complaint registers, checklists) are paired with soft capability (officer first-response training and peer support groups), yielding a low-cost multilingual toolkit for administrations with limited inspection capacity.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The practice rests on obligations already binding, MLC 2006 and C190 where ratified, so activity continues after project funding ends. Outputs are institutionalised in MET curricula and inspection manuals rather than held in a project office. A train-the-trainer chain certifies national facilitators, peer pairs keep working bilaterally after the workshop, the secretariat rotates among members, and a shared digital repository is maintained. Costs stay low enough to survive budget cycles.

South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Core elements are generic: a self-assessment grid, paired peer review, a co-drafted procedure and trainer certification. Transfer requires a focal point in the maritime administration, at least one MET institution able to host training, a legal basis (MLC ratification and C190 ratification or national anti-harassment law), and willingness to share inspection data. With changed legal references and case examples, the model extends to Africa, the Pacific and Latin America, and to fishing and inland navigation.
South-South Results Explain the main results	**Shared baseline.** A common MLC/C190 self-assessment grid produced comparable data on SEA validity, complaint channels and reported harassment cases in five crew-supplying countries, making gaps visible for the first time. **Model procedure.** A jointly drafted onboard complaint and anti-harassment procedure, with explicit confidentiality, anti-victimisation and officer-accountability clauses, is available for national adoption. **Capability.** [N] certified national facilitators trained through the train-the-trainer chain; officer first-response and gender-sensitivity modules delivered in partner MET institutions. **Inspection uptake.** Two administrations integrated the joint checklist into routine MLC inspection; seafarer awareness of complaint channels improved in follow-up interviews. **Policy interface.** Findings fed the MLC and C190 policy dialogue, including an industry case note on CMA CGM She Sails (launched December 2024), which reports women seafarers rising from 200 to 403 within a year against a target of 1,000 by 2030.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Focal point.**Monica Zhang, Director of she sails programm,CMA CGM Shanghai. **Wechat: Monica_apple**
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	CMA CGM, France
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	 

Author's name: Hasnat Ul Hasnain Sheikh
Institution: International Labour Organization, Country Office for Pakistan. This South-South case draws on my previous work as Country Project Manager - Pakistan for the PLEASE Project at UNOPS
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Regional peer learning for inclusive plastic waste management through the Plastic Free Rivers and Seas for South Asia project
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka are the focus of this case. The wider PLEASE regional framework includes all eight South Asian countries, also including Afghanistan and India.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative sought to reduce plastic pollution by strengthening cooperation among South Asian countries facing shared challenges in waste collection, decent work, recycling enterprises and institutional capacity. Its peer learning component enabled public institutions and implementing organizations to exchange locally tested approaches, compare policy options and identify solutions suitable for adaptation. The practice included inclusive employment because informal waste workers and small enterprises are central to collection and recovery systems. A tangible component & objective was to connect practical innovation with regional learning and national action, rather than require every country to develop solutions independently.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	SACEP, an intergovernmental organization of South Asian countries, implemented PLEASE with World Bank financing and UNOPS support. National institutions: Ministries of Climate, grantee organizations: NPOs and enterprises, and civil society contributed country experience through consultations, workshops and regional dialogue. SACEP provided the regional institutional platform; national partners implemented context-specific activities; and multilateral partners supplied financing and implementation support. This Southern regional ownership, combined with multilateral support, provides a basis for presenting the knowledge-exchange component as triangular cooperation.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used	The methodology combined presentations, practical experience and cascading training for national grantees, with regional teams documenting lessons. National waste management dialogues culminated in Colombo's Regional Roundtable, bringing governments, enterprises and grantees together to compare EPR, just transition, plastic credits and results-based financing approaches ensuring peer-to-peer exchange. Prioritising women-led enterprises during grant selection enabled women leading similar initiatives across countries to exchange knowledge on green transitions and waste management. An inclusive online grant management system, supported by technical tools, consolidated lessons, implementation experiences, issues and challenges into a shared regional repository, supporting systematic peer learning across

to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	participating South Asian countries.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The initiative's innovation lies in connecting locally implemented transition & plastic waste solutions with structured regional learning. Grantees, enterprises and governments contributed practical experience, enabling reciprocal exchange grounded in South Asian realities. Cascading training, national dialogues and a regional roundtable linked implementation challenges with emerging approaches to producer responsibility, just transition and innovative financing. Inclusive grant selection brought their experience into regional exchanges. A shared digital grant management system consolidated lessons, challenges and implementation knowledge across countries, allowing individual projects to inform a wider regional learning process and offering practical approaches for adaptation to different national contexts.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	SACEP provides an established intergovernmental platform through which participating countries can maintain cooperation. National institutions and implementing organizations retain the experience, professional relationships and knowledge products developed through the project. Publicly accessible resources support continued learning beyond individual events. The sustainability of these exchanges depends on continued institutional participation, designated focal points and resources for follow-up. For local innovations, continuity requires success of the viable business arrangements, accessible services and links with buyers and public authorities. These institutional and operational conditions provide the basis for sustaining both cooperation and practical applications
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country,	The approach can be extended to countries facing similar challenges extending from waste management to informal livelihoods. Adaptation would involve identifying a shared problem, analysing priorities, identifying peer institutions, reviewing country experience, testing a locally appropriate solution. Key conditions include national ownership, participation by public authorities and worker and employer representatives, suitable legal arrangements, viable recycling markets and implementation resources. Digital approaches also require affordable access and training suited to users' literacy levels. Identifying established regional governmental organizations can strengthen sustianability & facilitate exchanges, while national partners determine how lessons are applied within their own systems.

context or region?	
South-South Results Explain the main results	PLEASE supported 28 competitive grants across six South Asian countries and 9 technical assistance projects. 15,000+ tonnes of plastic recovered, 32 material recovery facilities established or strengthened, over 9,400 informal waste workers supported in the region, 862 decent jobs created and 17 women-owned organizations directly funded. Regional learning brought together 212 participants at the Colombo roundtable, including representatives of all 28 grantee organizations and senior environment officials from seven countries. National dialogues, technical workshops and financing training connected implementation experience with policy discussions, providing platforms for countries to exchange practical approaches to plastic waste management and circularity.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Author: Hasnat Ul Hasnain Sheikh Email: hasnatsheikh8@gmail.com LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/sacep-org/?originalSubdomain=lk Project information: SACEP PLEASE, pleaseproject@sacep.org UNOPS: jaimeao@unops.org
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The World Bank Group
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a	[1] SACEP project overview: https://www.sacep.org/programmes/plastic-free-rivers-and-seas-for-south-asia [2] UNOPS, Beyond the bin: https://www.unops.org/news-and-stories/stories/beyond-the-bin-how-communities-across-south-asia-are-redefining-waste [3] SACEP Youtube page: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DPn_y7SSI5Y [4] World Bank implementation document: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099050725185020260/pdf/P171269-b626690d-3571-4c9e-8fa5-946204f0bc4a.pdf

good quality image.	

SSTC

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Author's name: Click or tap here to enter text Hawraa Ajouz
Institution: Click or tap here to enter text International Labour Organization (ILO), Weaving Hope Project – Syria
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Click or tap here to enter text Women Leaders and Champions in Syria's Textile and Garment Sector: A National Practice with Potential for Regional Peer Learning
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Click or tap here to enter text Syria (implemented); Lebanon, Jordan and Oman (relevant regional experiences for potential future exchange; not confirmed partners in this initiative).

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The ILO's Women Leaders and Champions Initiative under Weaving Hope addresses barriers to women's representation, entrepreneurship and decent work in Syria's textile and garment sector. Consultations identified care responsibilities, workplace harassment and stereotypes restricting women to sewing rather than technical and managerial roles. A proposed follow-on component, 'Threads of Opportunity', would strengthen women's influence in DCI and ACI, improve tailored enterprise services, and support safer workplaces and career progression. Syria's national experience could provide a basis for future South–South peer learning, subject to agreement with partners.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The ILO convened Syrian women leaders from government, employers' and workers' organizations, chambers, academia and industry. DCI's existing Businesswomen Committee and a prospective committee in ACI are central to the proposed institutional model. The October 2026 'Threads of Opportunity' concept note draws on ILO experience in Egypt (HR and gender academy), Tunisia (women's representation and WED assessments) and potential exchanges with Lebanon and Oman. These are reference experiences or possible future links, not evidence of an implemented cross-country partnership with Syria.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The 9 June 2026 Damascus co-creation workshop used facilitated dialogue, experience sharing and collective prioritization to identify women's barriers and possible joint action. Subsequent consultations with DCI's Businesswomen Committee informed a proposed three-pillar programme: representation and leadership, entrepreneurship services and factory-level employment conditions. The design also recognizes a gap in the initial consultation—women workers' direct representation—and proposes including their voices in future design and monitoring. The approach demonstrates national peer learning; regional South–South exchange has yet to occur.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	Rather than treating women's empowerment as one-off training, the proposed approach builds durable chamber-owned structures. It combines a strengthened DCI Businesswomen Committee, a proposed ACI committee, and a Women's Business Academy offering tailored ILO tools such as GET Ahead, SIYB, financial literacy, digital business and Malkia. It also connects leadership and enterprise growth to factory measures on harassment, care, working time and technical career pathways. The October 2026 concept note proposes adapting lessons from Egypt and Tunisia to Syria's institutional context.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it	The proposed sustainability model embeds strategies, governance mandates, service delivery and monitoring within DCI and ACI rather than relying on stand-alone events. A chamber-led Women's Business Academy could progressively recover costs through feasible fees, chamber contributions and partnerships, while preserving subsidized access for women with limited

last over time?	resources. Employers' workplace policies and women workers' participation would help institutionalize changes. These arrangements remain proposals dependent on additional financing, feasibility testing and agreement with chamber leadership; their long-term results are not yet established.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Other countries could adapt the model through a participatory needs assessment, representative women's committees, formal decision-making roles, tailored business services and worker-informed workplace improvements. Syria's design already draws on ILO examples from Egypt and Tunisia. Potential peer exchanges with Lebanon's industrial women's task force, Jordan's women trade union leadership work and experiences in Oman could support mutual learning. Any such cooperation would require validation with relevant ILO specialists and partners and must not be described as already implemented under the Syrian initiative.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Achieved to date: the June 2026 co-creation workshop and follow-up consultations identified priorities including care, harassment, gender stereotypes, entrepreneurship, market access and women's leadership. Weaving Hope has also supported chamber-related HPC and RBC training, exhibition-readiness training for approximately 15 women and exhibition support in Damascus, Jeddah and Amman, as reported in the October 2026 concept note. Proposed—not achieved—results include two influential chamber committees, a Women's Business Academy, at least four adapted ILO enterprise tools, two academy cycles and factory-level gender and care improvements. No Syria-linked cross-country SSTC outcomes are yet documented.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Hawraa Ajouz National Project Coordinator – Damascus, Weaving Hope International Labour Organization (ILO), Syria Official email: to be inserted before submission.
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The existing Weaving Hope project is supported by the Government of Italy. 'Threads of Opportunity' is an October 2026 proposed additional component prepared for prospective partners and funders; its proposed 18-month implementation and activities are subject to additional financing. No confirmed budget for this additional component is specified in the concept note.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	ILO, 'Syria: Co-Creation Workshop for Women Leaders and Champions in the Textile and Garment Sector' (concept note and agenda, 9 June 2026); ILO Syria, 'Threads of Opportunity: Women in Syria's textile and garment sector – Proposed additional component building on Weaving Hope' (October 2026). Relevant ILO resources: GET Ahead, Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB), Malkia, and Digitalise Your Business. Attach an approved workshop photograph if available.

SSTC

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Author's name: Hirania Wiryasti
Institution: International Labour Organization
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening disability-inclusive employment services and return-to work services through South-South Cooperation in Indonesia
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Indonesia, Malaysia

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Persons with disabilities (PwDs) continue to face barriers in accessing employment, including limited workplace accommodations, inadequate employment services, and insufficient coordination between labour market and social protection institutions. To address these challenges, Indonesia – through ILO/Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transition – strengthened disability-inclusive employment services and promoted closer collaboration between the Ministry of Manpower (employment service provider) and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan (employment social security provider). The initiative established and strengthened a network of Certified Disability Management Professionals (CDMPs), improved disability-inclusive employment services, and enhanced return-to-work services after injury or illness. Through peer learning and international exchange, it fostered a more integrated ecosystem linking employment, workplace inclusion, and social security.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative was implemented through collaboration between the Ministry of Manpower of Indonesia, provincial and district manpower offices, Social Security Organization of Malaysia (PERKESO), Employment Social Security Agency of Indonesia (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan), employers' and workers' organizations, and organization of PwDs. Through training, certification examination, study visit, webinars, workshops, and policy dialogues; practitioners exchanged knowledge on disability management, workplace accommodation, return-to-work programmes, and disability-inclusive employment. A total of 23 CDMPs from different provinces in Indonesia subsequently trained than 1,800 PES officers nationwide. DMP materials were adapted into Indonesian language (with approval from PERKESO) and institutionalized within the Ministry of Manpower, supporting sustainability. The initiative also strengthened dialogue and collaboration between employment services and social security services.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation?	The initiative adopted a peer-learning approach that emphasized practical experience, mutual learning, and adaptation rather than one-way knowledge transfer. Experts and practitioners from participating countries shared real-life examples, tools, and lessons learned in implementing disability-inclusive employment measures. The methodology encouraged active participation from government officials, employment counsellors, social security

What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	case managers, employers, and OPDs. Participants jointly analysed challenges and adapted successful practices to Indonesia's labour market and policy context. The combination of international exchanges and local application enabled learning to be translated into concrete improvements in service delivery and workplace practices.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	A key innovation of the initiative was the creation of a nationwide network of Certified Disability Management Professionals (CDMPs) within the Ministry of Manpower and provincial and district manpower offices. By building local expertise across Indonesia, the initiative strengthened the capacity of employment services to support PwDs. It also broadened the scope of employment support by promoting collaboration between labour market institutions and social security providers, demonstrating the importance of a system-wide approach to disability inclusion. Furthermore, the initiative advanced a shift from a welfare-based perspective toward a rights-based and employment-focused approach, with involvement of PwDs' ensured that the perspectives and lived experiences were integrated into programme design and implementation. The initiative adopted an inlucive approach and ensured equal opportunities for women and men to participate in and benefit from all project activities.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of the initiative is supported by several factors. First, the network of CDMPs continue to provide technical support, peer mentoring, and knowledge sharing across Indonesia. Second, DMP materials in the Indonesian language are institutionalized within the Ministry of Manpower, supporting sustainability. Third, disability inclusion principles have increasingly been integrated into employment and social security services. Forth, cooperation between the Ministry of Manpower and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan is ongoing. Both institutions have begun joint activities, including employer sensitization programmes and knowledge sharing activities. These early actions demonstrate ownership by national institutions and increase the likelihood that collaboration will continue beyond project-funded activities.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model is highly adaptable because it combines capacity building, institutional collaboration, and policy dialogue within existing systems. Other countries can replicate the approach by establishing similar partnerships between employment services and social security institutions, while adapting the model to their national context. The experience illustrates how disability-inclusive employment outcomes can be strengthened through coordinated service delivery. Replicable elements include certification of disability management practitioners, establishment of peer-learning networks, engagement of OPDs and employers, integrated referral mechanism between employment and return-to-work services, and joint activities between employment and social

	security service providers. These components can be adapted to different governance structures and levels of institutional developments.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The initiative has contributed to: • Increased capacity of employment service personnel and practitioners to support persons with disabilities. • Establishment of a network of Certified Disability Management Professionals across Indonesia. • Improved awareness among employers regarding inclusive recruitment, workplace accommodation, and retention of workers with disabilities. • Strengthened collaboration between government institutions, employers, social security providers, and PwDs. • Enhanced dialogue and cooperation between the Ministry of Manpower and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan on disability-inclusive support services. • Initial implementation of collaborative activities, including employer sensitization workshops and knowledge sharing supported by both institutions. • Increased recognition of the need for greater coherence between employment services and social protection systems in supporting labour market inclusion of persons with disabilities. The initiative demonstrates that South-South learning can catalyse not only improvements in service delivery but also stronger institutional linkages that are essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive employment outcomes for persons with disabilities. While the initiative primarily focused on disability inclusion, it also applied a gender-responsive approach by ensuring that women and men had equal access to all activities, thereby promoting inclusive labour market participation for all.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	ILO Country Office Jakarta: • Website: Indonesia | International Labour Organization • Email: jakarta@ilo.org • Telephone: +62.21.3913112 • X (previously Twitter): @IndonesiaILO • Instagram: @ilo.indonesia • Facebook: International Labour Organization – Organisasi Perburuhan Internasional
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Joint SDG Funded – UN Joint Programme: Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transition. In-kind contribution of Ministry of Manpower of Indonesia and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan of Indonesia supported employer sensitization, knowledge sharing activities, policy dialogues.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good	• Training materials for Disablity Management Professionals (not for public consumption). • Guidelines and tools on disability-inclusive employment services. • Case studies and knowledge products through peer-learning activities.

practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• Reports and presentations from activities organized. • ILO Global Business and Disability Network: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/disability-and-work/ • ILO Disability Inclusion Resources: https://www.ilo.org/disability



CDMP training and certification – Batch 1, Bekasi, Indonesia, July 2025



Study visit of Indonesian delegates to PERKESO centre, Malaysia, October 2025





Practicum during study visit to Malaysia: visit to client home with ongoing physical rehabilitation and visit to physical rehabilitation clinic, Malaysia, October 2025



Policy dialogue with Ministry of Manpower and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, Jakarta, Indonesia, March 2026



Sensitivity workshop for employers, Palembang, Indonesia, July 2026

Author's name: Janet Rowaro
Institution: National Airports Corpration
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Implementation of Gender Equality, Social Inclusion (GESI) into the Civil Aviation Development Investment Project II (CADIP II)by the National Airports Corporation (NAC)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Papua New Guinea, Philipines, Indonesia, Timor _ Leste and other member countries of the Asian Development Bank

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The integration of GESI into the airport infrastructure development investment financed by the Asian Develeopment Bank which is aimed at addressing the following challenges; • Women Empowerment and equal employement opportunities at the airport project sites; • Construction of airport facilities that are inclusive, reliable, safe and accessible; • Gender Sensitization and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harrassment (PSEAH) by employee, contractors and the surrounding communities.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative is implemented by the National Airports Corporation and the Niu Sky Pacific Limited who are the executing agencing of CADIP II and the following partners and agencies; 1. Major partners; ➢ Asian Development Bank (ADB) ➢ Government of Papua New Guinea 2. Implementing Agencies; ➢ Civil Aviation Safety Authority ➢ Accident Investigation Commission ➢ National Weather Services and other stakeholders. The above development partners interact regualary through training/ capaicity building, workshops, review missions. Countries represented include; Papua New Guinea, Asian Development Bank member countries (Phillipines, Indonesia, Timor_Leste and other countries in Asia and Pacific region).
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	A peer – peer or participatory methodology is mainly used to address the challenge. Most of the trainings and workshops on GESI and PSEAH are conducted in country (PNG) by the Asian Development Bank's gender experts whereby implementing agencies, contractors and government representatives (mentioned above) openly participate in meaningful discussions.

Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	Innovation elements of the initiative is the integration, implementation and delivery of the gender inclusive airport infrastructure facilities that promotes inclusivity, empowerment and equal opportunities. Currently we have airport terminal buildings with kioks built for women to sell food and handcrafts, separate infant changing rooms in the terminal building facilities and the installation of lifts and ramps for people with disability to access the facilities etc. Inclusion of gender -responsive designs and airport facilities in the airport master plan. The inclusion of Gender Action Plans (GAP) embedded in the contracts of the airport projects. These is enabling the contractors to carry out plans relating to GAP. For example employment of women in male dominated technical fields.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	GESI Policy - One of the key elements is the development of the Gender Equality Social Inclusion policy for the NAC. Currently the GESI policy is undergoing review. The GESI policy will provide a long term holistic, guideline for the framework to mitigate risks of gender based violence at work places, project sites (sexual exploitation, abuse and harrassment), provide clear reporting mechanisims. Inclusion of the designs with gender -responsive features for all the airport facilities.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach is adaptable in any developing countries. Especially the transport sectors. There must be investigations, consultations and awareness made with all relevant stakeholders, policy makers, political leaders, development partners, consumers involved in the transport.
South-South Results Explain the main results	• Designs for airport facilities with gender-responsive features. NAC currently has few completed terminal building facilities with inclusive features. • Development of the NAC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Prevention on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harrassment (PSEAH) for NAC and the Contractors at project sites. • Awareness done at project sites educating NAC and CADIP II contractors' staff on the types of SEAH, mitigating risks on GBV and referral pathway when gender based violence arises. • Development of the Draft Gender Social Inclusion Policy for NAC. • Submission of Gender Action Plans by the contractors engaged at all the CADIPII airport sites.
Contact details	**Contact Details:**

How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Mr Barksy Panka - Safeguards Manager Civil Aviation Development Investment Project II National Airports Corporation Email: bpanka@nac.com.pg Mobile Number: +675 70990275 / +675 7032672 Landline: +324 4509
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The initiative is funded by the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Papua New Guinea and executed by the National Airports Corporation.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• NAC Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and GBV Policy and Administration Guideline (Draft). • Standard Operating Procedure on Prevention of Sexual Expoitation, Abuse and Harrassment. • Awareness presentations on PSEAH • Quarterly ADB Gender Action Plan Monitoring Reports for CADIP II. • Gender-responsive terminal building designs. .   

Author's name: Lorraine Liu (Liu Jiaxi)
Institution: Beijing Kangda (Shenyang) Law Firm, China
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening Women's Labour Rights through Legal Practice, Trade Union Engagement and Peer Learning: China's Experience
Countries involved (please add more that one country): China

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	This practice aims to strengthen the capacity of trade union representatives and enterprise human resource professionals to understand and address labour rights issues, with particular attention to gender equality and the protection of women workers. It seeks to translate labour laws and principles into practical knowledge that can inform workplace management, workers' representation and rights protection.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The training was delivered in Liaoning Province in the context of activities associated with the Liaoning Provincial Federation of Trade Unions. Participants included enterprise trade union cadres, staff from trade union federations and enterprise human resource management professionals. The practice involved Chinese participants and institutions only. No international implementing partner or formal inter-country cooperation is claimed.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach combined legal knowledge-sharing with practical explanation and professional discussion. Drawing on experience as a practising labour lawyer and trainer, the author connected relevant labour-law principles with workplace issues faced by trade union and human resource professionals. Bringing participants with different workplace roles into one learning setting supported discussion of rights, responsibilities and practical approaches to workplace protection..
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The practice brings together representatives of both sides of the employment relationship: trade union personnel and enterprise human resource professionals. This creates an opportunity to examine workplace issues from complementary perspectives and to connect legal analysis with day-to-day employment management. The involvement of a practising labour lawyer also helps translate legal requirements into accessible, practice-oriented learning.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The practice can be sustained through further training, continued legal research, professional writing and the integration of gender equality and women workers' rights into ongoing trade union and enterprise capacity-building. Its main resources are professional expertise, existing training channels and the continued exchange of workplace experience. No separate long-term project structure or dedicated funding arrangement is claimed.

South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach could be adapted in other countries through cooperation among local trade unions, employers' organisations and labour-law professionals. Adaptation would require careful alignment with the country's labour legislation, institutional responsibilities, collective labour-relations framework and available remedies. Any transfer should be based on local needs and reciprocal learning, with the content adjusted to the receiving country's legal and institutional context..
South-South Results Explain the main results	One training session was delivered in Liaoning Province, China, reaching approximately 30 participants. The audience included enterprise trade union cadres, personnel from trade union federations and enterprise human resource management professionals. The session promoted practical understanding of labour rights protection and related workplace issues, including gender equality and the protection of women workers. This is a China-based practice; no cross-border results are claimed.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Name: Lorraine Liu (Liu Jiaxi) Position: Lawyer Institution: Beijing Kangda (Shenyang) Law Firm, China Email: cici1223s@gmail.com Telephone: +8618704023450 LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/in/liujiaxilawyer
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	No separate project funding source or dedicated budget has been confirmed for this training. The practice is presented as a professional training experience, and no external donor support is claimed..
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	The author has written professional articles on related labour-rights and gender-equality topics and has delivered relevant training. Training materials and article references may be shared upon request. No publicly accessible project-specific manual, website or video is identified for this practice. Photographs may be added where available and where the necessary consent has been obtained.

Author's name: Fatema Tuj Johora, Assistant Secretary
Institution: Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA), Bangladesh
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Co-creating a Bangla Gender-Sensitive Workplace Toolkit and a Peer Training Cascade for Bangladesh's RMG Sector
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Bangladesh; the Netherlands (Fair Wear Foundation)

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Gender-based violence and sexual harassment remain persistent workplace risks in the ready-made garment (RMG) sector, and many factories lack awareness, committees and complaint channels that work in practice. The initiative set out to develop a practical guideline and training module in Bangla that builds workers' and managers' knowledge of gender rights, gender sensitivity and gender-based violence, and helps factories apply the Bangladesh High Court directives on preventing and redressing sexual harassment.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	BKMEA led delivery, with Fair Wear Foundation (Netherlands) as partner and the STITCH Consortium as funder; Mondiaal FNV and Ethical Trading Initiative Bangladesh are also credited on the training materials. A gender expert consultant team co-developed the toolkit with BKMEA. Learning then moved through peers: BKMEA's 14 Master Trainers trained factory management trainers, who trained workers in their own factories. Bangladesh provided sector access, legal context and implementation; international partners provided technical and financial support, a triangular arrangement.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	Five stages: (1) stakeholder consultation and toolkit design; (2) validation workshops with sector stakeholders; (3) training of BKMEA Master Trainers; (4) two-day training of trainers for factory management, followed by worker awareness sessions in factory batches; (5) follow-up with factories and a learning-sharing event on 23 October 2025. The process was participatory because the content was co-created and validated by users, and peer-to-peer because each trained group trained the next, with mixed-gender trainer teams.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The toolkit is a complete system, not a one-off course: worker awareness booklets, flipcharts, a complaint-handling guide, guidance on forming and activating anti-harassment committees, a policy-development guide and monitoring tools, all in Bangla. Training was cascaded through the association's own trainers rather than external consultants, and follow-up turned training into factory policies, committees, grievance mechanisms and tracking systems. This is useful to other countries where legal requirements exist but workplace implementation lags.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good	Sustainability rests on in-house capacity (14 Master Trainers within BKMEA), reusable Bangla materials, and structures embedded in factories: functional committees, action plans,

practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	grievance mechanisms and monitoring systems. The way forward adds regular gap analysis, progress tracking, workers' feedback, counselling support for victims, a whistleblower policy and awareness campaigns. Continued leadership commitment and committee resources, the main challenges observed, will decide how long the gains last.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model can reach BKMEA's 2,500+ member factories and other associations, and can be adapted by garment-producing countries of the South with similar workforces. Conditions: translation into the local language; alignment with national law on workplace harassment; management commitment and budget for committees; a pool of trained local trainers; protection of complainants; and monitoring. Challenges seen in the pilot, such as workload pressure, social and cultural barriers and limited committee training, should be planned for.
South-South Results Explain the main results	14 Master Trainers trained (8 men, 6 women). 100 factory trainers trained from 50 factories in 4 batches (53 men, 47 women). Around 1,500 workers trained in 50 batches across 50 factories (888 women, 592 men). In the 50 factories: action plans developed, anti-harassment committees functional, monitoring, tracking and feedback systems set up, and grievance mechanisms strengthened; 13 factories revised their policies. Outputs: five Bangla guidelines and booklets and two flipcharts.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Fatema Tuj Johora, Assistant Secretary BKMEA. Email: fatema@bkmea.com Whatsapp: +8801629136096
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The programme was funded by the STITCH Consortium (Sustainable Textile Initiative: Together for Change).
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Bangla toolkit: (1) gender awareness and sexual harassment prevention package for workers; (2) guide to the complaint, action and follow-up process; (3) monitoring tools; (4) guideline on forming and activating anti-harassment committees; (5) guideline on developing a sexual harassment prevention policy; plus two training flipcharts. 

Author's name: Kaidi Ru
Institution: UN Women 30 for 2030 Youth Leader; Member, EmPower Programme Youth Co-Working Group
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: EmPower Academy
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Countries in the Asia-Pacific region, specifically focusing on Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam

South-South Objective (s)	This initiative focuses on the disproportionate effects of climate change on women and girls in the Asia-Pacific region. Its goal is to enhance gender-responsive climate action, promote women's leadership, and develop climate-resilient livelihoods. By linking gender equality with climate resilience, it aims to ensure women are engaged as active participants and leaders in climate solutions and action, rather than being seen as passive victims.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	Two UN agencies lead the initiative: UN Women and UNEP. The program operates in the Asia-Pacific region, specifically focusing on Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. These institutions collaborate through joint program implementation, policy development, capacity building, and the fostering of regional and national partnerships to share best practices across these countries.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The methodology emphasises "Key Enablers," which include policy development, raising awareness, and strengthening capacities. It promotes peer-to-peer learning through regional and national partnerships and encourages investments in low-carbon technology. The programme could be further expanded to harness external experts or organisations to host an expert talk or hands-on lab, mentor a project team, or use the open-source EmPower Academy Toolkit to bring the curriculum to their communities.
Innovation	The EmPower Academy is a regional movement and learning programme for young leaders, climate activists and women-led civil society organisations across Asia and the Pacific. It helps them gain skills, tools and opportunities to lead the green and AI transitions. Through a flexible, modular curriculum, participants turn skills into action. They use data literacy, AI, project management and green entrepreneurship to design gender-responsive solutions to climate challenges in their communities. A 24/7 Companion GPT supports learning and practice, while the Grand Challenge showcases standout projects.
South-South Sustainability	The practice is sustainable because it emphasises structural changes through policy development and implementation, as well as mobilising investments in low-carbon technology. By strengthening institutional capacities and fostering regional partnerships, the program promotes local ownership. All toolkits and templates are open for replication across Asia and the Pacific.
South-South Adaptability	This initiative is highly adaptable, designed to suit the diverse contexts of the Asia-Pacific region, including countries like Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Its core principles are universal. To apply this practice in another country, it is essential to establish strong partnerships with local UN agencies, secure government support for gender-responsive policies, and involve local civil society organisations to promote grassroots engagement and capacity building.

South-South Results	- 90.3% of participants developed a concrete climate-related initiative, project idea, advocacy action, or business model - 80.6% of participants felt confident approaching a formal finance provider to seek funding - 67.8% of participants moved beyond the initial idea stage - 100% of participants felt more confident contributing to climate action initiatives that are inclusive of girls' and young women's leadership - 100% of participants took part at least once in a climate- or DRR-related decision-making space after the Academy
Contact details	chenxi.zheng@unwomen.org federica.tornincasa@unwomen.org
Funding Sources	It is funded by the governments of Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, and Switzerland.
Materials and Web-links	https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/stories/announcement/2025/11/youth-led-climate-action https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/partnerships/innovation-and-technology/The-EmPower-Academy https://www.unep.org/en/what-we-do/energy/renewable-energy/empowerwomen-climate-resilient-societies

Author's name: Ashereen Jessy Kanesan
Institution: Independent
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Cross-Border Referral Mechanism
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Pakistan & Afghanistan

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	In response to large-scale returns of Afghans from Pakistan under the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP), launched in October 2023, the initiative ensured continuity of protection, GBV and child protection services across the border. Returnees, including GBV survivors, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other high-risk individuals, faced disrupted care, loss of case information and heightened risk during and after transit. IOM established a cross-border referral mechanism between Pakistan and Afghanistan so that high-risk cases were referred safely, confidentially and with consent, and survivors and children received continuous, survivor-centred care on both sides of the border.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative brought together IOM Pakistan and IOM Afghanistan, working with UNICEF country offices in both countries on child protection, including family tracing and reunification of unaccompanied children. Coordination was anchored in the Protection, GBV and Child Protection coordination structures in each country, with links to UNHCR and specialised service providers, including local and women-led organisations, at border crossing points (Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak) and in areas of return. Counterpart teams jointly agreed referral pathways, case-transfer protocols and focal points, and held regular cross-border case conferences. Countries represented: Afghanistan and Pakistan.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	Peer-to-peer exchange between counterpart teams in Pakistan and Afghanistan underpinned the approach. Caseworkers and GBV and child protection specialists jointly mapped services, compared case management practice and harmonised tools, including referral forms, consent procedures and risk-classification criteria. SOPs for UASC tracing and cross-border referral were co-developed with UNICEF through joint workshops and validated by frontline staff on both sides. Regular case conferences allowed practitioners to resolve cases collectively and refine procedures based on experience. Survivors' safety, confidentiality and informed consent were central to every referral.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The initiative extended case management beyond the border in a context of mass, time-bound returns, where protection services typically end at the crossing point. Innovative elements included: harmonised cross-border referral and consent protocols applying GBV guiding principles to inter-country case transfer; joint SOPs with UNICEF for tracing and reunification of UASC across jurisdictions; designated cross-border focal points enabling real-time case handover at crossing points; and data protection safeguards for sharing sensitive case information between country offices. The model

	is transferable to any return or displacement corridor where survivors and children move between service systems.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The mechanism was embedded within existing country-level coordination structures rather than established as a parallel system, through formalised SOPs, standardised tools and designated focal points. Capacity building of IOM staff, partners and frontline service providers on both sides institutionalised knowledge so that the mechanism did not depend on individuals. Joint ownership with UNICEF and alignment with Protection, GBV and Child Protection coordination mechanisms reinforced accountability. Engagement of local and women-led organisations strengthened community-level follow-up in areas of return. Regular review through case conferences kept procedures responsive to changing return dynamics.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model can be applied to other return, displacement and migration corridors, including mixed-movement routes in South and Southeast Asia, the Horn of Africa and Eastern Europe. Adaptation requires: functioning protection, GBV and child protection services on both sides of the border; agreed cross-border data protection and information-sharing protocols; designated focal points and counterpart agencies in each country; coordination with child protection actors, including UNICEF, for UASC tracing and reunification; and adherence to GBV guiding principles and survivor consent. Counterpart teams must contextualise the model jointly to reflect national legal frameworks and service availability.
South-South Results Explain the main results	• Cross-border referral mechanism established and operational between Pakistan and Afghanistan, with joint SOPs, referral pathways and designated focal points at crossing points and in areas of return. • high-risk protection and GBV cases safely referred across the border, with survivors receiving continuity of care, including [case management, health, MHPSS, safe accommodation], on arrival. • SOPs for identification, tracing and referral of UASC jointly developed and rolled out with UNICEF; unaccompanied and separated children identified and referred • IOM staff, partner and frontline service provider personnel trained on cross-border referral, GBV guiding principles, consent and data protection. • Strengthened coordination between IOM and UNICEF country offices and across Protection, GBV and Child Protection coordination structures in both countries. • Harmonised tools and practice between counterpart teams, reducing loss of case information and re-traumatisation of survivors during transit.
Contact details	Ashereen Jessy Kanesan – ajkanesan@gmail.com ; Murtaza

How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Ayaz – mayaz@iom.int
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	This initiative was funded by the Government of Netherlands from IOM Pakistan side
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

Author's name: Kanwal Waqar
Institution: International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Gender Transformative Approch in Water Governance
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Pakistan

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) component of the FCDO-funded Water Resources Accountability Programme (WRAP) aims to address persistent gender and social inequalities in Pakistan's water governance and management. Despite women's significant roles in agriculture, household water management, and livelihoods, their participation in decision-making, access to resources, and influence over water policies remain limited. The initiative seeks to institutionalize gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches in Integrated Water Resources Management through evidence-based policy engagement, institutional capacity development, inclusive stakeholder participation, and strengthened women's networks, ensuring that water governance and climate-resilient development respond to diverse needs and priorities.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative is funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and implemented by IWMI in collaboration with government counterparts and water-sector institutions in Pakistan, including the Ministry of Water Resources, provincial irrigation departments, Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Indus River System Authority (IRSA), and Water Policy Committees (WPCs). IWMI works with federal and provincial institutions through policy engagement, technical support, capacity development, research, and stakeholder consultations.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The initiative adopted a participatory, multi-stakeholder and evidence-based approach, combining institutional gender analysis, policy reviews, capacity development, and inclusive stakeholder engagement. IWMI facilitated collaboration among federal and provincial government institutions, water-sector professionals, researchers, and civil society through joint consultations, technical workshops, peer-learning sessions, and experience-sharing. The process enabled stakeholders to identify gender and social inclusion gaps, exchange institutional experiences, co-develop Gender Action Plans and practical roadmaps, and strengthen ownership of inclusive water governance. Horizontal cooperation was fostered by connecting institutions across sectors and administrative levels, promoting mutual learning, shared accountability, and the integration of GESI into water management practices.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it	The initiative's innovation lies in integrating GESI into water governance as a core institutional and policy priority rather than a standalone compliance requirement. It combines gender-responsive policy analysis, institutional capacity development,

interesting for other national contexts?	sex-disaggregated evidence, practical Gender Action Plans, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Its four-level approachstrengthening data, reviewing policies, building institutional capacities, and supporting women's networks offers a replicable model. The emphasis on peer learning, government ownership, cross-sectoral engagement, and translating evidence into institutional action makes the approach adaptable to other national contexts facing similar challenges in achieving inclusive and climate-resilient water governance.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of this good practice is rooted in strengthening existing government institutions, building local ownership, and embedding GESI considerations into water policies, institutional processes, and planning frameworks. Continuous capacity development, practical Gender Action Plans, evidence generation, and multi-stakeholder partnerships help maintain momentum beyond project implementation. Women's networks and peer-learning platforms further support knowledge exchange and accountability. Long-term sustainability can be ensured through institutionalizing GESI commitments in government strategies and budgets, regularly monitoring progress using sex-disaggregated data, and maintaining partnerships among government, research organizations, and civil society.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach has strong potential for replication across other provinces and countries facing gender inequalities in water governance. Its adaptable components including institutional gender analysis, policy reviews, capacity development, Gender Action Plans, sex-disaggregated data, and women's networks can be tailored to different governance systems and socio-cultural contexts. Successful adaptation requires strong government commitment, engagement of local stakeholders and women's organizations, context-specific gender assessments, institutional capacity, and dedicated financial and human resources. Establishing partnerships among government, research institutions, civil society, and development partners is essential to ensure local ownership, effective implementation, and long-term impact.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Key results include institutional gender analyses, policy reviews, Gender Action Plans, and practical roadmaps for inclusive water management. More than 200 government representatives have received training on GESI-responsive Integrated Water Resources Management, while approximately 300 women farmers have been engaged in climate-smart irrigation and agricultural practices. A major innovation is the development of Pakistan's first Digital Gender–Water Atlas, providing sex-disaggregated evidence to

	identify gender and water-related vulnerabilities and inform targeted, gender-responsive policies and investments. The initiative has also strengthened institutional capacity, women's participation, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Primary Contact:** Kanwal Waqar **Designation:** Deputy Country Representative and GESI Lead, IWMI Pakistan **Organization:** International Water Management Institute (IWMI) **Website:** https://www.iwmi.org/ Contact 00923248551521 Linkden https://www.linkedin.com/in/kanwal-waqar-69615061/
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The initiative is supported through the UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)-funded Water Resources Accountability Programme (WRAP) in Pakistan. The programme provides financial and technical resources to strengthen water governance, institutional accountability, and climate-resilient water management.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF

Author's name: Kry Sokuntheary
Institution: General Secretariat for the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC), Cam
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Regional Skills Development Network: ILO/China Partnership Programme on Strengthening Skills Development
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, China (South-South Partners), supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Triangular Partner)

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	This initiative addresses the systemic challenge of low-skilled labor forces in Southeast Asia. The primary objective is to improve the employability and transition to decent work for vulnerable workers in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar. It aims to achieve this by upgrading national TVET systems, aligning skills supply with digital and industrial market demands, and establishing a formalized regional network for knowledge exchange between TVET institutions in the participating Global South countries.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative is a collaboration between the labor ministries and national TVET institutions of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and China. China's Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (HOHRSS) acts as a primary South-South knowledge provider, offering advanced technical expertise. Under a Triangular framework, the ILO facilitates cooperation, providing international labor standards and project management. These institutions interact through direct bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between individual TVET schools, joint working groups, and regional skills councils to align curriculum standards across borders.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The project utilizes a direct, institution-to-institution peer learning methodology focused on capacity building for educators. The process centers on practical "Training of Trainers" (ToT) programs and joint online training courses where TVET administrators and instructors from Cambodia and Lao PDR participate in cross-border study tours, skills competitions, and technical workshops hosted by peer institutions in China. This approach ensures that instructors facing similar developing-economy challenges can collaboratively design and test modernized curricula before deploying them domestically.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national	The key innovation is a cross-border **"Skills Development Network"** that allows developing nations to share high-cost training modules and benchmark skill standards. This resource-pooling model makes advanced digital skills training affordable without requiring standalone infrastructure investments.

contexts?	
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability is achieved by utilizing a TOT model where the skills of local Cambodian and Lao TVET instructors are upgraded to be able to continuously pass on their new technical knowledge to successive generations of students without requiring ongoing external support.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The institution-to-institution network model is highly adaptable to other regional economic blocs where successful adaptation requires three conditions: a shared political commitment to harmonize cross-border labor standards, baseline internet infrastructure to support joint online training, and a coordinating international body to facilitate.
South-South Results Explain the main results	• Enhanced Institutional Capacity: Delivered advanced technical and TOT training in digital, manufacturing, and green skills for Cambodian and Lao TVET instructors. • Formalized Regional Partnerships: Signed active MOUs between TVET institutes in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and China to align curricula. • Shared Digital Learning: Deployed joint online training courses across participating countries to bridge technical skill gaps. • Improved Skills Benchmarking: Aligned national vocational qualifications with ASEAN standards to boost cross-border labor mobility.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Lead Government Implementing Agency (Cambodia): Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MOLVT), Phnom Penh, Cambodia (Website: https://www.mlvt.gov.kh). General Telephone: +855 (0)23 884 375 / +855 (0)23 882 430 General Email: info@mlvt.gov.kh
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	This is funded by the Government of China through its South-South Cooperation frameworks, with project administration, technical backstopping, and logistical facilitation provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO). Facility usage and

	instructor time are provided by participating national governments of each respective country.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

Author's name: GOH LEA KOON
Institution: MALAYSIAN EMPLOYERS FEDERATION
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: SheTECH: Advancing Women's Technology Leadership in TVET through South–South Cooperation
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Thailand, Phillippines, Laos, Cambodia, Ecuador

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	SheTECH aims to address gender imbalances in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) leadership by strengthening women's technology leadership skills, knowledge and confidence. Under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP), the initiative provides a platform for Malaysia to share expertise with ASEAN partners and encourage mutual learning. Its focus on leadership, mentoring, networking and gender equality seeks to equip participants to promote more inclusive TVET institutions and support women's participation and advancement in technology-related fields.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The programme was organised by Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM), through its Centre for Continuous Learning and APEL, under MTCP, with funding from Malaysia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was offered to ASEAN member countries as a platform for capacity building and regional knowledge exchange. Malaysia contributed training expertise, while the intended cooperation enabled participants to share perspectives from their own institutional and national contexts. Countries represented: Thailand, Philippines, Laos Cambodia, Ecuador
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The SheTECH program adopts an interactive and participatory methodology, combining classroom activities, group discussions, collaborative projects and participant presentations. These approaches build participants' technical knowledge, practical skills and confidence to excel in TVET, while promoting gender equality and innovation in the technology sector. The course also facilitates knowledge and experience sharing, enabling Malaysia to share its expertise in developing women's leadership in technology and TVET.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	A distinctive feature of SheTECH is its integration of technology leadership with women's empowerment in TVET. Its focus extends beyond technical knowledge to include mentoring, networking, career development and advocacy for gender equality. This approach recognises that women's advancement requires both professional capabilities and supportive institutional environments. The regional focus offers opportunities to compare experiences and develop locally relevant responses to shared challenges. This combination could provide a useful model for countries seeking to strengthen women's leadership in technical education and technology-related sectors.

South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The programme's potential sustainability lies in participants applying and sharing their learning within their home institutions. Mentoring relationships, professional networks and institutional action plans could help maintain cooperation beyond the training period. Integrating gender-responsive leadership practices into regular staff development would further support lasting change. Continued institutional commitment, resources and follow-up monitoring would be important. The organiser's feedback is needed to establish which mechanisms were implemented and whether participant networks, collaborations or institutional changes have continued since the 2024 programme.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach could be adapted by TVET institutions and employers' organisations in other developing countries. Core components, women's leadership development, technology skills, mentoring and peer exchange could be tailored to local industries and gender-related barriers. Successful adaptation would require a needs assessment, committed institutional partners, suitable trainers, funding and accessible participation arrangements. Employer involvement could strengthen links with workplace requirements and career pathways. Adaptation should also include follow-up support and indicators to assess changes in women's leadership opportunities and institutional practices.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The programme's intended contribution is to strengthen women's technology leadership and promote gender equality in TVET. Total 13 female participants from: Thailand (1), Philippines (5), Laos (4), Cambodia (2), Ecuador (1).
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia Centre for Continuous Learning & APEFL (PPBA) Contact Person: Mrs. Noraizah Wahab +607-4537913 +60109797853 noraizahw@uthm.edu.my
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good	

Women to Women Coaching at the Directorate General of Taxes

Lead Her Network
Good practice case study for Gender Academy

Author's name: Listra Lubis
Institution: Directorate General of Taxes (DGT), Ministry of Finance, Indonesia
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Lead Her Network — Women-to-Women Coaching at DGT.

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Indonesia and Australia. This is a DGT institutional programme with ATO speaker support. It is submitted for consideration as a good practice; the documented partnership does not itself establish SSTC.

South-South Objective (s) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative aims to strengthen female employees' confidence in career decision-making and provide space to explore leadership aspirations and gender-related barriers. Women account for approximately 30 per cent of DGT employees, while the evaluation presentation identifies their underrepresentation in strategic leadership positions. Women-to-Women (W2W) Coaching connects junior female employees with female officials as coaches. It responds to the need for relevant role models and supportive career conversations, while recognising that promotion opportunities, geographical mobility and care responsibilities also shape career choices.

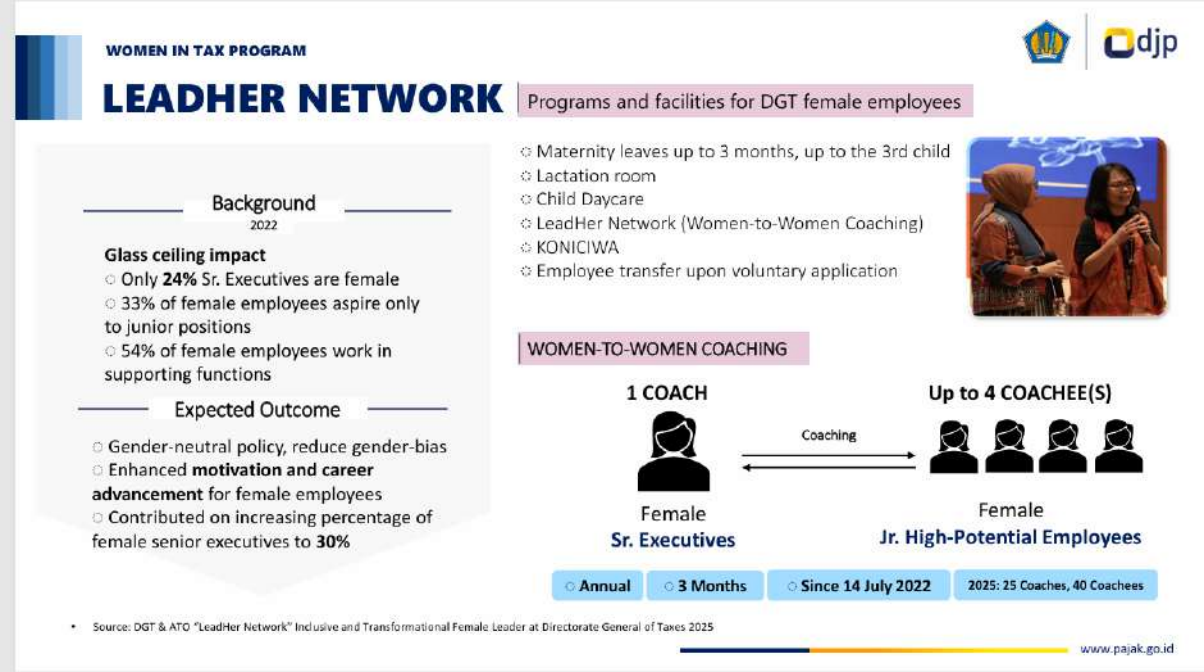
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	DGT Indonesia implements the programme through its internal organising team, 25 female officials serving as coaches and 40 junior female employees participating as coachees. The Australian Taxation Office (ATO), Australia, supports the programme by providing speakers for the coach briefing and Graduation Day. DGT coordinates internal implementation and coaching sessions. ATO's documented contribution concerns these events; programme design responsibility and funding by ATO are not established. The experience offers material for international peer learning, although no cooperation between two Southern countries is documented in the available evidence.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The programme uses the GROW model (Goal, Reality, Options and Will) over eight weeks, with four sessions per coach–coachee pair. Coachees reflect on career goals, gender-related barriers and possible actions with female officials who understand the institutional context. Evaluation combines pre–post surveys of 40 coachees with interviews involving six coachees and four coaches. Interviews describe shared gender experiences as supporting trust and relevance. This is learning across organisational levels, with external ATO speaker contributions. The evidence does not establish a joint cross-country coaching process or reciprocal institutional learning outcomes.

Innovation What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The practice combines a structured coaching model with conversations about gender and career development within a tax administration. Female officials provide accessible organisational role models, while junior employees can discuss experiences that may receive limited attention in formal development settings. Evaluation distinguishes career decision-making self-efficacy from aspirations and perceived organisational support, helping identify both individual changes and continuing structural barriers. Other institutions can learn from this combination of internal coaching capacity, gender awareness and evaluation without assuming that confidence alone resolves unequal career opportunities.
South-South Sustainability What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Using internal female officials as coaches offers a basis for continuity and organisational ownership. The presentation recommends making W2W Coaching a regular human resource development activity, integrating it into talent management and strengthening the internal coach pool. These are proposed next steps rather than confirmed commitments. Sustained delivery would require leadership support, time for coaching, coordinator capacity and regular evaluation. Connecting coaching to transparent career pathways and responsive organisational policies would help participants translate development goals into opportunities. Continued external speaker participation could enrich learning but is not a demonstrated condition of sustainability.

South-South Adaptability What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Other public institutions could adapt the eight-week, four-session GROW format to their own career development needs. Conditions include institutional ownership, prepared coaches, sufficient staff time and clear participant expectations. Confidentiality and appropriate referral arrangements should be established. Adaptation should consider local promotion systems, mobility requirements, care responsibilities and unequal access across offices. Initial implementation should use a manageable pilot and an evaluation plan. The presentation recommends gradual replication to DGT regional and local offices; adaptation to other countries remains a possibility rather than a documented result.

South-South Results Explain the main results	The evaluation reports the following changes among 40 coachees: • Career decision-making self-efficacy increased from 3.99 to 4.38, a statistically significant change ($p < 0.01$). • Career aspirations increased from 4.43 to 4.58; the change was not statistically significant. The high baseline may have limited measurable improvement. • Perceived organisational support decreased from 3.81 to 3.75; the change was not statistically significant. Interviews describe greater confidence in leadership, speaking up and decision-making. Some participants began mapping longer-term career paths, while promotion constraints and family considerations remained important. Participants distinguished personal support from coaches from formal organisational support. The study used one group without a comparison group, covered headquarters participants and measured short-term changes. It therefore cannot isolate a causal coaching effect or establish long-term promotion outcomes. The results support further evaluated implementation. Cross-country learning outcomes were not measured.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Listra Lubis** Employee Management Development Subdirectorate Directorate of Internal Compliance and Apparatus Resource Transformation Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance, Indonesia Email: listra.mindo@gmail.com; listra.lubis@kemenkeu.go.id

Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	DGT
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Supporting material:



Author's name: Lkhagvadulam Jamiyandagva, Gender Specialist
Institution: ECCO-FARM (Enhancing Community Climate Options for Adaptation and Resilience in Mongolia) project (2024-2029)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Gender-Transformative Approach at the Nexus of Climate change, Agriculture, and Natural resource management at community level: Lessons from ECCO-FARM project
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Mongolia

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	With increasingly evident impact of climate change (+2.5°c), the ECCO-FARM project aims to contribute to an equitable, climate resilient and biodiverse food system that addresses the interplay between agriculture, ecosystems and communities, leading to greater community resiliency to climate change shocks. With innovative practices of carbon sequestration and new value chain approaches, men and women will capture greater product values and improve their incomes, contributing to poverty reduction and food security. Under project's gender-transformative strategy, the project has a gender-focused Component 1300 *Gender and Policy*, aimed at women's empowerment and leadership to support decision making and gender mainstreaming across government.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The ECCO-FARM is implemented through collaboration between Mongolia's Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, and National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE). Specifically, NCGE, a gender machinery of Mongolian Government, is a key strategic partner for Component 1300 activities, including multi-level gender assessments and training activities. Technical partners include the Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Institute of Plant and Agricultural Sciences, Research Institute of Animal Husbandry, alongside pasture associations, herder cooperatives and women's right ogrnizations (WROs). These partners work across policy, research, technical implementation and community engagement. The project currently involves Mongolia and Canada.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The Component 1300's approach combines participatory gender analysis, community consultations, constructive needs-based capacity-building and cross-sectoral collaboration. Line ministries, provincial and soum governments, gender experts, women's rights organizations and herder communities are engaged in identifying gender barriers, sharing practical learnings and solutions, and developing grassroot-led responses. The gender component has been supporting the local governments and WROs to advance their gender agenda in their respective communities, after building their capacity constructively. Also, as project is being implemented in 4 soums and 7 provinces, it facilitates peer learning, traditional knowledge and knowledge exchange across different stakeholders in agriculture, environment and gender.
Innovation (max. 100 words)	Our gender-transformative approach facilitates integration of gender activities and women's empowerment into the

What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	technical and economic dimensions of climate adaptation and natural resource management. The approach connects women's empowerment and leadership with the adoption of climate-smart agriculture, sustainable pasture management, biodiversity protection and access to green and climate finance. It also recognizes that strengthening women's and youth agency requires the engagement and support of men and boys, alongside efforts to improve women's access to resources, services and decision-making spaces. This comprehensive approach offers a practical model for countries seeking to address gender inequalities while building resilient agricultural and rural communities.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	From the outset, we mapped below sustainability perspectives, to build institutional ownership and commitment and embedd gender-equitable and inclusive practices in service delivery: • Institutional sustainability: Engagement of two line-ministries and NCGE provides an institutional basis for continuing gender integration. • Technical sustainability: Involvement of academin and research organizations helps connect project approaches with research, technical expertise and agricultural knowledge. • Community sustainability: WROs, herder cooperatives and pasture associations can help maintain women's participation and local ownership. • Social sustainability: Engaging herder and/or rural women and men in changing decision-making practices can support more lasting changes in herder household and community relations.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Our comprehensive approach to gender equality and climate-resilient rural development can be easily replicated in different agricultural and pastoral contexts, while recognizing that each nation has different agricultural systems, governance structures, entrenched social norms and gender dynamics. Successful adaptation would require context-specific gender analysis, engagement of local government and community organizations, particularly WROs, and collaboration with technical institutions.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Progress includes the completion of Herders' Gender Barrier Study, 4 provincial-level participatory gender assessments, gender mainstreaming into DRM initiative, multiple-level gender training activities, and constructive advocacy competency development of provincial and soum WROs. Gender assessment, capacity-building and awareness-raising activities have created opportunities to address gender inequalities in agricultural livelihoods, access to services and participation in environmental governance to increase women's agency and leadership in the project target sites.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be	Ms. Lkhagvadulam Jamiyandagva Gender Specialist, ECCO-FARM project Contact: lkhagvadulam.j@ecco-farm.mn; Mob: 976-99979602

contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Ms.
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Canadian Government via its Global Affairs of Canada
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Project Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61566037961029 Project Website: https://ecco-farm.alineainternational.com/en/

SSTC

TH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

ame: Lorna Ferrer

itution: IndustriALL Global Union -Southeast Asia Office

of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Empowering the Next Generation of en Trade Union Leaders through Cross-Country Mentoring: Indonesia and the Philippines

Countries involved (please add more that one country): Indonesia and Philippines

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative addresses the underrepresentation of young women in trade union leadership and decision-making in Indonesia and the Philippines. It aims to build their knowledge, confidence and leadership skills through mentoring and practical learning, enabling them to take leadership roles and advance gender equality through organizing, collective bargaining and workplace advocacy.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	IndustriALL Global Union work with affiliate- unions, mentors and young women mentees in Indonesia and the Philippines. Through mentoring, study circles and training, partners support mentees to apply learning in leadership, organizing, collective bargaining and gender equality advocacy. Affiliates provide practical opportunities to lead and promote improvements for women workers.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The initiative combines mentoring, study circles, skills training and practical union work. Young women in Indonesia and the Philippines learn about gender equality, labour rights, leadership, organizing and collective bargaining, then apply this knowledge through union roles, workplace campaigns and bargaining. Its participatory, peer-to-peer process enables mentors and mentees to exchange experience, address shared challenges and adapt solutions to national and union contexts.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The programme combines cross-country mentoring, study circles and practical union action to support young women trade unionists. Its innovative approach links leadership development with peer learning on gender equality, collective bargaining and workers' rights. By exchanging experiences and adapting ideas to their own contexts, participants can translate shared learning into union and workplace action. This flexible model offers potential for replication in other countries with similar challenges.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability depends on continued mentoring and study circles, mentees remaining active in leadership and bargaining, and gender-responsive agreements and workplace initiatives being maintained or replicated. Ongoing Indonesia–Philippines exchanges, joint learning, shared materials and adaptation of successful practices can sustain South-South cooperation and extend its benefits to future women trade unionists.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The common mentoring model can be adapted to national priorities. Indonesia focused on workplace facilities and benefits, while the Philippines advanced gender-responsive and GBVH provisions and women's leadership. Replication requires committed unions, mentors and mentees; regular peer learning; opportunities to apply learning; adaptable materials; and alignment with national labour laws, gender priorities and union contexts, while preserving South-South exchange and practical cooperation.

th Results lain the main results	The project runs until 2027, but results already show women's leadership and workplace gains. Indonesian [illegible] became union officers and joined wage councils and bargaining teams, helping secure lactation rooms, milk subsidies and sanitary bins. Philippine mentees assumed leadership roles, advanced gender-responsive and GBVH provisions, and supported a collective agreement covering more than 800 workers. These outcomes demonstrate effective South-South mentoring and peer learning.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Ramon Certeza**, Regional Secretary · Rcerteza@industriALL-Union.org · +60 19 888 6217 IndustriALL Southeast Asia Regional Office **Lorna Ferrer**, Regional Officer (Sectors, Gender & White-collar Workers) · LFerrer@industriALL-Union.org · +60 19 888 2643 **Göknur Marş**, Regional Projects and Policy Officer · GMars@industriALL-Union.org · +60 19 888 3517 **Indah Saptorini**, Cross-Sectoral Issues and Policy Officer · Isaptorini@industriALL-Union.org · +60 13 888 2106
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funded through Union Aid Abroad–APHEDA under the Partnership for Decent Work in the Indo-Pacific Program (PDWIP).
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Just Transition commitments and social dialogue progress https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1DUrdy3CVJ/ https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1Fb9vAKbD8/ The links above are some of the regional and global meetings participated by the mentees and select mentors.

Author's name: Madeline Poka
Institution: PNG National Airports Corporation
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Supporting Women in Business through Regional Networking and Market Opportunities
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and with support from Australia and other partners.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To support women in business through access to markets, networking and the sharing of business experiences. The 20215 PNG Women in Business Expo gave women from PNG and the Solomon Islands an opportunity to promote their products, meet other women entrepreneurs, and explore business opportunities.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The PNG Women in Business Foundation invited the Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (SIWIBA) to participate in the 2015 Expo. Eight Solomon Islands women attended with their products and interacted with PNG Women entrepreneurs. Australia, Solomon Islands government agencies and BSP supported the Solomon Islands delegation.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach was practical and based on direct interaction. Women were able to display and sell their products, build contacts and exchange business experiences. SIWIBA also reported that the experience would be shared with its members after returning to the Solomon Islands.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The Expo used a major regional event to create business opportunities for women. It brought together women from formal and informal businesses and provided a space for product promotion, networking and market access.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The exchange was supported by established women's business organisations in both countries. The PNG-Solomon Islands relationship continued after the Expo, including PNG High Commission support for the SIWIBA Women in Business Awards in 2016. There is not evidence that the full Expo model was formally replicated alsewhere.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice	The approach could be adopted by other Pacific countries through existing women's business organisations, trade fairs, cultural events or other regional gatherings. The main elements

more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	are networking, product promotion, market access and sharing business experience.
South-South Results Explain the main results	More than 400 women from PNG participated in the 2025 Expo. Eight women from SIWIBA attended from the Solomon Islands. SIWIBA reported publicity and sales of its products in PNG, as well as new contacts with Pacific women's business organisations. The delegation also took its experience back to the Solomon Islands to share with its members.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	PNG Women in Business Foundation Papua New Guinea P: 3238424 / 323 8546 E: pngwomeninbusiness @gmail.com / pngwib@gmail.com.pg Solomon Islands Women in Business Association Honiara, Solomon Islands
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The Expo received support from the PNG Government, Digicel PNG and PNG LNG. The Solomon Islands delegation was supported by the Australian Government through DFAT, Solomon Islands government agencies and BSP Solomon Islands.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	The group is known for facilitating training thus the creation of manuals, especially in the space of Financial Literacy.

Author's name: Andreah Kate O. Magdalera
Institution: Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: ASEAN Green Recovery through Equity and Empowerment (AGREE) Project
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Cambodia, Philippines and Vietnam

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The project aims to promote women's livelihoods and green jobs in agriculture as part of COVID-19 recovery through sustainable and climate-resilient farming. It engages public and private sector stakeholders in developing inclusive, gender-responsive, and climate-positive agricultural value chains; supports policymakers in formulating enabling policies and mobilizing climate financing; identifies and tests high-impact women's economic empowerment interventions; and scales successful practices across Cambodia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Ultimately, it seeks to strengthen women's capacity to adopt climate-positive agricultural practices and recognize their vital contributions to economic recovery and long-term prosperity.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	This project is implemented through the Grow Asia network, which comprises the regional team and three of Grow Asia's six Country Partnerships—the Cambodia Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture(CPSA), the Philippines Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture (PPSA) and the Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture in Vietnam (PSAV).
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The project conducted value chain and gender-climate analyses, alongside pilot interventions with private-sector companies. In the Philippines, it also implemented a Training of Trainers (ToT) program to build the capacity of women farmer leaders to train and support other women farmers, cooperatives, and agricultural value chain stakeholders. However, despite its multi-country implementation, opportunities for peer learning and knowledge exchange among participating countries were limited. This highlights a gap in the project's South-South Cooperation (SSC) dimension and reflects the relatively limited number of documented SSTC initiatives in the Philippines.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	It is more innovative if there were knowledge exchanges between the three (3) countries since agriculture is an important sector of their economies.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	AGREE's sustainability is anchored on local ownership, multi-stakeholder partnerships, capacity development, and knowledge transfer. Its Training of Trainers approach empowers women farmer leaders to continue sharing knowledge and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices within their communities.

	The subsequent Scaling Up Sustainability (SUS) initiative demonstrates efforts to build on the project's achievements. Long-term sustainability can be strengthened by institutionalizing the GrowHer model in government programs, securing continuous funding, expanding market linkages for women farmers, maintaining regional knowledge-sharing partnerships, and establishing monitoring mechanisms to assess the continued adoption and impact of gender-responsive, climate-smart agricultural practices.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The AGREE Project's good practices, particularly the GrowHer Training of Trainers model, can be replicated across other ASEAN countries and agricultural communities. Expansion would require adapting training modules to local agricultural systems, cultural contexts, and women's needs; securing government and private-sector support; establishing partnerships with local institutions; ensuring sustainable financing; and providing access to markets, technologies, and climate-smart agricultural resources. Strong local ownership, gender-responsive policies, community participation, and monitoring mechanisms are essential to ensure successful adaptation and long-term impact.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The AGREE Project achieved significant results in advancing women's economic empowerment and promoting climate-resilient agriculture across the Philippines, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. In the Philippines, its GrowHer Training of Trainers program developed 32 women farmer leaders, who subsequently reached approximately 440 farmers through community-based knowledge-sharing. The initiative strengthened women's capacities in climate-smart farming, agripreneurship, digital marketing, and leadership. It also generated research and practical knowledge on gender-responsive agricultural value chains, strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships, and paved the way for follow-on initiatives such as Scaling Up Sustainability (SUS) to expand its benefits.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	1. Philippines Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture (PPSA) Email: secretariat@ppsa-ph.org Project contact: Amy Melissa Chua — amy@ppsa-ph.org (previously published AGREE contact) Alternative contact: Leandro Gazmin — dax@ppsa-ph.org Telephone: (02) 8823-874 LinkedIn: PPSA LinkedIn Website: PPSA official website 2. Grow Asia General email: info@growasia.org AGREE-related contact: Reginald Lee — reginald@growasia.org (published project contact) Previously identified project contact: Erin Sweeney — erin@growasia.org Telephone: +65 6221 9528

	Website: Grow Asia 3. International Development Research Centre Website: IDRC official website
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The AGREE Project was funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, with a total funding allocation of CAD 1,001,400. IDRC is a Canadian public institution primarily financed through parliamentary appropriations from the Government of Canada, supplemented by donor contributions. The project was implemented by Grow Asia through its national partnerships in the Philippines, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. This funding arrangement demonstrates the potential triangular cooperation dimension of the initiative, wherein an external development partner provides financial support for regional collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and capacity development among developing countries.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	AGREE Project Report

Author's name: Makara DIN
Institution: Cambodian Labour Confederation (CLC)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting Women's Leadership and Participation in Decision-Making through South-South Cooperation
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Vietnam,Australia, indoneasia Netherland, Kuwait, Switzerland,Italy, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The project aims to help women become leaders and take part in making decisions. It focuses on the problems women face such as having fewer opportunities, lacking leadership skill and not being treated equally at work. Through sharing experiences and learning from each other women can gain more knowledge and skills. The project also encourages women to become trade union leaders, speak up for their rights and take part in decision making. It aims to give women more chances to lead and promote equality at work.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The project was carried out from 2021 to 2025 with support from Oxfam. We worked closely with the Ministry of Labour (MLVT) local NGOs CSO and women's groups to support women leadership in the agriculture sector. We worked together on project activities shared knowledge and experiences and helped women improve their leadership skills. We also encouraged women working in companies in the agriculture sector to take part in decision making and workplace activities. Through this cooperation women became more active and had more chances to become leaders. It also helped promote equality between women and men.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	As a trade union we saw the difficulties faced by women workers. Therefore we organized women workers into groups and encouraged them to support each other. We provided training, motivation, and opportunities for women to share their experiences. We also shared success stories of other women leaders to inspire them and build their confidence. Through group discussions and learning from each other women became more confident and courageous to speak up take part in decision-making, and become leaders.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	One innovative approach was to organize women workers into groups where they could support and learn from each other. The project used real success stories of women leaders to inspire other women and build their confidence. It also gave women workers a safe space to share their problems, ideas, and experiences. Through this approach, women were encouraged to speak up support each other and take leadership roles. This approach can also be used in other countries to promote women leadership.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The project can continue through the strong women's groups formed during the project. The women also established their own trade unions which continue to operate even after project support ended. Women who received training can share their knowledge and experiences with others. Trade unions, the Ministry of Labour, and local civil society organizations can continue working together to support women's leadership. Women's active participation and mutual support help maintain the results in the long term.

South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This good practice can be adapted and used in other countries. However, its success depends on three important factors: the political environment citizens knowledge and awareness of women's rights, and the commitment of companies and employers to support women workers. Each country should consider its own situation and working conditions. Strong cooperation among trade unions, government institutions, civil society organizations and companies is also important. Women should have opportunities to organize into groups receive leadership training, establish trade unions and participate in decision-making.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The project helped women workers organize into groups and develop their leadership skills through training and experience sharing. Women became more confident and encouraged each other to speak up and participate in decision-making. An important result was that women established their own trade unions to represent and protect their rights. These women's trade unions continue to operate even after project support ended. This shows that women have strengthened their ability to organize, support each other, and continue their activities independently.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Contact Person: Mr, Vutha Doung Mr, Penh Senghak Mr,DIN Makara and Ms, Meng Navy Organization: Cambodian Labour Confederation Position: Project Officer, Project Coordinator, Adminsration and HR and Project and Research Officer. Email: senghak.clc@gmail.com, doungvutha.clc@gmail.com, dinmakara.clc@gmail.com, navy1.clc@gmail.com, Phone: +85516 866 895 +85510844659 +85587 888 610
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The project was financially supported by Oxfam with funding from the Government of Belgium. The project was carried out from 2021 to 2025. The funding was used to support project activities including helping women workers form groups and establish trade unions at their workplaces, providing leadership training, building women's skills and confidence, and encouraging women to take part in decision making. The project also focused on supporting women to become leaders and take leadership roles in their trade unions.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	   

Author's name: Mamadieva G.
Institution: APIU
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Youth clinic
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Through the Youth Clinic, IFAD intends to strengthen young people's capacities, provide a platform for exchanging ideas and experiences, encourage innovation and youth-led initiatives, and connect young people with relevant stakeholders, institutions, and development opportunities throughout the countries where IFAD projects are implemented. The initiative seeks to tackle the limited economic opportunities, skills development, access to resources, and participation in decision-making available to rural youth. It aims to empower young people through capacity-building, knowledge exchange, networking, and support for youth-led initiatives, enabling them to become active contributors to inclusive rural development and sustainable livelihoods.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Relevant IFAD project staff, APIU, PMUs; Ministries of Agriculture, of Ecology, of Finance; Legislative bodies of respective countries; NGOs, Institutes for Development etc. Countries: Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The Youth Clinic applied a participatory South-South and peer-learning approach, bringing together young people from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through interactive sessions, group discussions, experience-sharing, networking, and collaborative activities, participants exchanged practical knowledge, discussed common challenges facing rural youth, and explored solutions relevant to their respective contexts. The methodology encouraged horizontal learning, ensuring that young people were not merely recipients of knowledge but active contributors, sharing their experiences, perspectives, and innovative ideas. This cross-country exchange fostered mutual learning, strengthened connections, and inspired youth-led approaches to inclusive rural development and sustainable livelihoods.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it	During the Youth Clinic countries presented their experience: Kyrgyzstan' BALI programming for farmers, forest users and pasture users was of special interest for Uzbekistan; Bosnia and Herzegovina's experience of organizing apprentiships for young

interesting for other national contexts?	people was of interest to all participating countries etc.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of the practice is underpinned by the shared regional context, geographical proximity, and similar socio-economic and institutional backgrounds of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. These commonalities make the exchange and adaptation of knowledge and successful approaches relevant and practical. The connections established among young participants, continued peer-to-peer learning, and networks of youth and relevant stakeholders can help maintain cooperation beyond the Youth Clinic. The knowledge, skills, and ideas gained can be applied in local communities and shared with other young people, fostering ongoing collaboration and youth-led initiatives.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	To ensure successful adaptation, each country should first assess the relevance and applicability of the proposed practices to its specific needs, priorities, and development challenges. This requires considering differences in national legislation, institutional arrangements, socio-economic conditions, and the capacities of local organizations and beneficiaries. Active involvement of government institutions, project implementation units, local communities, farmers' organizations, youth groups, and other relevant stakeholders is essential to ensure local ownership and commitment. Furthermore, adapting a practice may require technical assistance, capacity-building, adequate financial resources, and institutional support. Continued South-South knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer networking, and follow-up cooperation among participating countries can facilitate the transfer of lessons learned, support practical implementation, and encourage the replication and scaling up of successful approaches over time.
South-South Results Explain the main results	
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Mamadieva Gulzhan, g.mamadieva@apiu.kg
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Adaptation Fund grant, supervised by IFAD. IFAD credit lines etc.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the	

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

Author's name: MARAGA BAINDA
Institution: NATIONAL AIRPORTS CORPORATION _ PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Embedding GEDSI AND SEXUAL EXPOITATIO,ABUSE AND HARRASMENT SAFEGUARDS IN CIVIL AVIATION INVESTMENT PROJECTS. A SOUTH-SOUTH GOOD PRACTICE FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Countries involved (please add more that one country): PAPUA NEW GUINEA, ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK MEMBER STATES, MANILA, KOREA, CHINA,

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Sexual Expoilation Abuse and Harrassment and Child sexual Abuse risks in ADB-financed civil works projects due to structural inequalities, situational opportunities, and abuse of power. The Initiative Goal is too ensure projects do not create harm, by embedding SEAH prevention, reporting, and response mechanisms into CADIP II projects protecting communities, strengthening institutions, and upholding ADB's zero-tolerance stance on SEAH.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The CADIP SEAH initiative involves the National Airports Corporation (NAC) of Papua New Guinea as the executing agency, supported by the Government of Papua New Guinea as borrower. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides financing, assists with SEAH risk identification, and advises executing agencies on prevention, mitigation, and response strategies. International partners such as the Korea Engineering Consultancy Company (KECC) and China Railway Construction Group collaborate with NAC to deliver civil works and share global best practices. This cooperation encourgaes horizontal peer learning between Papua New Guinea and other Pacific countries (e.g., Fiji, Solomon Islands), with ADB offering oversight and technical guidance. As the initiative enters its second year of implementation within NAC, there is strong potential to share and extend these practices across other Pacific countries, ensuring SEAH safeguards are embedded and sustained in diverse national contexts.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The CADIP SEAH initiative applied a peer learning methodology that combined international expertise with local adaptation. ADB provides financing, assists with SEAH risk identification, and advises executing agencies on prevention, mitigation, and response strategies. NAC, supported by ADB, worked alongside contractors such as Korea Engineering Consultancy Company and China Railway Construction Group, while CADIP safeguards personnel, communities, and civil society partners contributed to awareness and reporting back to NAC and ADB. The process was participatory: joint training sessions, co-designed grievance mechanisms, and mutual exchange of practices empowered NAC and other local implementing agencies. As the initiative enters its second year, there is strong potential to

	share and extend these practices across Pacific countries, ensuring SEAH safeguards are embedded and sustained in diverse national contexts.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The CADIP SEAH initiative introduced several innovative elements that make it relevant for other national contexts. It integrated Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) into aviation infrastructure, a sector traditionally dominated by technical concerns. SEAH safeguards were embedded directly into contracts and codes of conduct, shifting responsibility from voluntary compliance to binding obligations. Community-based reporting mechanisms, such as hotlines and focal points, ensured accessibility and trust. Horizontal peer learning between PNG and Pacific partners enabled mutual exchange of practices, while institutional strengthening of NAC created a sustainable model for embedding SEAH safeguards across future infrastructure projects.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The CADIP SEAH initiative is sustainable because safeguards are institutionalized within NAC policies, contracts, and grievance mechanisms, ensuring they remain beyond the project's lifespan. Capacity building of NAC staff, contractors, and communities creates local expertise to continue implementation. Community ownership through awareness programs and survivor-centered reporting fosters trust and accountability. Regional peer learning with Pacific partners (Fiji, Solomon Islands) allows replication and adaptation across contexts. With ADB's ongoing oversight and technical guidance, these elements ensure SEAH risk mitigation is embedded, monitored, and continuously strengthened, enabling the practice to last over time and remain adaptable to future projects.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The CADIP SEAH initiative can be extended more widely across Pacific and Asian contexts by leveraging its flexible design. The model demonstrates how civil works projects can embed SEAH safeguards through contracts, grievance mechanisms, and community engagement. For successful adaptation, key conditions must be met: policy alignment with national SEAH and GEDSI frameworks; institutional capacity within executing agencies to implement and monitor safeguards; community ownership to ensure trust in reporting systems; contractor compliance with codes of conduct; and regional cooperation facilitated by ADB to share lessons. These elements enable replication across diverse countries and infrastructure sectors.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The CADIP SEAH initiative has achieved tangible results through horizontal cooperation. NAC, supported by ADB financing and guidance, successfully embedded SEAH safeguards into contracts, codes of conduct, and grievance mechanisms. Contractors such as Korea Engineering Consultancy Company and China Railway Construction Group collaborated with NAC to integrate global best practices, while CADIP safeguards

	personnel, communities, and civil society partners strengthened awareness and reporting systems. Peer-to-peer exchanges with Pacific partners (Fiji, Solomon Islands) enhanced institutional capacity and fostered regional learning. Together, these efforts resulted in greater community protection, improved institutional resilience, and replicable safeguard models across infrastructure projects.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	1. **Ms.Fiona Serum** Acting Project Director Civil Aviation Development Investment Project Email Adress: fserum@nac.com.pg Landline: +675 324 4426 Mobile:+675 70913808 LinkedIn: Fiona Serum 2. **Mr.Barksy Panka** Project Safegurads Manager Civil Aviation Development Investment Project Email Adress: bpanka@nac.com.pg Landline: +675 324 4426 Mobile:+675 70990275 LinkedIn: Barksy Panka
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	• Asian Development Bank (ADB) Provides the sovereign loan financing for CADIP II. ADB also assists with SEAH risk identification in projects and advises executing agencies on prevention, mitigation, and response strategies. • Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) Acts as the borrower of the ADB loan and channels funds into aviation infrastructure development. • National Airports Corporation (NAC) Serves as the executing agency, managing allocations, implementing safeguards, and coordinating contractors.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	1. SEAH Standard operating procedures for NAC & CADIP Projects 2. SEAH AWARENESS PRESENTATION, POSTERS , Information brouchures 

Author's name: Nop Maryna
Institution: National Social Protection Council (NSPC)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening Cambodia's Social Protection System through Peer Learning from the Philippines' 4Ps Programme.
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Philippines

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	This initiative aims to strengthen Cambodia's social safety net by learning directly from the Philippines' Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). Rather than operating cash transfers in isolation, Cambodian social protection institutions seek to explore integrated service model combining conditional cash assistance with family development pathways, social case management, and digital financial literacy. By adapting these practical strategies, Cambodia intends to enhance social assistance delivery, improve household resilience, and better empower vulnerable populations, particularly low-income mothers and children.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	To establish this peer exchange, Cambodia's National Social Protection Council (NSPC), supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO), hosted Social Protection Week 2024 on 12–13 March 2024. The event brought together Cambodian policymakers, regional experts, and representatives from the Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), led by Gemma B. Gabuya (National Program Manager of 4Ps). DSWD delivered a dedicated session sharing practical implementation insights, enabling direct peer-to-peer dialogue. This interaction laid the groundwork for ongoing bilateral learning between Cambodian social protection agencies and Philippine practitioners.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The exchange utilized a participatory horizontal learning methodology centered on interactive case sharing and policy dialogue. DSWD officials presented the core pillars of the 4Ps model, including its family development sessions, social case management workflows, and digital payment systems. Cambodian practitioners actively analyzed these mechanisms against national priorities. The discussion specifically highlighted gender responsive approaches, demonstrating how integrated family support and financial inclusion can directly enhance women's economic empowerment and access to essential social services.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The key innovation lies in shifting social protection from a standalone cash payout into a comprehensive, multi-dimensional support package. The 4Ps model demonstrates how cash transfers can be seamlessly integrated with structured family development coaching, community level case management, and digital financial tools. For Cambodia and other developing contexts, this integrated approach provides a practical blueprint for connecting immediate financial relief with long-term human capital development, education, health, and family well-being.

South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	To ensure lasting impact, Cambodia is prioritizing relevant lessons from the 4Ps model while tailoring them to local administrative frameworks. Achieving long-term sustainability requires moving beyond initial knowledge exchange toward institutionalized cooperation. Cambodia aims to establish formal bilateral mechanisms and regular technical exchanges with Philippine counterparts. Institutionalizing these peer learning channels will allow Cambodian agencies to continuously refine social assistance delivery and maintain a strong regional development partnership.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The Philippines' 4Ps model offers high adaptation potential for Cambodia's evolving social assistance system. Successful adoption depends on aligning concepts with existing Cambodian cash-transfer structures, beneficiary identification mechanisms (IDPoor), digital infrastructure, and institutional capacity. Prior to implementation, proposed strategies should undergo joint review with local delivery bodies and community stakeholders to ensure full alignment with national policy goals and local needs, rather than direct replication.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The initiative successfully established direct technical dialogue between Cambodian and Philippine social protection leaders, generating actionable insights into integrated care models. It heightened focus on gender inclusive design, particularly regarding financial literacy and family support for low-income mothers. While formal legislative changes remain ongoing, the exchange successfully enriched Cambodia's policy considerations for multi-sectoral social assistance and built strong momentum for sustained bilateral collaboration.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	- Cambodia: National Social Protection Council (NSPC) Website: Digital Social Protection Platform Email: digitalsp@nspc.gov.kh Phone Number: +855 (0) 10 292 822 - Philippines: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Website: Official 4Ps website - Event information: ILO — Cambodian Social Protection Week 2024
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	- Knowledge Exchange Facilitation: The International Labour Organization (ILO) supported Cambodia's Social Protection Week 2024, with its intervention financially supported by the European Union in Cambodia. - National Program Financing: The Royal Government of Cambodia finances its Family Package through national public resources. The programme is operated by the National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF) under the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY). - Complementary Financing: Multiple development partners (ILO, UNICEF, World Bank, EU, GIZ, WFP)

	provide general budget and policy support to strengthen Cambodia's overall economic resilience and social protection framework.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	- Official Event Article: DSWD 4Ps Engagement in Cambodia Social Protection Dialogue : https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/2024/03/4ps-engages-in-social-protection-dialogue-in-cambodia/ - Official Event Article: DSWD 4Ps Engagement in Cambodia Social Protection Dialogue

SSTC

Author's name: Masreka Khan, Senior Programme Officer, Gender and Skills Policy
Institution: International Labour Organization (ILO), Country Office for Bangladesh
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Bangladesh's inter-ministerial Gender and Skills Taskforce: a national coordination model for gender equality in skills development and the world of work
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Bangladesh (practice owner); Canada (development partner, Global Affairs Canada); Asia-Pacific peer countries (prospective exchange through the ILO Regional Gender Academy)

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Gender gaps persist across Bangladesh's skills and employment system: women hold about one in five TVET teaching posts, less than 20% female participation in TVET , female labour force participation rate on a decline, from 43% in 2022 to 38% in 2024, versus 58.90% male counterpart. Safeguarding against harassment remains uneven despite the 2009 High Court directive, and mandates are spread across many ministries with overlapping roles. The Gender and Skills Taskforce provides the government one high-level coordination body to align policies, budgets, data and accountability for gender-responsive TVET and safe, discrimination-free workplaces, in line with ILO Conventions No. 111 and No. 190.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The Ministry of Education leads the Taskforce, co-lead by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the National Skills Development Authority (NSDA) and the Ministry of Commerce. Eighteen ministries and departments joined at inception; DTE, BTEB and NSDA hold core responsibilities in the action plan. The ILO ProGRESS project provides technical support,. Employers, workers, civil society and development partners are engaged through the action plan. A South-South dimension is proposed: sharing the model with Asia-Pacific peers through the ILO Regional Gender Academy.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach is government-owned and evidence-led. The ILO gender equality and social inclusion assessment (field visits, interviews with ministries, employers, workers, NGOs and trainees; validated June 2023) set the baseline. At the November 2024 inception workshop, 44 representatives mapped priorities, sub-committee roles and reporting lines themselves. Each ministry owns activities matching its mandate, so learning is peer-to-peer across ministries rather than donor-led. The ILO convenes and advises. A draft action plan with indicators, responsible agencies and quarterly reporting followed.
Innovation (max. 100 words)	First, an Education-led taskforce co-lead by Ministries of Women's Affairs , Technical Education and and Commerce

What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	links training supply with labour-market demand. Second, one action plan (six result areas, 22 activities) embeds gender in planning, budgeting and monitoring, with indicators aligned to the SDGs, CEDAW and ILO Conventions No. 100, 111 and 190. Third, it connects safeguarding in training centres (grievance mechanisms) with workplace enforcement under C190. Fourth, sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data and gender-responsive budgeting are built in from the start.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability rests on national ownership: the Taskforce was formed by ministerial decision and aligns with the National Skills Development Policy 2022 and the National Women's Development Policy. Gender-responsive budgeting (activity 5.1), gender focal points in TVET institutions (2.2) and routine quarterly reporting move gender work into ministries' regular systems. The key risk is continuity after ProGRESS ends in September 2027, and the action plan is still in draft. Embedding indicators in agency budgets and reporting, and training Taskforce members (4.4), are the main safeguards.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model suits countries where skills governance is fragmented across ministries. Conditions for adaptation: 1. A mandate from a lead ministry, with a women's affairs and a commerce or labour co-lead. 2. A baseline assessment and disaggregated data. 3. Technical support to run the secretariat and sub-committees. 4. Employers' and workers' organizations at the table. 5. A phased start (safeguarding, data, focal points) before scaling. The design works regardless of C190 ratification status and can extend to labour and migration portfolios.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Results to date are institutional and foundational; outcome data will come through the plan's quarterly reporting. • Taskforce formally established by the Ministry of Education (announced 29 November 2024), with MoWCA, NSDA and the Ministry of Commerce as co-leads. • First Taskforce workshop (26–27 November 2024): 44 representatives from 18 ministries and departments agreed 2025 priorities, sub-committee roles and reporting mechanisms. • Nationwide GBV and harassment awareness materials developed by DTE and ProGRESS were handed to 18 ministries,

	which pledged to display them and hold awareness sessions. • Draft Action Plan (August 2025): six result areas and 22 activities, including anti-harassment committees and functional complaint mechanisms in TVET centres (3.1, 4.3), gender-sensitivity training for employers (4.5) and gender-responsive budgeting (5.1–5.3). • Complementary employer reach reported by ProGRESS: Gender Equality Guidelines, aligned with the Bangladesh Labour Act and ILO C190, disseminated to 500 employers, with 1,200 officials, employers and workers' representatives sensitized. Next: baseline on committees and complaint mechanisms, a gender-disaggregated skills data framework, and a Gender-Focused Labour Force Survey with BBS.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Masreka Khan, Senior Programme Officer, Gender and Skills Policy, ILO Country Office for Bangladesh Email: khanmas@ilo.org ProGRESS project: ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/promoting-gender-responsive-enterprise-development-and-tvet-systems
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Government of Canada, through Global Affairs Canada, under the ILO ProGRESS project (BGD/20/05/CAN), 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2027. ProGRESS is implemented by the Directorate of Technical Education, Technical and Madrasah Education Division, Ministry of Education, with ILO technical assistance.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• ILO news: "Bangladesh forms inter-ministerial gender and skills taskforce to spearhead gender mainstreaming in employment" (29 November 2024): https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/bangladesh-forms-inter-ministerial-gender-and-skills-taskforce-spearhead • ILO (2025), Assessment of gender equality and social inclusion gaps in the skills and TVET sector of Bangladesh: https://www.ilo.org/publications/assessment-gender-equality-and-social-inclusion-gaps-skills-and-tvet-sector (DOI: 10.54394/DHOG7146) • ProGRESS project page: https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/promoting-gender-responsive-enterprise-development-and-tvet-systems • Action Plan for the Gender and Skills Taskforce (draft, 11 August 2025): available from the author on request • GBV and harassment awareness posters and information boards (DTE and ProGRESS, 2024)

Author's name: Amirthavalli A.V.Muthiah
Institutition : Ministry of Economy, Malaysia — Social Services Division
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Advancing Gender-Responsive Care Economies through ASEAN South-South Cooperation: The Malaysia–Lao PDR Experience (2025)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Malaysia and Lao PDR; other ASEAN Member States participated in regional exchanges

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To advance gender-responsive care policies through peer learning among ASEAN countries, particularly Malaysia and Lao PDR. The cooperation responds to rising care needs associated with ageing, the unequal burden of unpaid care and domestic work borne by women, and the need to recognise care as an economic and social policy priority. It seeks to share national experiences, identify regional priorities and partnerships, and support implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening the Care Economy and Fostering Resilience towards the Post-2025 ASEAN Community.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Malaysia's Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM) and the Lao Women's Union jointly organised regional exchanges, including the March 2025 'Care at the Core' event and the 3 November 2025 ASEAN workshop in Kuala Lumpur. ESCAP, ASEAN bodies and Oxfam supported the exchanges; the November workshop also received support from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and The Asia Foundation. ASEAN member-state representatives exchanged experiences and discussed common priorities. This is a South-South exchange supported by international and development partners.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach combined high-level regional dialogue with interactive, peer-to-peer discussions. At the March 2025 event, ASEAN experiences and practical resources, including a Lao PDR care-economy case study, were shared internationally. At the November workshop, ASEAN participants reviewed progress, shared emerging national directions and explored joint action and partnerships. This allowed countries to learn horizontally rather than apply a single imported model. The documented outcome was identification of regional priorities and cooperation opportunities; longer-term policy effects remain to be assessed.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The practice treats care not only as a welfare issue but also as a question of gender equality, labour participation and economic resilience. It connects country-level evidence and policy frameworks to ASEAN-wide dialogue. The exchange paired Lao PDR's work on valuing unpaid care with Malaysia's emerging care-sector framework and brought government, regional and development partners together. This cross-sector framing is potentially useful for countries confronting ageing, care workforce shortages and unequal unpaid care responsibilities.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Continuity is supported by the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening the Care Economy, discussion of priorities for the ASEAN Committee on Women Work Plan 2026–2030, and participating countries' policy frameworks. Malaysia launched its Care Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2026–2030 during the November 2025 conference. These provide possible institutional anchors for further exchanges. Sustainability nevertheless depends on follow-up work plans, responsible institutions,

	resources, monitoring and continued participation.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Other developing countries could adapt the approach by convening government gender, labour, social protection and ageing institutions to exchange evidence, compare care-policy models and agree on practical priorities. Useful conditions include political commitment, a regional or bilateral convening mechanism, participation by care providers and workers, and accessible data on paid and unpaid care. Countries should tailor actions to demographic needs, fiscal capacity and existing service systems.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Documented outputs include the March 2025 regional and interregional learning event, dissemination of the Lao PDR care-economy case study, and the 3 November 2025 ASEAN workshop identifying regional priorities, potential initiatives and partnership opportunities. The associated Kuala Lumpur conference (4–6 November 2025) provided further exchanges and saw the launch of Malaysia's Care Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2026–2030. These are cooperation and policy-development outputs, not yet evidence of measurable reductions in unpaid care or increases in women's employment.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	UN ESCAP, Social Development Division (official event pages): https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/new-frontiers-care-economy-conference ; https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/care-core-asean-leadership-advancing-gender-equality-through-care-economy . National focal point: FATIMAH ZURAIDAH BINTI HJ. SALLEH Deputy Director Planning and Strategic Colloboration Division Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM)
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The November 2025 workshop was convened with support from ESCAP, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), The Asia Foundation, Oxfam in Asia and the ASEAN Secretariat.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	UN ESCAP, 'Care at the Core' event and report: https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/care-core-asean-leadership-advancing-gender-equality-through-care-economy UN ESCAP, 'New Frontiers in the Care Economy Conference' and regional workshop report: https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/new-frontiers-care-economy-conference KPWKM, Malaysia Care Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2026–2030: https://www.kpwkm.gov.my/uploads/content-downloads/file_20251114162252.pdf



4th November 2025

Women, Family and Community Development Minister Datuk Seri Nancy Shukri, together with her Deputy, Datuk Seri Dr Noraini Ahmad (left), and the Secretary-General of KPWKM, Datuk Dr Maziah Che Yusoff (right), looking at a book titled Malaysia Care during the Opening Ceremony of The New Frontiers In The Care Economy Conference (CARECON) 2025 in Kuala Lumpur-

Author's name: NISHA MARIA NINAN
Institution: FINNISH MULTINATIONAL
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: GLOBAL GRADUATE PROGRAM
Countries involved (please add more than one country): UK, Finland, China, India

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The inititiave aimed to establish a Global Graduate Programme to increased the representation of talent from ASEAN and other Asian countries within a predominantly Finnish/European organisation. Despite a substantial customer base from India, China and South-East Asia Pacific, talent from these regions was underrepresented at the corporate level. The programme sought to address this gap by recruiting high -potential graduates, developing their leadership capacities and creating pathways for greater international mobility, cross-cultural integration and stronger representation of Asian perspectives in corporate decision-making.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative was led by a Finnish-headquartered multinational organisation operating across Asia. Although country offices had their own leadership teams, professional from Asian markets were underrepresented at the corporate level. The programme established an integrated talent development pathway, recruiting high potential graduates from leading universities in Europe and Asia.Through mentoring, international assignment and engagement with senior leaders, participants developed cross-cultural capabilities and strengthened connections between headquarters and Asian markets. The approach sought to build a more inclusive leadership pipeline while ensuring that talent from different regions to contribute to global business priorities and share regional perspectives.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The programme combined graduate recruitment, leadership mentoring, international assignments and cross-cultural exposure. Graduates gained opportunities to work across geographies, contribute to corporate-level priorities and connect headquarters with markets in the South. Several secured international assignments and subsequently transitioned with the leadership team into the new organisation following an acquisition, even as more experienced professionals were retrenched. Participants also contributed to diversity and inclusion initiatives in China and India, working alongside the core programme team. Their experiences supported cross-regional relationships, knowledge exchange and integration of local market perspectives into corporate discussions, illustrating how talent development can facilitate peer learning across national and organisational boundaries.

Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The programme introduced an approach to talent development in a traditionally homogeneous organisation responding to growing cultural diversity across its Asean markets. Rather than relying primarily on senior level recruitment to address representation gaps, it invested in emerging talent and established pathways for international mobility and leadership progression. Senior management support helped position the initiative within the corporate office. Its emphasis on developing talent internally offered a model that other multinational organisations could adapt to strengthen regional representation and leadership diversity. The programme also contributed to subsequent diversity intiatives, applying a gender lens to traditionally male dominated roles in sales and marketing and R&D. These efforts broadened pespectives on workplace inclusion and received industry recognition for product innovation.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Engaging key stakeholders and carefully navigating existing organisational hierarchies were central to the programme's sustainability. Recruiting talent from both European and Asian markets helped foster a shared sense of opportunity and reduce perceptions of preferential treatment. Mentoring international assignments and cross-regional collaboration strengthened relationshipa between headquarters and country offices. Embedding the programme with graduate recruitment, leadership development and succession planning also created opportunities for continuity beyond individual programme cycles. Long-term sustainability and replication would depend on sustained senior management commitment, clear organisation ownership, regular evaluation and alignment with evolving business and talent development priorities.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model could be adapted by multinational organisations seeking to strengthen regional talent representation and develop globally capable leaders.Replication would require careful assessment of programme costs, particularly international travel, and considering hybrid learing and assignments and locally based assignments, where appropriate. Outcome indicators should extend beyond placements to include retention, career progression, leadership representation and business impact. Organisations would also need to assess candidates and leaders cross -cultural capabilities, secure senior management commitment and tailor programme design to local contexts. Inclusive selection, effective mentoring, peer-learning and clear accountability would be essential to ensure relevance, equitable participation and sustained results across different countries and regions.
South-South Results	The programme enhanced employer visibility at leading global

Explain the main results	universities, and positioned the organisation as an attractive employer for emerging talent. It supported succession planning and leadership development by creating international career pathways for graduates. Participants contributed regional and customer perspectives to product discussions, while reverse mentoring provided senior leaders with insights from younger colleagues. Several participants progressed into international roles, including through the organisation transition following an acquisition. Graduates also helped bridge corporate headquarters and Asian markets and contributed to diversity and inclusion initiatives in China and India. The programme supported the identification and development of women in traditionally male-dominated roles including field sales and technology. It also fostered professional collaboration and knowledge exchange between colleagues and teams in China and India. By creating opportunities for cooperation around shared organisational goals, the initiative illustrated how talent development and cross-cultural engagement can help build professional connections aross national boundaries, including in the context of complex bilateral relationships.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	The organisation was subsequently acquired and closed, and programme documentation is no longer readily available. Former leaders who were involved in the initiative and may be able to provide further insights include: • Greg Allen, United Kingdom • Adam Travis, Netherlands • Juliana Zhang, China Contact details would need to be established through available professional networks.
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The programme was funded through the organisation's graduate recruitment budgets, integrating the initiative into its existing talent acquisition and leadership development activities .
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	The program was implemented across 2010-2012, Training materials, programme guidelines and other documentation are not currently available. Former programme leaders may be able to provide additional information about its design, implementation and outcomes.

Author's name: Norhafinaz Mohd Noor
Institution: Ministry of Human Resources Malaysia
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Wanita MyWira Programme: An Integrated Approach to Women's Economic Empowerment and Workforce Participation
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Malaysia

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Integrated approach seeks to strengthen women's economic participation and address barriers to entering, returning to and progressing in employment. Through skills development, career support, employer engagement and family-friendly workplace practices, the approach responds to changing labour-market needs and supports women—including those returning after career breaks—to access opportunities and contribute their experience and skills to the economy.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The approach is led by Talent Corporation Malaysia Berhad (TalentCorp) under the Ministry of Human Resources Malaysia (KESUMA), working with employers, government agencies and strategic partners. Collaboration includes engagement with the Malaysian Employers Federation (MEF), state-level labour offices and other stakeholders to promote women's employability, flexible work arrangements and employer incentives. Wanita MyWira Programme also connects Malaysia with the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Parity Accelerator Network.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach combines skills and career interventions with employer engagement. TalentCorp initiatives provide women with soft-skills development, resume preparation, mentoring in STEM and TVET, career development and advocacy. Outreach activities and stakeholder engagements support wider access, while employer-sharing sessions promote flexible work arrangements and related incentives. These mechanisms offer opportunities for practitioners and employers to exchange experiences and learn from implementation.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	An important feature is the linkage between women's skills development and practical workplace measures. Rather than relying on training alone, the approach also promotes employer awareness of flexible work arrangements, family-friendly practices and incentives for hiring women returning to work. The combination of individual support and employer engagement provides a more comprehensive pathway towards women's workforce participation.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good	Sustainability is supported by continued programme delivery, collaboration with employers and public agencies, and policy measures that encourage women's employment. The gazetted

practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	tax incentive for the Career Comeback Programme provides an additional incentive for employers to recruit women returning to work. Continued advocacy, mentoring and skills interventions also help maintain support for women's career development.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach can be adapted by other countries according to their labour-market context and institutional capacity. Potential components include return-to-work support, targeted skills and mentoring, employer engagement, flexible work arrangements and incentives. Adaptation would require coordination among government, employers and training providers, clear eligibility and implementation arrangements, and alignment between training opportunities and actual labour-market demand.
South-South Results Explain the main results	TalentCorp reported that 5,836 women benefited from its development and advocacy interventions from January to August 2026, including soft-skills and resume workshops, STEM/TVET mentoring, career development and advocacy. During 2026, 975 companies received exposure to flexible work arrangements and 149 expressed interest in related tax incentives. By August 2026, 68 Career Comeback tax-incentive applications had been processed and 194 enquiries received. These figures relate to TalentCorp's wider initiatives, not solely on Wanita MyWira Programme.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Talent Corporation Malaysia Berhad (TalentCorp) Website: https://www.talentcorp.com.my/ Wanita MyWira: https://www.talentcorp.com.my/women/
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The approach draws on TalentCorp/KESUMA programme resources and public-private collaboration. The Career Comeback tax incentive provides an additional employer incentive.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• TalentCorp – Wanita MyWira: https://www.talentcorp.com.my/women/ • TalentCorp – Career Comeback Programme: https://www.talentcorp.com.my/ • World Economic Forum: https://www.weforum.org/

	WANITA MYWIRA STRENGTHENING, ACCELERATING AND ENHANCING WOMEN TALENTS OF MALAYSIA

Author's name: Dr. Pallab Das, Founding Dean & Associate Professor of Law
Institution: School of Law, Centurion University of Technology and Management (CUTM), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The Open Campus Model: A Community-Anchored SDG 11 Practice for Inclusive Heritage, Women's Livelihoods and Sustainable Settlements (CUTM, Odisha, India)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): India (Odisha) – implementing country; Gabon – proposed adaptation partner through CUTM's India–Africa technical partnership; Australia – academic partner (Curtin University)

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	CUTM treats its six Odisha campuses as shared public assets: libraries, museums, heritage sites, green spaces and mobility infrastructure open to neighbouring villages, schools and civic bodies. The initiative responds to unequal access to public space and culture, the loss of tribal and intangible heritage, and insecure livelihoods of rural artisans, many of them women. It aims to democratise access, preserve heritage, support artisan incomes and build low-carbon, inclusive settlements (SDG 11.2–11.4), while advancing SDG 5, 8 and 17. The School of Law adds a rights-based lens of non-discrimination, accessibility and participation.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Lead: CUTM (School of Law, Design & Heritage Studies, Architecture & Planning, Governance & Sustainable Societies Centre, Heritage Club). Partners: INTACH Odisha (MoU), Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Paralakhemundi Municipality, six Gram Panchayats (including Jatni), OTDC and OSRTC, SCSTRTI and TDCC Odisha, Anthropological Survey of India, National Digital Library of India, IGBC and Esri India. They interact through joint planning sessions (7 in 2025), shared documentation and community agreements. Internationally, CUTM is technical and knowledge partner in the India–Gabon Agri-SEZ project and works with Curtin University, Australia, providing channels for South-South and triangular exchange.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	A whole-institution, learning-by-doing approach in which students, women artisans, self-help groups, village leaders and municipal officers co-design activities instead of receiving services. In Deep Mahotsava, student volunteers worked with 135 women artisans and 10 self-help groups, drawing 7,100 participants from 18 villages. Other peer-learning formats include INTACH-guided heritage documentation, community-sourced museum acquisition, Open Day camps for 21 partner schools and multi-stakeholder forums (Odisha Knowledge Conclave, INFLIBNET symposium, GIS Day). Results are tracked against SDG 11 indicators each year.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The campus is managed and reported as a "city in miniature": public access, heritage, housing, mobility and green building form one measurable SDG 11 system. Digital heritage tools (3D photogrammetry, AR/VR) and 340 records cross-indexed with the National Digital Library of India open tribal and craft knowledge to the public. Pedestrian-priority design, solar streetlights, an EV fleet and below-market housing add low-cost solutions. As a member of CUTM's Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Committee, the author links this to safe workplaces: confidential complaints handling, time-bound inquiry under the 2013 Act, and awareness and sensitisation for staff

	and students.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The practice is built into the university's budget, curriculum and governance rather than project grants: an approved arts and heritage budget of Rs. 4.50 crore; SDG 11 induction for all enrolled students; 85 programmes integrating heritage, urban design or sustainability; formal MoUs and Gram Panchayat agreements; and solar and EV infrastructure. Livelihood links, such as support for 210+ artisans and an Organic Farmers' Market drawing 1,350 visitors a month, keep community benefit visible. Annual indicator reporting and 2030 targets (60,000+ visitors, 1,000+ housing beneficiaries) maintain accountability.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model suits universities, training institutes and municipalities in other developing countries with community-rooted heritage and rural–urban links. Conditions: leadership commitment to open public access; written agreements with local authorities and community institutions; a simple indicator system; targeted inclusion of women and marginalised groups; and a functioning workplace-safety mechanism, such as a POSH-style internal committee. CUTM's role in the India–Gabon Agri-SEZ project offers a channel for peer exchange with African institutions, and triangular support could finance study visits and a joint toolkit. The Odisha Department of Culture has invited CUTM to present the model as replicable.
South-South Results Explain the main results	**Access and culture (2025):** about 44,000+ combined visitors (up from about 40,000 in 2024); 12,300+ heritage and museum visitors; 8,650 library visits and 2,15,000 books donated to under-resourced schools; 1,665 students and 188 teachers from 21 schools reached through Open Days. **Women and livelihoods:** 135 women artisans and 10 self-help groups engaged in Deep Mahotsava (1,10,000 lamps, 7,100 participants); 295 artisans and students trained in traditional crafts; 210+ artisans supported; two joint reports with SCSTRTI and TDCC on tribal craft livelihoods. **Heritage:** 84 oral histories, 34 ritual practices and 7 endangered dialect samples documented (118 items archived in total); 92 student-led digital heritage projects. **Inclusive and green development:** 608 students and staff housed at 25–40% below market rents; 46% of daily trips non-motorised; about 26 tonnes CO2e avoided; 21,500 sq.m of green-standard construction and 14,500 sq.m of brownfield land redeveloped in 2025; 88% of surveyed residents reported improved amenities.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Dr. Pallab Das, Founding Dean & Associate Professor of Law, School of Law, CUTM, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India** Email: pallab.das@cutm.ac.in | drpallabd@gmail.com Phone: +91 98612 69944 Web: https://cutm.ac.in
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Mainly CUTM's own institutional resources: an approved arts and heritage budget of Rs. 4.50 crore, of which Rs. 2.10 crore was utilised in FY 2025-26 (Rs. 1.60 crore in 2024). Partners contribute in kind (technical inputs, site access, joint planning and promotion). The 2025 SDG 11 report records no external donor funding for this practice;

	triangular funding could support international exchange.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	CUTM SDG 11 page Full SDG 11 report 2025 (PDF) Evidence: public access to heritage spaces Evidence: recording and preserving cultural heritage Evidence: pedestrian priority and local-authority collaboration Governance & Sustainable Societies Centre India–Gabon Agri-SEZ project (PIB, 14 June 2023)  Community members and CUTM heritage volunteers in a public cultural procession with local civic partners (source: CUTM SDG 11 Report 2025).

Author's name: Pharozin Pheng
Institution: Women Peace Makers (WPM)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Community-led in preventing Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Cambodia

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	WPM's project, "Reduction of Gender-Based Violence and Improvement of Mental Health of Indigenous Communities in Cambodia," seeks to address the high prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV), harmful gender norms, limited access to support services, and mental health challenges faced by Indigenous and marginalized communities. The project aims to ensure that Indigenous and marginalized women and girls are better protected from GBV and can lead safer and self-determined lives. To achieve this, WPM implements community-led initiatives, including women's groups, Gender Café sessions, Men's Dialogues on positive masculinity, and community change initiatives that engage families, community leaders, and local authorities.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	This initiative is implemented by Women Peace Makers (WPM) in partnership with Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) Cambodia and Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe (JUH) Germany under the project "Reduction of Gender-Based Violence and Improvement of Mental Health of Indigenous Communities in Cambodia." The collaboration combines local expertise in gender equality and community mobilization (WPM), psychosocial support and mental health services (TPO), and technical and financial support (JUH). Community Resource Persons (CRPs), local authorities, women's groups, and GBV Working Groups jointly implement and monitor activities through a participatory and community-led approach.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The project uses peer-to-peer learning and community-led facilitation through Gender Café sessions, Men's Dialogues, and community change initiatives. Community Resource Persons (CRPs) receive Training of Trainers (ToT) and ongoing coaching before facilitating dialogues within their own communities. This approach encourages participants to share experiences, challenge harmful gender norms, and develop locally relevant solutions. The engagement of women, men, local leaders, and Indigenous communities creates ownership and promotes sustainable behavioral change through mutual learning and collective action.

Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The initiative combines GBV prevention and mental health promotion through community-led approaches. A key innovation is the use of Gender Café and Men's Dialogue platforms where women and men separately discuss sensitive topics such as gender equality, power relations, violence prevention, and mental well-being in culturally safe spaces. The project also establishes community-based counselling rooms, conflict resolution rooms, and GBV Working Groups to improve access to services in remote Indigenous communities. This integrated model addresses both prevention and response while strengthening community ownership and local leadership.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability is ensured through capacity development of local Community Resource Persons (CRPs), and GBV Working Groups, and local authorities. The project strengthens existing community and government mechanisms rather than creating parallel systems. Trained CRPs continue facilitating Gender Café and Men's Dialogue sessions, while GBV Working Groups coordinate survivor support and referrals. Community ownership, local leadership, and integration with commune and district structures allow the initiative to continue beyond the project period with reduced dependence on external support.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model can be adapted to other countries and contexts where communities face gender inequality, GBV, and limited access to support services. The approach relies on local facilitators, participatory dialogue, and community ownership, making it flexible and cost-effective. Key requirements for replication include community engagement, collaboration with local authorities, capacity building of community volunteers, and adaptation of training materials to local languages and cultural contexts. The Gender Café and Men's Dialogue methodologies can be applied in rural, Indigenous, and marginalized communities across the Global South.
South-South Results Explain the main results	• Trained 32 Community Resource Persons (15 women and 16 men) to facilitate Gender Café and Men's Dialogue sessions. • Established and strengthened 5 GBV Working Groups in target districts. • Conducted regular Gender Café and Men's Dialogue sessions reaching Indigenous women and men in 16 target communities. • Increased awareness of gender equality, GBV

	prevention, legal protection, and mental health among community members. • Strengthened referral pathways, case management, and survivor support through collaboration between local authorities and service providers. • Established counselling and conflict resolution mechanisms at community and district levels to improve access to services for margainalized groups.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Pharozin Pheng** Gender Program Manager Women Peace Makers (WPM) Phone: +855 12 499 704 Email: pharozin.p@wpmcambodia.org Website: https://wpmcambodia.org Facebook: Women Peace Makers Cambodia
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The initiative is funded through a partnership between Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe (JUH), Germany, and implemented by Women Peace Makers (WPM) and Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) Cambodia.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• Gender café and Men's Dialogue Manuals • Service Mapping at commune level: Service Mapping.pdf

SSTC

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Author's name: Phetvilay Phommexay
Institution: Oxfam in Asia
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: From the Home to the Halls of ASEAN: Elevating the Care Economy
Countries involved: Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, and all 10 ASEAN Member States

Section	Description
South-South Objective (s) ***(max. 100 words)***	To address the invisible crisis of unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), which disproportionately burdens women in Asia. The initiative aimed to shift care from a private household issue to a regional policy priority, ensuring women have the time and resources to pursue education, employment, and public leadership, while advocating for the rights of paid care workers.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries ***(max. 100 words)***	Oxfam in Asia facilitated collaboration between civil society and ASEAN governments. Key partners included the Lao Women's Union, Cambodia's Ministry of Women's Affairs, and the Philippine Commission on Women. Through regional forums, policy research, and sustained dialogue, civil society organizations (e.g., HomeNet Philippines, IDWF) connected grassroots realities with high-level policymakers. The Lao PDR government played a crucial leadership role in driving the agenda forward among ASEAN states.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach ***(max. 100 words)***	The methodology combined rigorous research (e.g., the *Care Matters* policy paper) with peer-to-peer advocacy. It began with a targeted presentation to the ASEAN Committee on Women, followed by national roundtables and regional forums (e.g., Vientiane, 2023). This participatory process allowed member states to share national experiences, learn from each other's policy gaps, and co-create recommendations, ensuring the resulting declaration was grounded in shared, real-world experiences.
Innovation ***(max. 100 words)***	The initiative bridged the gap between community-level advocacy and regional diplomacy. By utilizing the **Care Policy Scorecard** and

	Rapid Care Analysis, partners generated localized data that policymakers could easily digest. Innovatively, it connected diverse stakeholders—from informal waste pickers in Vietnam to domestic workers' federations—ensuring that the ASEAN declaration reflected a comprehensive understanding of the care economy across different informal and formal sectors.
South-South Sustainability ***(max. 100 words)***	Sustainability is secured through institutionalization. The advocacy culminated in the **ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening the Care Economy** (October 2024), a binding regional commitment. Furthermore, Oxfam's development of standardized tools (Care-Responsive Barometer for financial institutions) and the creation of the Care Advocacy Fund ensures that local organizations have the resources and frameworks needed to monitor government implementation and sustain the momentum.
South-South Adaptability ***(max. 100 words)***	The core tools (Household Care Survey, Care Policy Scorecard) are highly adaptable and can be localized to any context. To extend this practice, countries must have a baseline understanding of their care demographics. The methodology can be replicated by other regional blocs (e.g., in Africa or Latin America) provided there is strong political will, a coalition of local women's rights organizations, and a commitment to cross-border knowledge sharing.

Additional Information

South-South Results
Explain the main results.

- Shifted UCDW from a grassroots issue to a regional policy priority.
- Successfully adopted the **ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening the Care Economy and Fostering Resilience** by all 10 member states in October 2024.
- Established a framework for ASEAN Comprehensive Framework on the Care Economy and advanced SDG 5.4 (recognizing unpaid care).

SSTC

Author's Name: RAIS AHMAD
Institution: Uttarakahnd Gramya Vikas Samiti-Rural Development Department
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Women economic Empowerment, women leadership, youth engagement and Social Inclusion
Countries involved (please add more than one country): India

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative aims to enhance the economic empowerment of rural women and youth by improving their incomes through women-led community institutions, rural enterprises, skill development, and livelihood support activities. Its gender equality and social inclusion approach seeks to strengthen women's leadership in community institutions, expand youth employment and enterprise opportunities, and promote the participation of socially disadvantaged groups. The practice offers a field-based Indian experience of inclusive, community-led rural development that can be shared with other developing countries seeking to improve rural livelihoods, strengthen local institutions, and promote equitable economic opportunities.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The documented experience is drawn from the Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS), which implements the Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project (REAP) in Uttarakhand, India. The project works through women-led community institutions, particularly Cluster Level Federations (CLFs), and promotes convergence with the Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM) and the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). These partnerships support institutional strengthening, livelihood promotion, and youth skill development. Regional events, exhibitions, field visits, and knowledge-sharing forums provide opportunities to exchange implementation experiences and practical lessons with institutions and participants from other countries.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and	REAP combines community mobilisation, staff orientation, cascade training, participatory selection of community institution leaders, technical livelihood training, and convergence with government skill development programmes. Annual General Meetings (AGMs) provide platforms for women to participate in institutional decision-making and governance. Capacity-building activities cover good governance, business planning, financial management, procurement, and climate-smart agriculture. The approach offers strong potential for peer learning through the exchange of practical tools, field experiences, and implementation lessons. Exposure visits, and participant feedback can facilitate mutual learning and the adaptation of successful practices to different local contexts.

how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The practice integrates women's institutional leadership, youth enterprise development, and targeted social inclusion within a community-based rural livelihoods programme. CLFs strengthen local governance and livelihood initiatives, while women trained as Pashu Sakhis provide livestock-related services in coordination with government veterinary personnel. Farm machinery banks help reduce drudgery and improve access to agricultural equipment. Individual and community-level enterprises create livelihood opportunities closer to rural households. The identification and support of ultra-poor households, alongside beneficiary monitoring disaggregated by gender, age, and social category, further strengthen the inclusive approach. These integrated interventions offer a replicable model for rural development programmes.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of the practice is supported by community ownership, elected CLF leadership, member participation, mobilisation of share capital, locally available livelihood services, and convergence with existing government programmes. Skills development, rural enterprises, and community-based service providers help retain capacities and economic opportunities within local communities. Of the 493 CLFs reported under the project, 304 have developed elected leadership structures. Furthermore, 1,401 women and youth have been engaged in community institutions. Continued capacity building, transparent governance, access to markets and finance, and institutional linkages can help sustain these achievements beyond the project period.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach can be adapted in developing countries where rural livelihoods depend heavily on low-return agriculture, women's collectives exist or can be established, and young people need locally relevant skills and enterprise opportunities. Successful adaptation would require mapping local institutions and livelihood markets, defining clear social inclusion criteria, strengthening community leadership and institutional capacities, aligning training with market demand, and building partnerships with government agencies and service providers.
South-South Results Explain the main results	REAP has strengthened 493 community institutions, including 304 CLFs with elected leadership structures. The project reports 817 institutions enterprises, 7709 individual enterprise established and livelihood interventions reaching 1,31,202 households. A total of 6,569 women leaders participated in institutional development, while 304 CLFs conducted Annual General Meetings, supporting participatory governance and the mentoring of 3,74,088 women. Out of these women 1,29,332 are women headed households who shown good performance in economic development. The project also reports support to 14,572 ultra-poor

	households and livelihood activities covering 1,20,618 households from lower-income segments (Schedule caste and schedule tribe/PTG). In addition, 20,172 youth received skill development training which impacts direct employment, 1,401 women and youth were engaged in community institutions, and 476 women were selected as Pashu Sakhis (Paravet service provider) to provide livestock-related services. Of the 6,569 women leaders, 1,945 were young women, strengthening youth participation in community leadership and local economic development.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Rais Ahmad Manager-Institutions and Social Inclusion, UGVS-REAP, Aajivika Bhawan, Tapowan Road, Raipur, Dehardun Uttarakhand, India Email-institution@ugvs.org, raisahmad74@yahoo.co.in Cell No +91-9012014551
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	REAP Project is jointly funded project by different stakeholders i.e IFAD, Uttarakhand Government (GoU), Financial Institutions (Local Banks) and convergence with USRLM DDU-GKY etc.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Website is under development. https://www.instagram.com/reaputtarakhand?vrfl=MTF5ZXRhOGVtMDE5Ng== https://www.facebook.com/share/p/19WVoNWaRt/ https://www.linkedin.com/company/reaputtarakhand/     



उत्तराखंड न्यूज वाणी

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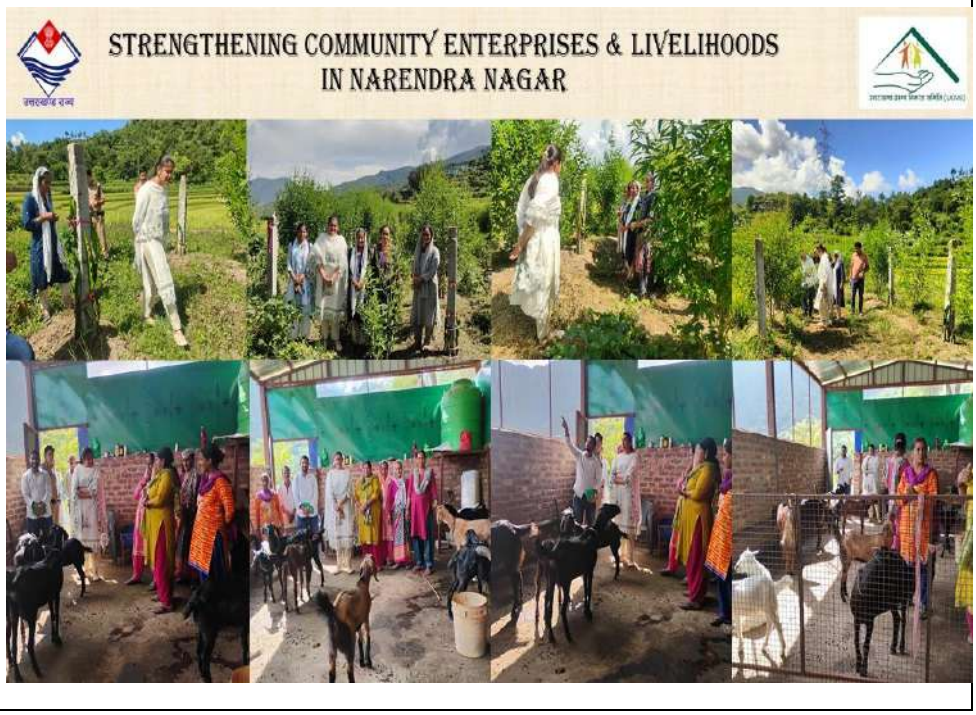
बागेश्वर की आशा रोतवाल मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा सम्मानित, 'ग्रामोत्थान' परियोजना से संवारी अपनी किस्मत



With funding support from the IFAD-assisted REAP project in Almora district, a field visit was conducted by respected Chief Development Officer and Project Director- DRDA to Gram Panchayat Panyali of block Chaukhutiya. The visit included an inspection of interlocking tile construction work under the CBO-level enterprise, followed by a review of operational activities at the Talla Gewar LC, Masi Growth Center.

WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM IFAD, THE REAP PROJECT CONTINUES TO EMPOWER LOCAL ENTERPRISES AND DRIVE SUSTAINABLE RURAL GROWTH. HIGHLIGHTING THIS IMPACT, LOCAL CLFS GENERATED BUSINESS BY PROCURING LOCAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE WITH KEY SUPPORT FROM BOD MEMBERS. BUILDING ON THIS MOMENTUM, A BLOCK-LEVEL INSPECTION COMMITTEE VISITED 5 VILLAGES IN CHAUKHUTIA BLOCK TO EVALUATE THE GROUND PROGRESS, RESOURCES, AND OPERATIONAL READINESS OF 8 REAP-BACKED ENTERPRISES (7 INDIVIDUAL AND 1 COMMUNITY BASED ENTERPRISE).



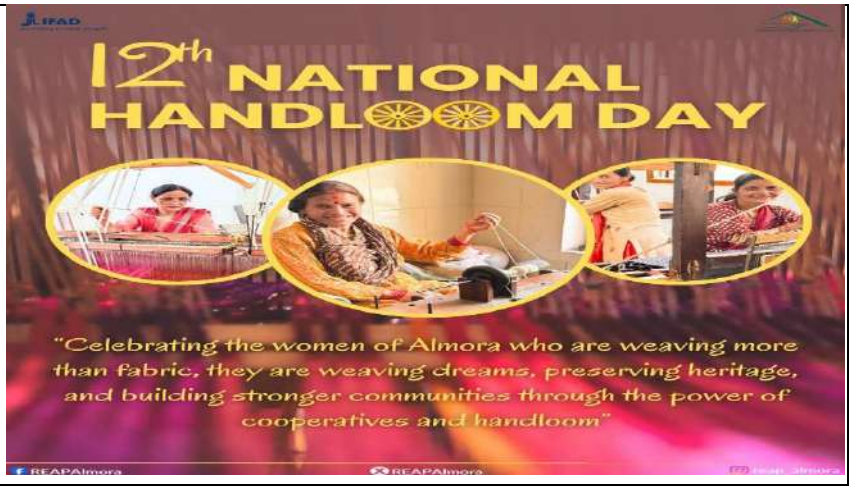




THE GARHWAL HERALD

Woman Weaver of Chamoli Becomes a Symbol of Self-Reliance Through Handloom Enterprise













उत्तराखण्ड राज्य

Surkanda CLF Members at IIM Kashipur on World Entrepreneurs' Day — Showcasing Healthy & Delicious Sugar-Free Chaulai Laddus







Author's name: Rasanjali Pathirage

Institution: Nation Forum of Women with Disabilities (NFWD), Sri Lanka

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Inclusive Hospitality Pathways: Advancing Gender Equality for Young Women with Disabilities in Sri Lanka's Hotel Industry

Countries involved Sri Lanka (project implementation) and the Republic of Korea (KODDI funding support). KODDI also supports initiatives in Mongolia, Nepal and Bangladesh; these countries were not direct project partners in this initiative.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative addressed the limited access of young persons with disabilities, particularly women, to vocational training and decent work in Sri Lanka's hospitality sector. With a grant of USD 20,000 from the Korea Disabled People's Development Institute (KODDI), NFWD connected accessible skills training in Pastry & Bakery and Housekeeping with life-skills development, employer sensitisation and internships. It aimed to strengthen employability, confidence and economic participation while encouraging hotels to adopt inclusive recruitment, communication and reasonable accommodation practices.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	NFWD led implementation in Sri Lanka. The Korea Disabled People's Development Institute (KODDI) provided financial support, while the Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism & Hotel Management (SLITHM) delivered technical and vocational training. Cinnamon Life Hotel and Hilton Colombo Residence Hotel provided internship pathways, and hotel representatives participated in disability-inclusion activities. The project was implemented in Sri Lanka with support from a Korean institution. KODDI also supports initiatives in Mongolia, Nepal and Bangladesh, but its not direct joint implementation or formal exchange among those country programmes.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The project used a practical, multi-stakeholder approach: outreach through OPDs, Deaf schools and community networks; participant orientation; hands-on vocational training; life-skills and CRPD awareness; and direct engagement with hotel employers. Participants learned through demonstrations and repeated practice. Employers heard directly from persons with disabilities and discussed inclusive recruitment and reasonable accommodation. This enabled local peer learning between trainees, trainers and hotel staff. Cross-country peer-to-peer learning was not documented as part of this completed project.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The project went beyond classroom training by linking accessible vocational instruction with employer engagement, internships and workplace communication support. It adapted the original Food & Beverage training stream to Pastry & Bakery in response to identified skills needs. Accessibility measures included sign-language interpretation, adapted communication, visual demonstrations and practical learning. NFWD also developed an Inclusive Employment Handbook and delivered basic sign-language sessions for hotel staff, addressing barriers faced by Deaf and hard-of-hearing trainees.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The project created relationships and resources that can continue beyond the grant period. SLITHM expressed willingness to continue providing vocational training opportunities for persons with disabilities. NFWD plans to follow up with participants and hotels at one, three and six months, monitor internship and employment progress, and provide communication support when resources allow. The Inclusive Employment Guidance Resource and trained hotel staff can support continued workplace inclusion. Sustained results will require ongoing employer commitment and resources for accommodation, interpretation and follow-up.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model can be adapted by other countries by partnering a disability-led organisation with a vocational training institution and hospitality employers. Adaptation should begin with consultation with persons with disabilities and employers, labour-market assessment, accessible training, reasonable accommodation, job-readiness support and structured internship pathways. Local disability organisations, training providers and hotels should lead implementation, with adequate funding for transport and communication access. KODDI-supported programmes in Mongolia, Nepal and Bangladesh may offer potential future opportunities for exchange, but such exchanges were not part of this project.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The project received 53 applications and enrolled 47 participants in technical vocational training. Forty-five completed training: 19 in Pastry & Bakery and 26 in Housekeeping. Seventeen of the 47 trainees were women (36.2%), below the 70% target. Eleven participants were placed in internships: three women at Cinnamon Life Hotel and eight persons with disabilities at Hilton Residence Colombo Hotel. Ten hotel managers/supervisors participated in capacity-building, and an Inclusive Employment Guidance Resource was developed. The reported participant satisfaction rate was approximately 85%.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more	Project contact: Rasanjali Pathirage, Founder President/CEO, Nation Forum of Women with Disabilities (NFWD). Office: +94 11 271 4420; Mobile: +94 773749544; Email: rasanjali@nfwd.lk Organisation: Nation Forum of Women

information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	with Disabilities (NFWD), Sri Lanka. Website: https://nfwd.lk
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The project was supported by a USD 20,000 grant from the Korea Disabled People's Development Institute (KODDI). NFWD implemented the project with technical and vocational training support from the Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism & Hotel Management (SLITHM), and engagement from hospitality-sector employers.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Materials developed or used included an Inclusive Employment Handbook/Guidance Resource for hotel HR teams, accessible vocational training materials, participant training and certification records, disability-inclusive employment and basic sign-language training materials, and project photographs. Project outreach video: https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1HzY534pLi/. Website: https://nfwd.lk.

SSTC clarification: The documented project is a Sri Lanka–Republic of Korea development-supported initiative. The final report does not evidence formal South-South cooperation or a joint peer-learning mechanism among Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Nepal and Bangladesh. It is presented as a transferable good practice with potential for future regional exchange.

Author's name: RASHIDA EDDING
Institution: SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINES
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Gender-Responsive Budgeting for ASEAN: Regional GRB Conference and Compendium of GRB Practices, under the Philippine Chairship of the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): The Philippines (host, ACW Chair 2026, vision lead for gender mainstreaming in ASEAN) and the ASEAN Member States. The conference drew over 90 senior ministry officials. The report does not list the participating countries individually.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	ASEAN states have made strong gender-equality commitments but struggle to turn them into funded, measurable action. The initiative aims to translate high-level commitments into operational budgeting strategies. It does this by letting Southeast Asian governments share what works on priority issues such as the care economy and climate action. It also builds a data-driven budgeting roadmap and a regional compendium of GRB practices, so governments learn from each other's experience, not from external models.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the national women's machinery, hosted the ASEAN GRB Conference in Panglao, Bohol (14-15 Nov 2025). It also hosted the 24th ACW and Related Meetings (10-13 Nov), where the Philippines took over the ACW Chairship. Senior officials from ASEAN ministries took part as peers. The Asian Development Bank is the development partner for the compendium. PCW also runs the ODA-GAD Network Secretariat (co-chaired with Australia's DFAT) and is aligned with UN Women. Because ADB has non-ASEAN members, treat this as South-South cooperation with a multilateral development partner, not as a pure Southern-only or triangular arrangement.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The methodology was a regional peer forum with senior officials from several states. They exchanged operational experience on budgeting and worked towards a shared, practice-based output. Each country's practices feed the compendium, which becomes a reference for all Member States. This is horizontal, because participants are both contributors and users of the knowledge. The conference also ran alongside ACW meetings that set 2026 priorities and policy recommendations on women's economic empowerment, Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, which links learning to decisions. The report does not describe the facilitation methods in detail.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The compendium turns scattered national experience into a common regional knowledge product. Its design suits other contexts for three reasons: - It targets budgeting, where gender commitments usually fail to become funded action. - It links GRB to current issues (care economy, climate action) and a data-driven roadmap.

	- It reflects the Philippines' own record: a long-standing GAD Budget policy and a 2025 regional leadership role. Hosting the meetings in a provincial venue also decentralises regional diplomacy.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Several elements support continuity: - The practice is anchored in an institutional mechanism, the ACW, which the Philippines chairs in 2026. - It is aligned with the ASEAN Community Vision 2045 and with the ASEAN Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework (AGMSF) work plans. - The compendium gives a durable reference that outlasts the event. - National capacity-building is already under way: AGMSF workshops for 17 economic and 28 political-security agencies produced Gender Mainstreaming Action Plans (GMAPs) for 2025-2027. Regular ACW cycles and the Chair's commitment let the learning be renewed.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model can be extended to other regions with comparable regional bodies, such as the African Union, Pacific Forum or CARICOM. Conditions for adapting it: - A regional mechanism that convenes the national women's machineries and finance ministries. - A host with an established GRB policy and the capacity to convene. - Political commitment to share practices openly. - A neutral technical partner to compile and validate the practices. - Agreement that cooperation is voluntary, non-conditional and based on mutual benefit. Practices should be adapted to each country's fiscal rules and legal framework rather than copied.
South-South Results Explain the main results	• Over 90 senior ASEAN officials engaged in the GRB Conference. • Refined approaches to the care economy and climate action. • A roadmap for data-driven budgeting. • A regional Compendium of GRB Practices in development with ADB (not yet published at the time of the report). • Philippine assumption of the ACW Chairship, with 2026 priorities set on women's economic empowerment, WPS and GBV prevention. • Related regional work: the AGMSF workshop (GMAPs for 2025-2027) and national inputs to the 2026-2035

	ASEAN regional plans on violence against women and children.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), 1145 J.P. Laurel St., San Miguel, Manila 1005, Philippines. Website: pcw.gov.ph. Phone: (02) 8735-1654 and 8736-5249. The report's back page also lists social media handles and an email, but my scan of it was unclear, so confirm those on the PCW website.
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The report gives no funding breakdown for this initiative. It states only that the compendium is developed in partnership with the Asian Development Bank and that the Philippine government (PCW) hosted the events. I recommend marking the funding as "to be confirmed with PCW" rather than guessing.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	PCW 2025 Annual Accomplishment Report (pp. 33-34): the source document. PCW website: pcw.gov.ph

Author's name: Anthony M. Regis

Institution: Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Philippine Green Jobs Act of 2016 (Republic Act No. 10771), together with the National Green Jobs Human Resource Development Plan

Countries involved (please add more that one country):

- International cooperation partner: Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).
- Technical cooperation partner: International Labour Organization (ILO).
- Other countries in the ILO pilot: Ghana and Uruguay, which participated in the broader just-transition initiative.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	**Philippine Green Jobs Act of 2016 (Republic Act No. 10771), together with the National Green Jobs Human Resource Development Plan** The initiative aims to accelerate the Philippines' transition toward a sustainable and environmentally friendly economy by creating green jobs, developing workers' green skills, and ensuring decent employment opportunities, social protection, and workers' welfare. It responds to the challenges of climate change, environmental degradation, and the changing demands of the labor market, particularly the risk of job displacement and skills mismatches as industries shift toward greener and more sustainable practices.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative is led by the International Labour Organization (ILO), through its New Delhi Office and Regional Offices for Asia and the Pacific and Arab States, in collaboration with national Ministries of Labour, technical government agencies, workers' and employers' organizations, and implementing partners. Development and technical support are provided through ILO Partnerships – South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), EMPINVEST, and the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO). These institutions work together through technical forums, capacity-building activities, peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing, and collaborative action planning, allowing participating countries to exchange good practices and strengthen their approaches to green jobs, employment generation, climate resilience, and sustainable development. The initiative represents 19 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, State of Palestine, Syria, and Yemen.
Effectiveness of the South-	The initiative adopted a participatory, peer-to-peer

South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	learning methodology under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) framework. The process involved organizing an inter-regional technical forum where representatives from 19 participating countries exchanged experiences through technical sessions, case study presentations, field visits, group discussions, interactive workshops, networking activities, and online learning platforms. Countries shared their own successful approaches and challenges, allowing participants to learn from one another rather than relying solely on external technical assistance. For example, India shared its experience in large-scale employment programs such as MGNREGA and PMGSY, while representatives from Arab States shared their approaches to employment generation in post-conflict and refugee crisis situations. The process was participatory because government officials, workers' and employers' organizations, implementing partners, and ILO representatives actively contributed to discussions, identified common challenges, and developed collaborative action plans. This horizontal exchange of knowledge, expertise, and practical solutions strengthened institutional capacities and encouraged countries to adapt successful approaches to their respective national contexts.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The initiative's innovative elements include its South-South and Triangular Cooperation approach, which allows developing countries to share practical solutions, technical expertise, and successful experiences based on their own national contexts. It combines peer-to-peer learning, inter-regional collaboration, participatory workshops, field visits, and knowledge exchange to develop locally adaptable approaches to green jobs, employment generation, and climate resilience. Another innovative feature is the integration of employment-intensive investment strategies into climate adaptation, infrastructure development, and crisis recovery, ensuring that environmental sustainability is pursued alongside decent work and livelihood opportunities. Its multi-stakeholder approach, involving governments, workers' and employers' organizations, and development partners, also makes it replicable in other countries because it encourages shared ownership, practical capacity-building, and policy solutions that can be adapted to different economic, social, and environmental conditions.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the	The sustainability of the good practice is anchored on strong institutional partnerships, continuous knowledge-sharing, government ownership, and the integration of

good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	employment-intensive approaches into national policies and development programs. The involvement of the ILO, national government agencies, workers' and employers' organizations, and development partners helps ensure continued technical support, resource mobilization, and shared accountability. Its peer-to-peer learning approach also enables participating countries to continuously exchange experiences, build local expertise, and adapt successful practices to their changing economic and environmental conditions. To sustain the initiative over time, countries can institutionalize the approaches through policies and programs, allocate appropriate government funding, strengthen the capacity of implementing agencies, maintain regional cooperation networks, and regularly monitor and evaluate outcomes. This ensures that the benefits extend beyond the initial cooperation activities and become part of long-term national strategies for green jobs, decent employment, and climate resilience.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The good practice has strong potential for wider adoption and replication in other developing countries, particularly those facing similar challenges related to climate change, unemployment, skills gaps, and the need for sustainable livelihood opportunities. Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, participating countries can share the initiative's methodologies, technical expertise, policy frameworks, and lessons learned with other nations and regions. To ensure successful adaptation, countries must have strong government commitment, supportive policies and institutional arrangements, adequate financial and technical resources, active participation of workers' and employers' organizations, and partnerships with development institutions. It is also essential to assess each country's specific economic, social, environmental, and labor-market conditions so that the approaches can be customized rather than directly replicated. Continuous capacity-building, knowledge exchange, monitoring, and evaluation will further ensure that the practice remains relevant, inclusive, and sustainable in different national and regional contexts.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The initiative achieved stronger regional and inter-regional cooperation through the exchange of knowledge, technical expertise, and good practices among 19 participating countries from the Asia-Pacific and Arab States regions. It enhanced the capacity of government representatives, workers' and employers' organizations, and implementing partners to develop and implement employment-intensive

	approaches that support green jobs, decent work, climate resilience, and sustainable development. Through peer-to-peer learning, technical discussions, workshops, and collaborative action planning, participating countries gained practical insights that can be adapted to their respective national contexts. The initiative also strengthened institutional partnerships, encouraged continued South-South cooperation, and established opportunities for countries to replicate and scale up successful employment-generation strategies.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	perpi@up.edu.ph
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The initiative was supported through a combination of funding from the International Labour Organization (ILO), particularly its Partnerships – South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), EMPINVEST, the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), the ILO Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS), and the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO). These resources supported the organization of technical forums, capacity-building activities, knowledge-sharing sessions, and regional cooperation initiatives. The funding reflects a collaborative development approach in which international development resources and institutional contributions are pooled to facilitate technical assistance, peer learning, and the exchange of good practices among participating countries.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	The initiative produced several knowledge and learning materials to document the experiences, technical discussions, and good practices shared during the EIIP South-South and Triangular Cooperation Inter-regional Forum held in Bangladesh on April 8–10, 2025. These include four Session Input Papers and Technical Briefs covering employment-intensive investment approaches, crisis response, recovery and reconstruction, and government-led public works and employment programmes; the EIIP SSTC Peer Learning Guide, which provides guidance on implementing South-South cooperation and peer-to-peer learning; and the Forum Proceedings, documenting the discussions, country experiences, and recommendations. Additional resources

	and information are available through the ILO and South-South Meeting Point websites. The materials serve as references for other countries seeking to adopt employment-intensive approaches to green jobs, climate resilience, decent work, and sustainable development. https://www.ilo.org/resource/conference-paper/peer-learning-guide-south-south-technical-cooperation-sstc-employment?utm_source=chatgpt.com https://www.ilo.org/meetings-and-events/employment-intensive-investment-programme-inter-regional-forum-asia-and?utm_source=chatgpt.com

ubmitted by:	**Reina Pelayo-Lino**
ountry represented:	**Philippines**
ate of submission to the Regional Gender Academy	**30 October 2026**

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: **Protecting and Empowering Filipino Domestic and Care Workers: Gender-Responsive Labour Protection and ASEAN South-South Cooperation**

Countries involved: **Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and other ASEAN Member States (all ten ASEAN countries in regional exchanges)**

South-South Objective(s) *(max. 100 words)* *What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?*	Domestic and care workers, mostly women, face informality, low pay, weak social protection, violence and harassment, and limited skills recognition; an estimated 81% of the world's 75.6 million domestic workers are informally employed (ILO). The initiative aims to promote decent work and gender equality for Filipino and other ASEAN women domestic and care workers by combining national protection under the Philippine Batas Kasambahay (RA 10361, 2013) with regional cooperation that strengthens migrant workers' rights, collective voice and access to support across borders, and recognises care work as an essential part of the economy.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives *(max. 100 words)* *Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented?*	Implemented through the ILO–UN Women Safe and Fair programme (with UNODC) under the EU–UN Spotlight Initiative. Partners include the Philippine Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Philippine trade unions and workers' organisations, and regional networks of migrant domestic workers. Governments, employers' and workers' organisations and civil society interact through tripartite dialogues, joint training and cross-border union partnerships linking countries of origin and destination. Countries represented include the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and other ASEAN Member States, with all ten ASEAN countries engaged in regional exchanges.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach *(max. 100 words)* *What methodology was used? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?*	The approach combined peer learning, capacity-building and worker-led organising. Women migrant workers were trained on international labour standards, rights, trade unionism, networking and addressing violence and harassment, then shared skills with peers. Trade unions in origin and destination countries supported workers to form their own associations. Tripartite stakeholders exchanged practices on labour inspection in domestic work, including a September 2022 regional webinar with all ten ASEAN countries. Workers themselves shaped priorities, making the process participatory, horizontal and grounded in lived experience.
Innovation *(max. 100 words)* *What were the innovative elements that make it interesting*	• Legal recognition of domestic work as decent work through dedicated national legislation and early ratification of ILO C189 (2012). • Linking national labour protection with regional, cross-border cooperation. • A transnational association of Filipino domestic and care workers, registered in 2022, giving workers a collective voice across borders.

r other national ntexts?	• Explicit gender lens addressing discrimination, violence and harass
outh-South Sustainability *(max. 100 words)* *What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?*	Sustainability rests on a permanent legal framework: the Batas Kasambahay is enforced by DOLE, and regional wage boards now adjust domestic workers' minimum wages regularly (the 2025–2026 cycle raised pay for about 1.04 million workers). The registered workers' association and union partnerships continue beyond the programme. Lasting impact requires continued government commitment, effective enforcement and complaint mechanisms, wider social protection coverage, and stable funding for workers' organisations beyond project cycles.
South-South Adaptability *(max. 100 words)* *What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What conditions must be met?*	The model can be adapted by countries of origin and destination in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Conditions include: a legal framework recognising domestic workers as workers (ideally ratifying ILO C189 and C190); freedom of association for domestic and migrant workers; willing union and civil society partners in both origin and destination countries; labour inspection approaches suited to private households; and political commitment to gender-responsive labour and migration policy. Adaptation should reflect national laws, institutional capacity, migration patterns and care needs.
South-South Results *Explain the main results*	• Transnational workers' association for Filipino domestic and care workers established and registered in 2022. • Women migrant workers in several ASEAN countries trained on labour standards, organising, trade unionism and violence and harassment. • Regional tripartite exchange on labour inspection in domestic work involving all ten ASEAN countries (September 2022). • Strengthened regional dialogue and advocacy for stronger protection of migrant care workers. • Nationally, regular minimum wage increases for domestic workers; Metro Manila's rose to ₱7,800/month in February 2026.
Contact details *How to reach the people or projects for more information*	• ILO Country Office for the Philippines: https://www.ilo.org/manila • UN Women Asia and the Pacific: https://asiapacific.unwomen.org • Spotlight Initiative – Safe and Fair: https://spotlightinitiative.org/safe-and-fair • Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE): https://www.dole.gov.ph
Funding Sources *Explain the origin of funds*	The Safe and Fair programme was funded by the European Union (about €25 million) under the EU–UN Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls and implemented by the ILO and UN Women in partnership with UNODC. National measures under the Batas Kasambahay are financed through the Government of the Philippines (DOLE and related agencies), with in-kind contributions from trade unions and workers' organisations.
Materials and Web-links *Training manuals, guidelines, data sheets, posters, images, videos, websites. Please attach a good quality image.*	• Safe and Fair final cumulative report (2024): https://spotlightinitiative.org/sites/default/files/publication/2024-10/Spotlight%20Initiative%20Safe%20and%20Fair%20Final%20Cumulative%20Report.pdf • Safe and Fair programme page: https://spotlightinitiative.org/safe-and-fair • ILO: Convention No. 189 – 15 years of progress: https://www.ilo.org/resource/article/convention-no-189-15-progress-toward-decent-work-domestic-workers • Republic Act No. 10361 (Batas Kasambahay) and its implementing rules.


PROTECTING AND EMPOWERING
Filipino Domestic & Care Workers
ASEAN South-South Cooperation
Lao PDR
Myanmar
Viet Nam
Thailand
Philippines
Cambodia
Malaysia
Brunei
Singapore
Indonesia
Decent work
Gender equality
Collective voice
Regional cooperation

SSTC

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Author's name: Rezwana Islam Rimi
Institution: Intrenational Labour Organization (ILO), Better Work Bangladesh.
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening Gender Equality and Inclusion in the industrial sectors.
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Bangladesh, Jordan, Cambodia.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative aims to promote awareness and knowledge on violence and harassment across the garments and footwear setors. Although women make up most of the workforce, they often face unequal pay, limited career opportunities, discrimination and workplace harassment. This program highlights these barriers by strengthening women's skills, leadership, voice and representation. In addition, it focuses on strengthening maternity rights, providing breastfeeding support and childcare facilities in the work place, which has supported the retention of working mothers.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Better Work Bangladesh is a partnership program of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and International Finance Corporation (IFC). It works with workers, employers, government representatives, brands, buyers, and all stakeholders to support improvements of the working conditions and promotes gender equality as part of its wider work on decent work. Experiences from other Better Work country programmes, including Cambodia and Jordan, ILO technical provide useful examples of to compare approaches, institutional arrangements and practical solutions to prevent harassment and strengthening workers' voices.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach combined technical learning with practical country-to-country exchange. The experience was followed by knowledge-sharing and technical discussions by including factory-level engagement, training, assessment, research and dialogue with workers and management. Workers were trained to develop their skills and raise concerns, while management was supported in improving workplace systems and behaviour.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	It connects different stakeholders like industrial employer, workers, brand, buyers, unions at the sigle platform to make a decent and competitive working environment. As an industry dominated by women, it's interventions aim to strengthen women's empowerment with workplace compliance, productivity, leadership and business performance.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	It approach places importance on stronger management systems, social dialogue and workplace practices that support equality and inclusion by building the capacity of workers, management and national stakeholders. In addition, effective empowerment of women is the key that unlocks the success, functioning as a driver of compliance, increased productivity and profitability, eventually strengthening dialogue, health and education outcomes for workers and their families.
South-South Adaptability	The approach can be adapted to other countries and industries

(max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	where women face discrimination, limited career progression or unsafe working conditions. Useful elements include gender-sensitive workplace assessments, management training, worker participation, social dialogue and systems for reporting and addressing harassment. Adaptation requires an understanding of national labour laws, needs of different groups of women. Cooperation among governments, employers, workers' organisations and development partners can support implementation.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Over its years of implementation, Better Work has built a position of trust and confidence with sectoral and national constituents, global brands, retailers, manufacturers and within the academic community and civil society.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Alena Junko Tansey, Programme Manager (Chief Technical Advisor) , ILO, Better Work Bangladesh. Email: tansey@ilo.org
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	-
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Better Work training materials and technical resources; country exercises and peer-learning materials; Roadmap and Action Plan developed through the learning process; and follow-up knowledge-sharing Materials.

Author's name: Rika Mayasari Harahap
Institution: Government of Indonesia (Ministry of Trade)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: TRICO - Triangular Cooperation Afghanistan-Indonesia-Germany for Women's Economic Empowerment through Home Industry (2019–2020)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Indonesia, Afghanistan and Germany

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Afghan women in micro and small enterprises lacked finance, infrastructure and business networks, and restrictive norms, limited mobility and few role models kept many out of paid work. The initiative aimed to empower Afghan women economically by adapting Indonesia's Home Industry (Industri Rumahan) model for poorer rural women in conservative settings, and to strengthen the Indonesia–Afghanistan partnership through horizontal exchange.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Indonesia, the providing partner, worked through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) and the National Coordination Team on South-South Cooperation, with ASPPUK, PEKKA, women entrepreneurs and religious leaders. Afghanistan's Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), with five line ministries, the Women's Chamber of Commerce and NGOs, co-created and adapted the model. Germany (GIZ) facilitated and ensured quality. Three joint steering meetings agreed roles and resource sharing.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	After an October 2018 kick-off, the project took 6 months to prepare and 15 to deliver: two face-to-face workshops and one virtual exchange (because of COVID-19). Officials from both countries met women entrepreneurs and community and religious leaders, involving up to 200 stakeholders. They co-created a concept, which Afghan officials validated against local norms before piloting. All three partners shared planning, monitoring and review.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	A culturally close, Muslim-majority peer made the solutions credible. The partners co-created "A Concept for the Economic Empowerment of Women in Conditions of Conservative Patriarchal Societies" instead of transferring a model. Engaging religious leaders made women's paid work more acceptable, and the home-based model suits women with restricted mobility.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Knowledge was codified in the joint module "Steps to Develop Home-Based Industry", which MoWA adopted. MoWA led the pilots and presented the lessons to donors. In Indonesia the model rests on Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2016 and local co-financing. Lesson: the August 2021 change of government halted follow-

	up, so results should also be anchored in CSOs and women's groups.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model suits contexts where women's work is home-based and informal; Indonesia already uses it in cooperation with Iran. It requires validation against local norms, support from religious and community leaders, a committed women's ministry, local co-financing and market links. Applying ILO Convention No. 177 on home work would strengthen it.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Up to 200 stakeholders were engaged, and MoWA adopted the joint concept and module. The concept was piloted in Samangan Province, a packaging centre for women producers opened in Hazrat Sultan District, and lessons were presented to donors for scale-up. KemenPPPA strengthened its capacity as an SSTC provider. UNOSSC documented the practice and it was showcased at the 2021 Paris Peace Forum.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Ms Neni Marlina, Principal Advisor, GIZ. KemenPPPA, Jakarta – humas@kemenpppa.go.id | +62 21 3448510 | www.kemenpppa.go.id
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Supported by Germany through GIZ, with resources shared by all three partners: Indonesia provided experts and host sites, Afghanistan staff and pilot sites. Amounts were not published.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	UNOSSC South-South Galaxy – solution page Paris Peace Forum 2021 – project page Project video (YouTube)

GOOD PRACTICE

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Author's name: Ripy Retno Hermijanti
Institution: Apindo
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) model good practice: Workplace Daycare Establishment – Pilot Project by Apindo & ILO
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Indonesia

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Only 38% of women in productive age in Indonesia are under formal employment. The traditional view of gender roles are still strong and creating push back to a more balanced gender roles. Women are expected to do care work especially child rearing and this can become obstacle in their formal employment and career growth when not supported. Workplace daycare seems to be a logical support for women with children under fomal school age. The pilot project is determined to understand better what kind of daycare / childcare support is suitable for different kinds of ecosystem, working environment and employee profile.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	• Government institutions such as: ministry of labor, ministry of women empowerment and children protection, National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Population and Family Development / National Population and Family Planning Board • ILO • Employers Associations (APINDO) • Union (Worker associations) • Daycare Association and experts • Participating companies
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	• Daycare Pilot project learning in three different locations are used to compare notes • Social dialogue involving individual workers, union representatives, employers, governments, daycare experts • Sharing of learning and findings to various stakeholders
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it	The pilot project is established in three different location with different employee profile, local culture, and industry landscape, albeit only in Java. The project has shown the diverse needs and profile of workers, employer's capability,

interesting for other national contexts?	and which approach works (and did not work). It also showed the complexity and different style of local government support that might impact the success of an initiative. These elements might also be relevant for other problems or national context.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Periodical social dialogue, needs assessment of employees and employer's capability, as well as government intervention in establishing the right policy and social support is required to ensure sustainability of the right childcare support. Community based approach involving multi stakeholders / social partners is a must in building the right mindset and behavior shift to ensure quality child care and eventually to support women in the work place by reducing and redistributing their care responsibilities.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This practice is duable to be implemented in different contexts and settings. It is imperative that the different social partners and stakeholders are invited, involved and engaged from stage 1. Late introduction of a stakeholder into the process might impose push backs and lack of buy in.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Comparison of different types of daycare / childcare support in different locations across Java, albeit not yet nation wide, seems to provide good insight on the diverse needs and different types of support employees need. Hence, the importance of a good pre-assessment of employee demographic and needs, and employer's capability to provide support. APINDO now provides a guideline for workplace daycare establishment. There is no one size fits all solution in providing child care support in the work place. It is recommended that a partial solution that can be provided through a community based solution of child care support.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Myra Hanartani – APINDO Early – ILO

Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	ILO
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	ILO – APINDO Report on the Pilot Project is available upon request.

Author's name: Romeo Vincent Tete, Professor of Political Theory and Constitutional Law
Institution: Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie, Government of India

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Training public servants for inclusion and accountability: LBSNAA's peer-learning and mentoring model, shared with Bhutan and 23 countries of the Global South

Countries involved (please add more that one country): India and Bhutan (long-standing partnership), with public officials from Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, The Gambia, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Public servants decide every day whether women, transgender persons, persons with disabilities and poor or marginalised citizens can reach public services, livelihoods and fair treatment at work. They also run workplaces of their own. In my work with officers from India and 23+ other Countries, I have seen inclusion taught as theory and legislative accountability treated as procedure. My practice sets out to close that gap. It equips officer trainees and serving officials from India, Bhutan and partner countries with the attitudes, skills and simple tools to deliver non-discriminatory, accountable services and to build respectful, inclusive public workplaces.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries	The practice is anchored at LBSNAA, India's Apex Civil Service Training Academy of Government of India. Its oldest South-South strand is with Bhutan: the Academy has trained Bhutanese officers since the 1960s, and officer trainees of the Royal Bhutan Civil, Forest and Police Services now learn side by side with their Indian peers. A second strand reaches officials from 23+ countries across Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific through International capacity-building sessions. I bring in practitioners from Parliament, the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the National audit office, the Law

are represented in this initiative?	Ministry and State Administrative Training Institutes throughout India.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	My method has three peer-to-peer steps. First, Deconstruction: Officers examine their own assumptions and work through the barriers that persons with disabilities, economically weaker sections and marginalised communities meet when they approach the State. Second, Practice: Simulations, case exercises and dialogue with practitioners. In the four-day in-service course on the Interface between Administration and Legislature that I coordinated (June 2026), officers worked with 13 senior practitioners and closed with peer-learning presentations. Third, Mentoring: Small groups and long-term mentor-mentee links, including with Bhutanese officers, so learning continues after the course. Participants learn from one another as much as from me.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The practice treats language as a workplace tool. I initiated and supported a Gender-Neutral Dictionary in my organisation and worked to improve the inclusion of Third-gender persons, low-cost steps that change daily behaviour. It also connects inclusion with accountability. My book, *An Hour and Its Policy Implications* (ISBN-13:979-8887336213), examines whether the Question Hour in India's Parliament is routine procedure or actually shapes government policies. I mentor officers to read each parliamentary question as feedback on service gaps. I also helped build Key Governance Indicators for disability empowerment and minority affairs, so that inclusion can be measured.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice	The practice sits inside permanent institutions. India's training partnership with Bhutan was formally structured in 1986. My methods are part of LBSNAA's flagship courses, and I led and contributed to the Academy's accreditation under

sustainable? How can it last over time?	the National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutions, which earned a five-star rating from the Capacity Building Commission in 2025. Mission Karmayogi, India's National Programme for Civil Service Capacity Building of India, gives the work a policy anchor. Mentoring carries it forward: regional Strategic Leadership and Mentoring workshops prepare District Magistrates to guide trainees in the field, and my mentees stay in touch after training. Deconstruction practices further break institutional silos, bringing diverse stakeholders together to foster collaboration, shared learning, and inclusive engagement.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The model is modular and inexpensive, and I have already adapted it within India: I conceptualised and curated *Understanding and Strengthening Governance in India's North-East* at MATI, Shillong, India (February 2026) and contributed to a customised course for entry-level civil servants of the North-Eastern and Himalayan States and UTs (July 2026). Many partner Countries share similar conditions: Hill and Border regions, ethnic diversity and parliaments with question time. Transfer needs leadership support for inclusion, a working link between the Academy and the Legislature, room for honest reflection and content localised to National Law and Language.
South-South Results Explain the main results	**Documented results** • I have delivered sessions to public officials from 23 Countries on Public Policy, Legislative Processes, Mission Karmayogi and Professional Etiquette. • I have mentored more than 500+ officer trainees, including officers of the Royal Bhutan Civil Service. As Associate Course Coordinator of the 98th Foundation Course (2023), I helped guide 560 trainees from India's Civil Services and the Royal Bhutan Civil Service. • I coordinated every iteration of the capacity-building programme for officers of the Rajya

	Sabha Secretariat and Government of India ministries and participants appreciated my North-East governance programme at MATI, Shillong for its relevance to the course objectives. • LBSNAA received a five-star NSCSTI rating (2025) and my organisation now uses a Gender-Neutral Dictionary. **Intended benefits, not yet measured** • Fairer service delivery and more respectful workplaces as trained officers take charge of districts and departments. I propose an alumni follow-up survey with partner academies to measure this. **Next step** • My current work is South-South. With ITCILO's support, the Academy could add a triangular dimension by co-developing a short module on gender and inclusion with civil service academies in the region.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Name:** Romeo Vincent Tete **Job Title:** Professor of Political Theory and Constitutional Law **Organisation:** Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie 248179, Uttarakhand, India. **Contact Number:** +91 9267982637 (India) **Email:** rvtete71@gmail.com **Website:** www.lbsnaa.gov.in
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Public funds of the Government of India. The practice runs within LBSNAA's regular programmes, funded through the Department of Personnel and Training; International sessions were delivered within government capacity-building programmes. No separate donor or project budget was used, which keeps the model cheap to replicate.

Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	• https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1uwy0HANESxNm363wUpIKHta80Ovdkpa4?usp=sharing • Book: Tete, R. V. (2022). *An Hour and Its Policy Implications: Role and Importance of the Question Hour in the Indian Parliament*. (ISBN-13:979-8887336213). Notion Press. https://notionpress.com/in/read/an-hour-and-its-policy-implications/ • Timetable and session plan, In-Service Training Programme on Interface between Administration and Legislature, LBSNAA, 22-25 June 2026 (available on request). • NSCSTI accreditation framework: https://cbc.gov.in/accreditation-qips

Author's name: Hean Sinal
Institution: FABRIC-GIZ Cambodia
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Women Empowerment House
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Myanmar, Bangladesh

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The WE House initiative aims to empower women garment workers by providing a safe, supportive, and inclusive space where they can share concerns, discuss workplace challenges, exchange experiences, and collectively explore solutions. Through training courses, counselling services, library resources, and self-learning opportunities, the initiative seeks to strengthen women's knowledge, skills, confidence, and leadership capacity. Ultimately, WE House promotes women's empowerment, peer support, and collective action to address workplace challenges and improve women workers' well-being and participation in decision-making.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	WE House was established in Cambodia in 2021 with co-funding from FABRIC-GIZ Cambodia and the Solidarity Center (SC), supported by USAID, and the Women Union Network (WUN). Following the cessation of USAID support, key partners engaged CARE Cambodia and the Cambodian Women for Peace and Development (CWPD) to sustain the initiative, while WUN continues to support training activities at WE House. The model was inspired by experiences in Myanmar and subsequently extended to Bangladesh. Through FABRIC's regional exchanges, partners from Cambodia, Myanmar, and Bangladesh share experiences, exchange good practices, and strengthen peer learning. Similar initiatives operate under different names, including Women Café.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach combines peer-to-peer learning, participatory dialogue, and collaborative capacity-building among women's organisations, civil society partners, and relevant stakeholders. Through the WE House initiative, partners exchange practical experiences, share lessons learned, identify common challenges, and jointly develop solutions to sustain and expand support for women workers. Regular coordination and knowledge-sharing enable partners to adapt successful practices to their respective contexts, strengthen institutional capacities, and mobilise resources collectively. This horizontal cooperation fosters mutual learning, shared ownership, and stronger partnerships, supporting the continuation and expansion of women's empowerment activities despite changes in funding arrangements.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The WE House introduces an innovative, worker-centred approach by providing a safe and accessible space for women workers to access support, learning, and services during their free time, including weekdays and weekends. Its co-leadership model, involving the Women Union Network (WUN), CARE Cambodia, and CWPD through a joint steering committee, promotes shared ownership and collaboration. WUN's leadership in developing training modules and outreach

	strategies through its networks ensures that activities respond to workers' actual needs. This combination of flexible access, local leadership, and participatory governance offers an adaptable model for other national contexts.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of WE House is built on strengthening the Women Union Network (WUN) as a local change agent. By building WUN's capacity to design and deliver training, the initiative enables its members to reach more workers beyond those who directly visit WE House. This creates a multiplier effect and supports continued learning within workers' communities. In addition, collaboration with local organisations through in-kind contributions and expertise-sharing helps sustain services, maximise available resources, and foster local ownership, ensuring that workers continue to benefit from knowledge, skills, and support over time.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The WE House model can be replicated in other regions and countries by partnering with local women's organisations, trade unions, and civil society organisations that have established networks with workers. Its adaptability lies in combining a safe, accessible space for workers with capacity-building, peer learning, and community outreach. Successful replication requires strong local ownership, committed partners, trained facilitators, and resource mobilisation through financial and in-kind contributions. The model should also be adapted to local workers' needs, cultural contexts, and labour conditions to ensure relevance, accessibility, and long-term sustainability.
South-South Results Explain the main results	WE House has established a safe and accessible space where women workers can access training, information, and support during their free time, including evenings and weekends. Through collaboration among WUN, CARE Cambodia, and CWPD, the initiative has strengthened local partnerships and expanded support for women workers. WUN has enhanced its capacity to lead training and outreach activities, enabling more workers to benefit through its member networks. Building on WE House's success, the initiative has scaled up into the WE Network, bringing together 17 organisations representing approximately 276,000 workers across the garment sector. This broader support ecosystem connects unions, NGOs, and development actors, positioning the WE Network to expand services, empower women workers, and contribute to structural change in Cambodia's garment, footwear, and travel goods (GFT) sector.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Ms.Yim Chansothea, Chansothea.yim@giz.de , Linkedin Ms. Hean Sinal , sinal.hean@giz.de , Linkedin

Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	FABRIC- GIZ Cambodia, SC-USAID , CARE Cambodi
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	WE House, Video Inside the WE House Initiative's Impact on Cambodian Textile Workers - Posts WE Network , Video 

SSTC

Author's name:

Sunali Biswas

Institution:

HEKS/EPER

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

Fostering Livelihood Opportunities and Social Cohesion: Inclusive Employment and Skills Development for Rohingya Refugees and Host Communities in Cox's Bazar

Countries involved:

Bangladesh, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan

South-South Objective(s)

The programme aims to create job and skill opportunities for both Rohingya refugees and local host communities in Cox's Bazar. The area faces high underemployment, informality, and social tension due to the large number of refugees and limited local jobs. The goal is to provide short- and medium-term work through cash-for-work, skills training and infrastructure projects while improving social relations and resilience between the two communities.

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

The Government of Bangladesh (mainly the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner's Office and Local Government Engineering Department) leads the work together with the ILO's Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP), UN agencies and NGOs. Knowledge is shared with Jordan, Lebanon and Pakistan through regional meetings, peer learning events and technical exchanges on cash-for-work, skills training for refugees and hosts, and community infrastructure. Support from partners such as Canada and the Netherlands helps the Southern-led efforts.

Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach

The method combines cash-for-work public works with skills training and joint activities involving both refugees and host community members. Learning happens through regional EIIP forums, study visits and technical exchanges with Jordan, Lebanon and Pakistan. Local people take part in choosing the works, selecting trainees and checking results. This peer-to-peer exchange of practical experience has helped improve the design of the programmes and local capacity.

Innovation

The programme links short-term cash-for-work with longer-term development. It combines temporary jobs, market-relevant skills training, small business support and environmental work. Joint activities between Rohingya and host communities help build better relations. It also includes gender and disability inclusion and community-based disaster preparedness. These features make the approach useful for other countries facing displacement or climate challenges.

South-South Sustainability

Strong government ownership, links to local infrastructure and skills systems, community involvement and ongoing peer learning through the EIIP platform help the work continue. The skills people gain and the local capacity that is built remain after projects end. Connecting cash-for-work to useful assets (roads, drainage, environmental improvements) and involving the private sector supports longer-term opportunities. Continuous exchange with other Southern countries helps adaptation and reduces reliance on external funding.

South-South Adaptability

The model can be used in other countries that host large numbers of refugees or face climate-related displacement as well as in local unemployment situation. Important conditions are government leadership, willingness to work with both displaced people and host communities, basic capacity for labour-based works, and participation in peer-learning platforms. Experience from Jordan, Lebanon and Pakistan shows that cash-for-work plus skills packages can be adjusted to different legal, cultural and economic settings while keeping the focus on both livelihoods and social cohesion.

South-South Results

The initiative has created thousands of short-term jobs through cash-for-work, improved infrastructure in camps and host areas, and built practical skills among both Rohingya and local participants. Joint livelihood activities have helped reduce tensions, increased women's economic participation and strengthened community resilience. The experience has been shared through EIIP SSTC forums, allowing mutual learning with Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan and other countries.

Contact details

ILO Project Office, Cox's Bazar / RRRC Office, Cox's Bazar

ILO Bangladesh Country Office (Dhaka)

Website: ilo.org

Funding Sources

Government of Bangladesh funds combined with support from development partners (mainly Global Affairs Canada, the Netherlands etc.) channeled through the ILO and UN agencies. Additional contributions come from humanitarian and development partners working on the Rohingya response.

Materials and Web-links

ILO EIIP SSTC Good Practices compilation (southsouthpoint.net and ILO publications)

ILO project pages on “Improving Skills and Economic Opportunities for Women and Youth in Cox’s Bazar (ISEC)”

Reports from the Inter-regional EIIP Forum for Asia and the Arab States (2025, Bangladesh)

Related videos, case studies and technical notes on cash-for-work and skills in displacement settings available on ILO and partner websites

Author's name: Swaran Lal
Institution: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Empowering Women through the Green Transition: A Pacific Model of South-South and Triangular Cooperation
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The Pacific Green Transformation (Pacific GX) Project aims to advance climate resilient, low carbon and gender responsive development through renewableenergy solutions in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. Funded by the Government of Japan and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the initiative combines nationally tailored interventions with regional coordination, technical capacity development and knowledge exchange. Its South-South Cooperation objective is to facilitate the sharing of experiences, technical expertise and lessons among participating Pacific countries facing common challenges relating to energy access, climate vulnerability and sustainable development. Through triangular cooperation, Japan provides development financing, while UNDP facilitates technical cooperation and regional coordination, enabling participating countries to exchange knowledge and adapt relevant solutions to their national circumstances. The initiative also promotes gender-responsive development by recognising that women and men experience energy poverty and climate change differently. It seeks to strengthen women's participation in decision-making, skills development and economic opportunities associated with the green transition. [1–4]
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Pacific GX is implemented by UNDP across Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu, with financial support from the Government of Japan and collaboration with national governments, civil society, women and youth associations, and private-sector partners. The cooperation model combines country level implementation with regional knowledge exchange. Each participating country undertakes interventions suited to its national priorities, while regional coordination provides opportunities to share technical experience, implementation lessons and approaches to inclusive green development. An important example was the final Regional Knowledge-Sharing Workshop held in Bangkok on 29–30 October 2025. Government representatives from the four participating countries, UNDP teams and youth delegates came together to reflect on project experiences, discuss sustainability and explore opportunities for cross-country collaboration. This demonstrates how regional cooperation can facilitate mutual learning while respecting different national development contexts. [1,3]
Effectiveness	Pacific GX demonstrates the value of combining nationally tailored interventions

of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	with regional peer learning. Rather than applying a single model across all participating countries, the initiative enables countries to exchange experiences from different renewable-energy solutions and consider how these approaches may be adapted to their own circumstances. The regional knowledge-sharing workshop provided a practical platform for participating countries to discuss implementation experiences, lessons learned and pathways for sustaining project results. The initiative also generated opportunities for gender-focused learning. For example, women participated in leadership development workshops in Vanuatu, while project reporting from Timor-Leste recorded that women represented 48 per cent of the 3,800 people benefiting from solar-based electricity and energy-efficient cooking stoves. These experiences demonstrate the importance of integrating gender considerations into technical and community-based development initiatives. The approach is particularly valuable because it enables participating countries to learn not only from technical achievements but also from challenges relating to women's participation, access to skills and inclusion in emerging green-economy opportunities. [1,3]
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The innovative feature of Pacific GX is its combination of a shared regional green transformation objective with renewable-energy interventions designed around individual country needs. The initiative supports different solutions across the four countries, including solar-energy investments in Papua New Guinea, low-carbon transport initiatives in Samoa, solar energy for households and public services in Timor-Leste development in Vanuatu. This diversity creates opportunities for countries to learn from different technological approaches rather than relying on a uniform intervention. The project also integrates gender-responsive measures into the green transition. In Vanuatu, approximately 30 women participated in leadership workshops in Melsisi and Waterfall in August 2025, focusing on leadership, gender equality, safeguarding and grievance mechanisms. These activities demonstrate that renewable-energy development can provide opportunities to strengthen women's leadership and participation in sectors traditionally characterised by gender-based barriers. The integration of technical development, institutional capacity building and gender considerations represents an important practice for inclusive green transformation. [2–4]
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements	Pacific GX has contributed to renewable energy infrastructure, institutional capacity and regional knowledge sharing. However, long term sustainability requires more than the installation of clean energy systems. It depends on effective operation and maintenance arrangements, technical expertise, institutional ownership, adequate financing and continued community participation.

made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The November 2025 draft final report identifies challenges relating to maintenance and system performance, as well as gender stereotypes affecting women's participation in contractor led technical training and civil works. These findings highlight the need to address both technical and structural barriers to sustainable implementation. The initiative also demonstrates the potential for development partnerships to mobilise additional resources. In Vanuatu, Italian financing supported a further phase of clean energy development, illustrating how initial cooperation can create opportunities for continued investment and expansion. Such developments can strengthen sustainability, provided that future interventions build on documented lessons and maintain inclusive participation. [3]
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Pacific GX offers a potentially adaptable model for other developing countries, particularly Small Island Developing States facing climate vulnerability, limited energy access and resource constraints. Its main strength is the combination of regional cooperation and nationally tailored implementation. Countries can exchange knowledge about renewable-energy technologies, institutional arrangements, community engagement and gender responsive approaches without necessarily adopting identical solutions. The model could be adapted to other Pacific Island countries and developing country contexts by considering national development priorities, available technical expertise, infrastructure conditions, financing arrangements, operation and maintenance capacity, and the specific barriers women face in accessing training, employment and decision-making opportunities. An important lesson is that successful green transformation requires more than technological investment. It also requires gender responsive planning, women's participation in technical and leadership roles, institutional capacity and sustained regional cooperation. By sharing both achievements and implementation challenges, Pacific GX provides a useful basis for future South-South and Triangular Cooperation in advancing gender equality and inclusive green economic development. [3,4]
South-South Results Explain the main results	**Papua New Guinea:** November 2025 project reporting recorded the construction of a 1 MW solar farm in Buin, Bougainville. This investment represents an important contribution to expanding renewable-energy infrastructure and supporting the country's transition towards cleaner energy sources. [4] **Samoa:** November 2025 reporting recorded investment in 76 electric vehicles and 42 charging stations, alongside six electric boats and five charging stations for marine transport. These investments demonstrate the project's contribution to reducing dependence on fossil fuels and supporting the decarbonisation of land and maritime transport. However, the reported figures represent project investments and should not be interpreted as confirmation that all assets were fully operational at the reporting date. [4] **Timor-Leste:** The Results Framework dated 13 November 2025 recorded 1,000 households benefiting from solar-based electricity and energy-efficient cooking stoves, alongside 3,800 reported household solar beneficiaries, comprising 1,981 males and 1,819 females. Solar installations were also recorded at the national medical warehouse and two community health facilities, while ICT laboratory results were reported across 15 schools. The

	participation of women among the recorded beneficiaries highlights the importance of gender-disaggregated monitoring in assessing access to clean-energy initiatives. However, beneficiary numbers alone do not establish broader improvements in women's economic empowerment or gender equality.[2] **Vanuatu:** November 2025 reporting recorded investment in the construction of three pico-hydro electricity stations supporting the country's clean agenda. These investments contribute to expanding renewable-energy infrastructure and improving opportunities for sustainable electricity access in the country. [4] **Regional learning and gender:**. Beyond country level investments, Pacific GX established opportunities for regional knowledge exchange and mutual learning. The November 2025 draft final report identifies South-South exchanges as an important platform for strengthening regional coherence, collaboration and shared learning among participating Pacific countries. However, the report also identifies gender stereotypes as a barrier to women's participation in contractor led technical training and civil works, despite project inclusion efforts. This highlights an important lesson for future South-South Cooperation: an inclusive green transition must address not only access to renewable-energy services but also structural barriers that restrict women's participation in technical training, employment and decision-making within emerging green industries.[3]
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	**Contact person:** Ben Chand **Institution:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) **Email:** ben.chand@undp.org **Project:** Pacific Green Transformation Project
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Pacific GX is implemented by UNDP with financial support from the Government of Japan across Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. The November 2025 draft final report also records additional Italian financing for clean-energy activities in Vanuatu. [3]
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created	**Materials and Web-links** • Pacific Green Transformation regional project webpage • Regional knowledge-sharing article: On the Path to a Green Transformation in the Pacific • Pacific Green Transformation video series • Timor-Leste Pacific Green Transformation project webpage **References** [1] UNDP. 01000357-PPMAnnual Progress Report_Pacific GX_Final_2024.pdf. Final progress report covering 2024 implementation, results and regional cooperation. [2] UNDP. Pacific GX Results Framework as of 13 November 2025.pdf. Updated quantitative achievements and beneficiary data.

as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	[3] UNDP. Pacific Gx Draft Final Report 111125.docx. November 2025 draft final report documenting achievements, South-South learning, effectiveness, sustainability challenges and lessons learned. [4] UNDP. Draft narrative_PACIFIC GX.docx. November 2025 narrative documenting clean-energy interventions across the four participating countries. [5] UNDP. 01000357-PPMAnnual Progress Report_Pacific GX_Final_2024.pdf, Annex III: Publications Produced under Pacific Green Transformation Project.  

Author's name: Uikelotu Toia
Institution: Ministry of Commerce, Consumer, Trade, Innovation and Labour
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: E-commerce Business Training: Niue, Tonga, and Vanuatu
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Niue, Tonga, Vanuatu, Australia & NZ

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The E-commerce Business Training: Niue, Tonga and Vanuatu initiative aims to help small businesses improve their digital skills and sell their products and services online. It responds to challenges such as limited knowledge of e-commerce, difficulties reaching customers, and limited opportunities to grow businesses beyond local markets. Through training and shared learning, the initiative helps business owners understand hown to use online tools to promote their products, reach more customers and increase sales. It also supports cooperation between Pacific Island countries to strengthen digital usiness skills and create better economic opportunities for local entrepreneurs.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	-The initiative is led by the Pacific Islands Forum(PIFS) which organizes training and workshops to help business owners sell their products online. The PACER Plus Implementation Unit(PPIU) provides funding support, while the governments of the participating countries also support the programme. The partners work together to provide training, share knowledge, and help small businesses improve their online marketing, digital content creation, and online payment skills. The three countries involved are Niue, Tonga, and Vanuatu.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	-The initiative used practical training workshops to help small businesses in Niue, Tonga, and Vanuatu learn how to use e-commerce. Participants learned about online marketing, creating digital content, and selling products online. Business owners shared their experiences, ideas and challenges with one another. Trainers and participants work together through discussions, demonstrations and practical activities. This peer-to-peer approach allowed the countries to learn from each other and share useful skills and knowledge, helping small businesses improve their online business opportunities.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	-The innovative element of this initiative is that it teaches small businesses simple and practical ways to use the internet to sell their products. It focuses on online marketing, digital content, and e-commerce skills. Another important is that Niue, Tonga, and Vanuatu share their knowledge and experiences with each other. The approach isn useful to other countries because they can use similar training to help small businesses reach more customers, increase sales, and grow their businesses online.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it	-The initiative can be sustainable because it teaches business useful digital skills that they can continue using after the training ends. Small businesses can keep using online marketing and e-commerce to reach customers and increase

last over time?	sales. The practice can last over time if governments and partner organizations continue supporting training, provide access to the internet, and offer updates on new digital tools. Business owners in Niue, tonga, and Vanuatu can also continue sharing their knowledge and helping each other improver their online business.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This good practice could be extended to other Pacific Island Countries to help more small businesses sell their products online. Countries such as Fiji, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands could use similar e-commerce training. To make it successful, each country needs reliable internet access, suitable digital tools, government support, and trained people to teach business owners. The trainig should also fit each country's local needs, culture, and business environment. Countries can share their experiences and learn from one another to improve online business opportunities and increase sales.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The results of E-commerce Business Training initiative were that small business owners in Niue, tonga, and Vanuatu gained knowledge and skills to sell their products online. They learned how to use digital marketing, create online content, and reach more customers through the internet. The initiative also encouragded the 3 countries to share knowledge and experiences. This helps businesses improve their online presence, attract more customers, and create opportunities to increase sales and grow their businesses.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Pacific E-Commerce Coordinator: andreai@forumsec.org
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	It was supported by the PACER Plus Implementation Unit(PPIU)- Australia and NZ, which helps Pacific Island countries improve trade and business opportunities. The funding supports training activities that teach small business in Niue, tonga, and Vanuatu how to sell their roducts online. The programme also involves cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat(PIFS). For the Full breakdownof financial institutions, details shoule be got from the Pacific E-Commerce Coordinator.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	The PIFS E-Biz Plus program has produces practical learning materials to help small businesses in tonga and other Pacific countries sell their products online. These include e-commerce toolkits, training presentations and an online learning website. https://etradeforall.org/news/niue-tonga-and-vanuatu-entrepreneurs-get-ready-e-commerce https://aesagroup.eu/reference/support-to-pifs-e-commerce-acceleration-program-for-the-pacific-e-commerce-toolkits-

	plus-program-in-niue-tonga-and-vanuatu/ 

GOOD PRACTICE

Digital Labour Inspection for Decent Work: Connecting Workplace Formalization, Gender Responsive Protection, Child Labour Prevention and Occupational Safety

Author / Institution	Muhammad Usman, Labour Inspector, Punjab Labour Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan
Practice and country	Punjab Labour Inspection Management System (LIMS) and associated frontline inspection practice, Pakistan
SSTC partners	Potential peer-learning partners: Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, with possible learning exchange with Kenya. These are proposed partners only; no formal international partnership is claimed.

1. Background and challenge

Labour inspectorates in many developing countries face a common challenge: large numbers of formal and informal workplaces, limited inspection resources, incomplete employer records and persistent violations involving wages, child labour and occupational safety and health (OSH). These challenges are particularly acute in sectors such as agriculture, brick kilns, small manufacturing, power looms, rice mills and other labour intensive workplaces.

Women and other workers in vulnerable or informal employment may face additional barriers, including low literacy, insecure employment, limited awareness of legal rights, unpaid or underpaid work, unsafe facilities, harassment risks and limited access to complaint mechanisms. Climate-related hazards, especially extreme heat, can intensify existing inequalities for outdoor workers and workers with limited bargaining power.

In Punjab, Pakistan, routine labour inspection and the Labour Inspection Management System (LIMS), developed with digitalisation support involving the Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB), provide a practical approach to recording inspections, identifying workplaces, documenting violations and following up on compliance. The practice combines digital tools with the statutory role and field judgement of labour inspectors.

2. South-South objective

To share a practical, resource-conscious model of digitally supported labour inspection that helps developing-country labour administrations improve workplace registration, wage compliance, child-labour prevention and OSH protection. Through structured peer learning, participating countries can exchange inspection tools and field experience, and adapt them to their own laws and institutional capacities. The approach aims to make labour protection more accessible to women and other vulnerable workers and to strengthen attention to climate-related risks at work.

3. Cooperation approach and institutions

The documented practice originates in the Punjab Labour Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan, with digital-system support involving PITB. Its South-South dimension is proposed as a future, demand-led exchange among labour ministries, inspectorates and relevant worker/employer institutions in interested developing countries. Potential partners include Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka; Kenya may also be considered where there is institutional interest.

The ILO and ITC-ILO could provide a triangular-cooperation role through technical facilitation, learning materials or convening support, subject to agreement and availability. The participating countries would remain in the driver's seat: identifying priorities, sharing solutions and deciding what can be adapted. This is a proposed cooperation model, not a claim that these partnerships or activities have already been formally established.

The exchange would be guided by solidarity, mutual benefit, non-conditionality and respect for national labour laws. It could include inspector-to-inspector sessions, anonymised case discussions, demonstrations of digital workflows and dialogue with workers' and employers' representatives.

ethodology and peer-learning process

ractice is grounded in frontline inspection. Inspectors visit workplaces, review employment and wage records, identify applicable requirements, discuss compliance with employers, document findings and pursue corrective action or legal proceedings where ed. Digital records and geo-tagging can support traceability, workplace identification, inspection planning and follow-up.

A practical peer-learning programme could be organised around five steps:

- Map common risks and priority sectors in each participating country, while recognising differences in legislation and enforcement mandates.
- Exchange anonymised inspection cases, checklists, registration procedures and examples of wage, child-labour and OSH violations.
- Demonstrate LIMS functions and discuss the institutional requirements for digital reporting, accident notification, employer contact records and follow-up tracking.
- Invite inspectors, women workers, worker representatives, employers and relevant protection agencies to identify barriers and test whether proposed solutions work in practice.
- Agree on small, measurable adaptation pilots, such as a gender-responsive inspection checklist, a heat-risk prompt or a simplified digital/paper reporting tool.

5. Gender equality, intersectionality and climate action

The practice can be strengthened by systematically integrating gender equality into inspection planning, workplace assessment, complaint handling and follow-up. This is particularly relevant for women working in agriculture, brick kilns, home-based and other informal or precarious settings, where low literacy, economic dependence and limited access to information may prevent workers from reporting violations.

Punjab has legal and institutional mechanisms for workers to raise complaints, including a labour helpline (1314) and channels through which complaints may be lodged confidentially or anonymously. However, the existence of a mechanism does not guarantee access. Awareness, literacy, language, fear of retaliation, distance and digital access can all affect whether workers use it. Inspectors can help by explaining rights in accessible language, recording concerns sensitively, protecting confidentiality and referring cases to the competent authority.

An intersectional approach recognises that women are not a single group. Risks and barriers may differ for workers with disabilities, young workers, migrants, Indigenous Peoples in relevant country contexts, older workers and people in remote or low-income communities. Inspection tools should therefore consider accessibility, safe facilities, sanitation, transport and the ability to report concerns without discrimination or retaliation. Any data collection should be lawful, proportionate, confidential and appropriately disaggregated where feasible.

The ongoing ILO/ITC-ILO learning programme, “Promoting Gender Equality in Climate Action: Pathways to a Just Transition,” informs this proposed strengthening. Learning on gender-responsive NDC implementation and intersectionality highlights the importance of moving from policy commitments to practical measures, ensuring that affected groups participate and that benefits and risks of climate action are fairly distributed. Applied to labour inspection, this means including heat exposure and other climate-related OSH hazards in workplace risk assessment, paying attention to women and workers in informal employment, and linking prevention with access to remedies.

This is a proposed application of course learning to the practice; it should not be read as evidence that all these gender- and climate-responsive measures are already fully embedded in LIMS or routine inspections.

6. Innovation and added value

The innovation lies in combining digital traceability with the professional judgement and enforcement responsibilities of labour inspectors. LIMS supports digital inspection reporting, geo-tagging, employer contact information, accident reporting and tracking of compliance-related information. When used alongside field visits and worker engagement, these functions can help authorities prioritise inspections, identify repeat concerns and monitor corrective action.

The model does not assume that technology alone resolves non-compliance. Its value depends on trained inspectors, reliable data, accessible complaint channels, appropriate legal powers and meaningful follow-up. It can be strengthened by adding practical gender- and climate-sensitive prompts to inspection checklists, while ensuring that the system remains usable in low-connectivity settings.

7. Practitioner’s role

As a Labour Inspector in Punjab, I have been directly involved in workplace inspections and enforcement relating to minimum wages, workplace registration, child-labour prevention and OSH. My field experience across manufacturing, agriculture-related workplaces, tanneries, power looms, rice mills and commercial establishments provides practical case material for peer exchange. I have also contributed field-level experience and feedback relevant to the development and use of digital inspection processes. The proposed exchange would share institutional learning without disclosing confidential worker or employer information.

sults and evidence

tioner-reported results associated with the author's field experience include:

ore than 8,000 workplace inspections conducted.

- Workplace registrations in Sheikhupura increased from 198 to 313 during the period of the author's work in the district.
- More than PKR 3 million in employment-related dues recovered for workers/complainants.
- Work involving the identification and rescue of approximately 1,100 children from child-labour situations.
- Lahore inspection digitisation reported at approximately 95% during the relevant period.

These figures are practitioner-reported and should be checked against official departmental records, dates and definitions before external publication. They are not presented as independently evaluated impact data or as outcomes attributable to LIMS alone. Further monitoring would benefit from indicators such as inspection follow-up rates, wage recovery, workplace registration, referrals, complaint resolution time, and where lawful and feasible gender and age-disaggregated information. The current draft does not claim verified gender-disaggregated outcome data.

9. Sustainability

The practice is linked to routine government labour inspection and existing departmental structures rather than a time-limited stand-alone project. Sustainability depends on continued institutional ownership, staff training, maintenance of digital systems, adequate inspection resources, accurate records, data protection and regular review of inspection and complaint trends. A basic version can operate through standardised paper forms and registers where connectivity or technology is limited, with gradual digitisation as capacity permits.

10. Adaptability and conditions for replication

Other developing countries can adapt the approach to their own legal and administrative systems. Replication should begin with a mapping of national labour laws, high-risk sectors, inspection mandates and existing complaint channels. Countries should then select a manageable set of digital or paper-based tools, train inspectors, define referral and follow-up responsibilities, and consult workers' and employers' organisations. Gender-responsive and climate-sensitive indicators—including heat exposure, access to sanitation and safe facilities, disability accessibility and protection from retaliation—can be added according to local priorities. The aim is to adapt principles and tools, not copy Punjab's laws or institutional arrangements.

11. Proposed SSTC activities and potential materials

Subject to interest and institutional agreement, the first exchange could involve a virtual workshop among inspectorates from Pakistan and two or three partner countries, followed by a practical comparison of anonymised inspection cases and a small pilot in each participating jurisdiction. A later learning session could review results and document what was adaptable, what required modification and what did not work.

Materials that may be shared, subject to departmental approval, include anonymised LIMS screenshots or workflow demonstrations, sample inspection and follow-up formats, workplace-registration case studies, OSH awareness materials and lessons from relevant training. The author's professional development includes ILO training on effective labour inspection (2018), WISE OSH methodology (2022), child-labour and human-rights learning, ITC-ILO OSH-CaB training on agricultural OSH (January 2026), and current ILO/ITC-ILO learning on gender equality and climate action. Only approved, non-confidential materials should be shared; personal data must be removed.

12. Funding and contact

The underlying inspections are undertaken through the Government of Punjab's routine administrative resources. The digital inspection system is associated with departmental digitalisation support involving PITB. No separate project budget or external funding amount is claimed. Any future exchange would require agreement on roles, costs, translation, technical support and funding among participating institutions.

Contact: Muhammad Usman, Labour Inspector, Punjab Labour Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan. Contact details may be provided to the organisers separately or verified through the official departmental directory.

SSTC

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Author's name: Muhammad Usman
Institution: Punjab Labour Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Digital Labour Inspection for Decent Work: Linking Workplace Registration, Wage Compliance, Child-Labour Prevention and OSH
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Pakistan (practice documented); proposed peer-learning partners: Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Kenya, subject to future agreement

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To demonstrate how a resource-conscious labour inspection system can improve compliance with labour standards by combining digital inspection records, risk-based workplace visits, employer guidance and follow-up enforcement. The practice addresses informal and unregistered workplaces, wage non-compliance, child labour and occupational safety and health (OSH) risks. Through peer exchange, labour administrations in developing countries can adapt practical tools to local laws and capacities, strengthen protection for vulnerable workers including women, young workers and workers exposed to extreme heat and promote decent work and progressive formalisation.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	This is a practice from the Punjab Labour Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan, informed by field inspections and the Punjab Labour Inspection Management System (LIMS). A future South-South exchange could connect labour inspectorates and labour ministries in Pakistan and interested developing countries, with technical learning support from the ILO/ITC-ILO and, where agreed, other development partners. Partners could compare inspection checklists, registration procedures, digital reporting, referral pathways and OSH responses. No international country partnership is claimed as already established; countries listed here are prospective peer-learning partners.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach is grounded in frontline inspection rather than classroom learning alone. Inspectors visit workplaces, review employment and wage records, identify violations, guide employers on compliance, record findings digitally and follow up on remedies or legal action where required. Peer sessions can use anonymised case studies, inspection forms, LIMS workflows and lessons from sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, tanneries, rice mills and commercial establishments. Participatory exchange should include inspectors and worker/employer representatives so that solutions are practical, lawful and responsive to workers' experiences.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The distinctive feature is the combination of digital records with practical enforcement and prevention. LIMS supports online inspection reporting, geo-tagging, employer contact information, accident reporting and tracking of corrective measures. Field experience links this information to workplace registration, minimum-wage compliance, child-labour identification and OSH awareness. The approach can also incorporate climate-related risks, including prolonged heat exposure among outdoor workers and security guards, and gender-responsive measures for women workers. Its innovation is not a claim that technology alone solves non-compliance, but that digital traceability can help inspectors prioritise, document and follow up action.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability depends on embedding the practice in routine government inspection, using existing departmental staff and systems, maintaining accurate records and providing refresher training. A basic model can begin with standardised checklists, simple digital forms and clear referral and follow-up procedures before more advanced technology is introduced. Regular review of inspection data, worker complaints and corrective actions can guide priorities. Continued cooperation among labour authorities, employers, workers' organisations and relevant OSH, child-protection and gender institutions would help retain institutional knowledge and improve the practice over time.
South-South Adaptability	The model can be adapted by other developing countries, provinces or

(max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	districts, including areas with large informal economies and limited inspection resources. Adaptation requires mapping local labour laws, identifying high-risk sectors, protecting confidential worker data, training inspectors and ensuring that digital tools work in low-connectivity settings. Countries can start with paper-based forms and later digitise them. Peer learning should compare context-specific challenges rather than copy one jurisdiction's laws. Gender-responsive and climate-sensitive risk indicators, child-labour referral mechanisms and measurable follow-up targets can be tailored to local needs.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Reported practitioner experience includes more than 8,000 workplace inspections; an increase in registrations in Sheikhupura from 198 to 313 during the period worked on; recovery of more than PKR 2.5 million in employment-related dues; and work involving the identification/rescue of approximately 1,100 children from child-labour situations. Lahore inspection digitisation was reported at approximately 95%. These are practitioner-reported figures and should be verified against official departmental records before publication. Other work includes wage and service-benefit complaints, employer notices, OSH awareness for delivery riders, and contribution to LIMS workflows for inspections, accidents and corrective actions.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Muhammad Usman, Labour Inspector, Punjab Labour Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan. For contact, use the official departmental directory or the contact details supplied by the author to the course organisers. Personal phone number and email are intentionally not inserted here because they were not confirmed for publication.
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The underlying inspections and routine departmental enforcement are carried out through the Government of Punjab's existing administrative resources. The digital inspection system is associated with departmental/PITB-supported digitalisation. No separate project budget or external funding amount is claimed for this practice. Any future South-South exchange, travel, translation or technical support would require agreement among participating institutions and identification of funding before implementation.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Potential materials for peer exchange: anonymised LIMS inspection screenshots; sample inspection and follow-up formats; workplace registration and compliance case studies; OSH awareness materials for delivery riders and other workers; training certificates/notes on effective labour inspection (ILO, 2018), WISE OSH (ILO, 2022), child labour and human rights (NCHR, 2022), and agricultural OSH (OSH-CaB, January 2026). Current learning also includes the ILOITC course on gender equality and climate action. Share only approved, non-confidential material and remove workers' personal data. Relevant institutional resources: Punjab Labour Department and PITB official websites; ILO and ITC-ILO resources.

Author's name: Phung Thi Yen
Institution: Safe Food For Growth Project (SAFEGRO)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: A Gender-Responsive Approach to Food Safety Along Food Value Chains: Lessons from the SAFEGRO Project in Vietnam.
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Việt Nam, Canada.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Gender equality and women's empowerment are closely linked to nutrition and food safety. Although women play central roles in food production, household nutrition and food safety, their leadership and contributions remain insufficiently recognised in Vietnam's Food Safety Law and related policy and institutional frameworks. Food safety management continues to focus primarily on technical aspects, with limited attention to gender inequalities and the different needs of women, men and vulnerable groups. In response, the SAFEGRO Project developed a Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy and Gender Action Plan, translating these commitments into practical gender-responsive food safety models. These aim to embed gender responsiveness across the food safety system and promote equitable opportunities, participation and benefits.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The SAFEGRO Project is funded by Global Affairs Canada and implemented by Alinea International in partnership with the University of Guelph. In Vietnam, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE) leads the initiative, with the Ministries of Health (MOH) and Industry and Trade (MOIT) as collaborating partners. The Project works with the Vietnam Women's Union (VWU) to promote women's leadership through gender-responsive food safety communication and training of trainers across 38 provinces and cities. Universities, local authorities and schools are also key partners in implementing women's empowerment initiatives across agricultural value chains, traditional food production and school food safety education.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	Gender was integrated both as a cross-cutting issue and a core implementation approach. Starting with a gender analysis in 2022, the Project developed a Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy and Action Plan, guiding interventions across four areas: (1) strengthening national and sub-national government capacity to integrate gender into food safety policies; (2) promoting women's leadership in food systems and food safety; (3) ensuring equitable participation and benefits for women and men across agricultural value chains and food businesses; and (4) improving gender-responsive food safety knowledge, attitudes and practices among teachers, students and parents through participatory learning.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it	Innovation lies in adapting international approaches to local needs while embedding gender responsiveness across the food safety system. Rather than simply counting women and men, the Project used gender-based analysis to design targeted interventions. It adapted Canada's GBA+ framework into a

interesting for other national contexts?	sector-specific Gender E-learning course for Vietnam, now freely accessible through the LMS platforms of five universities and government agencies. It also integrated gender into technical guidelines on sustainable pig production and VietGAP vegetables. In addition, the Project adapted Fight BAC! materials (USA) into culturally relevant, gender-responsive school food safety education. The programme has been incorporated into participating schools' annual plans and has served as a reference for the integration of food safety education into Vietnam's new national preschool curriculum.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	The sustainability of this practice lies in local ownership, institutional integration and contextual adaptation. The Gender E-learning course is hosted on the LMS platforms of four universities and government agencies, with three institutions incorporating it into food safety management training. At least eight provinces have integrated gender-responsive food safety communication into national programmes, while Tien Giang Women's Union independently expanded digital communication activities to 120 communes and wards. The preschool model expanded from five pilot schools to 31 without Project funding and has informed the new national preschool curriculum. International approaches were adapted to local contexts and national priorities, supporting continuity beyond the Project.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	This practice can be adapted in developing countries with similar contexts, particularly where women play significant roles in agriculture and food markets, but food safety policies remain gender-neutral. Successful adaptation requires: (i) initial gender analysis to identify context-specific barriers and needs; (ii) strong local partners with extensive networks, such as women's organisations, and independent institutions such as universities; (iii) leadership commitment; and (iv) accessible digital tools and materials that can be easily translated and adapted. To influence food safety legislation, gender must be integrated early in the policy cycle, from analysing existing policies to engaging in policy discussions and proposing specific legislative recommendations.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The Project has achieved tangible results in strengthening gender-responsive food safety systems at institutional, technical and community levels. More than 1,966 government officials (54% women) received training, while over 190 officials completed the Gender E-learning course, 74% of whom were women. Through collaboration with the Vietnam Women's Union, women's leadership in food safety was strengthened across 38 provinces and cities, with at least eight provinces integrating gender-responsive approaches into their activities. Six gender-responsive value chain models supported 912 stakeholders, including 590 women, while interventions in schools and traditional markets reached 13,463 children, 1,727

	teachers and 1,024 market vendors. These results demonstrate the potential of combining institutional capacity development, women's leadership and practical community-based models to promote inclusive and sustainable food safety systems. The models and approaches also offer practical experiences and lessons for knowledge exchange and future replication.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Personal contact person • Ms. Yen Phung- Gender Specialist • Email phungtieuyen@gmail.com • LinkID: https://www.linkedin.com/in/yen-phung-23635772/ Intitution contact: Alinea International • Contact: Brian G. Bedard • Position: Director, Food Safety and Animal Health • Youtube: SAFEGRO • Website: SAFEGRO • Explore the SAFEGRO website to find a comprehensive collection of technical food safety resources originating from Canada, the United States, and Vietnam
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Safe Food For Gwoth (SAFEGRO) is ODA project funded by Global Affairs Canada for Vietnam from 2000 – March, 2006. Total Budget is 15 million CAD.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Gender materials 1. Gender E-learning course: Gender-Based Analysis and Gender mainstreaming approach into food safety 2. Gender guidelines in food safety, agriculture value chain 3. Model: Gender-responsive food safety culture in Duong Lam ancient villages 4. Bridging the food safety gap from the ground up: A quiet transformation in Duong Lam 5. Gender-responsive food safety communication for Vietnam Women Union Gender-responsive food safety education: 6. Guideline Food Safety Education For Preschoolers Using Learning Through Play (Teaching book) 7. Food Safety Education For Preschoolers (Activity book 8. Food safety Self-monitoring Checklist For School Kitchen/Cateen 9. https://www.youtube.com/@SAFEGRO 10. Youtube: Learning through play 11. A series of video: model lessons on food safety education through learning through play in Hanoi's preschools. Teachers observe classes and learn from each other regarding teaching methods and conten

Author's name: Phung Thi Yen
Institution: Safe Food For Growth Project (SAFEGRO)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Gender-Responsive Food Safety Education For Preschoolers
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Vietnam, Canada and Parnership For Food Safety Education – FightBAC, USA

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	Food safety is receiving growing attention in the media and in schools, as governments strengthen requirements at national and local levels. However, many preschool teachers lack age-appropriate resources to introduce food safety to young children. The Gender-Responsive Food Safety Education for Preschoolers initiative, developed under the SAFEGRO Project, addresses this gap. It aims to improve food safety awareness and practices among children, teachers and parents, while supporting better nutrition and safe food handling. The program also provides practical guidance to preschool teachers on how to integrate food safety into the existing preschool curriculum in flexible, creative ways that respond to local needs and conditions
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The Safe Food for Growth (SAFEGRO) Project is funded by Global Affairs Canada and implemented by Alinea International in partnership with the University of Guelph. The Government of Vietnam provides institutional leadership, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE) as the lead agency and the Ministry of Health (MOH), and Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) as coordinating agencies. Preschools and District Education and Training Offices deliver the initiative, while technical experts from relevant ministries review its content and methods. SAFEGRO provides financial and technical support and monitors implementation. Vietnam and Canada are directly involved; the initiative also adapts the US-origin Fight BAC! model for the Vietnamese context.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it	The initiative began with participatory surveys and audits of food safety practices in school kitchens, alongside assessments of teachers', children's and parents' knowledge, attitudes, practices and readiness regarding nutrition and safe food handling. Based on the findings, an intervention plan was developed around two key areas: (1) promoting good food safety practices in school kitchens; and (2) improving awareness and changing the behaviours of teachers, children and

participatory and peer-to-peer?	parents through a structured series of safe food handling lessons. Learning through Play was fully integrated into lesson design. Six core lessons reinforced the five golden rules of food safety through repetition to facilitate learning and retention. Teachers from different schools were encouraged to observe, provide feedback and learn from one another to develop model lessons. The project also documented and shared significant stories of change, fostering teachers' pride and inspiring change-makers within the teaching community.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The programme's innovation lies in applying Learning through Play to hygiene and food safety education, turning lessons into enjoyable experiences for both teachers and children. AI tools were introduced to lead teachers to support the creative development of age-appropriate learning materials. Gender equality messages, such as "Care has no sex", were subtly integrated into lessons, encouraging boys, girls and children with disabilities to participate equally. Parental engagement was also key to extending good practices from school to home. Parents were encouraged to guide children in simple household activities and share photos or videos of their practice. Children, in turn, became "little health inspectors", reminding family members to follow food safety practices. Repeated daily messages and family interactions helped establish lasting food safety habits.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Training of trainer (TOT) for core teachers in each preschool enables them to train their colleagues and continue the programme through flexible in-school sessions without relying on external financial support. The content and teaching methods are aligned with the Ministry of Education and Training's objectives, making them easier to incorporate into annual teaching plans. After a one-year pilot in five schools, the programme expanded to 31 schools across the district; after two years, it was included in the annual school-year plans of preschools across the city. A school-kitchen self-assessment checklist based on MOH requirements also helps schools and parents regularly review food safety practices and strengthen compliance.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words)	The Learning through Play approach has the potential to be scaled up in food safety education for preschool children,

What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	thanks to its interactive, enjoyable and hands-on learning experiences. Its five characteristics—meaningful, actively engaging, iterative, socially interactive and joyful—enable children to learn and practise the five food safety principles through experiential activities, repeated messages and explanations of the reasons behind each practice. However, to ensure effective adaptation, the programme needs to be tailored to the local cultural context and food safety regulations. For example, children in the United States learn four food safety principles, whereas in Vietnam, the Ministry of Health prescribes five principles. At the same time, the programme should be aligned with the policy priorities of the education and health sectors to enhance its relevance and sustainability.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The programme has strengthened food safety awareness and practices among participating teachers, children and kitchen staff. In its first year, at least 1,622 teachers, 11,949 children and 1,000 kitchen staff took part in the activities. More than 70% of respondents reported changing their behaviour to better follow the five food safety principles, and all participants reported being very satisfied and confident. The programme has become a model for preschool food safety education and provided practical evidence for the Ministry of Education and Training to integrate food safety content into the new national preschool curriculum for implementation nationwide.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Personal contact person • Ms. Yen Phung- Gender Specialist • Email phungtieuyen@gmail.com • LinkID: https://www.linkedin.com/in/yen-phung-23635772/ Institution contact: Alinea International • Contact: Brian G. Bedard • Position: Director, Food Safety and Animal Health • Youtube: SAFEGRO • Website: SAFEGRO • Explore the SAFEGRO website to find a comprehensive collection of technical food safety resources originating from Canada, the United States, and Vietnam.
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Safe Food For Gwoth (SAFEGRO) is ODA project funded by Global Affairs Canada for Vietnam from 2000 – March, 2006. Total Budget is 15 million CAD. Gender-responsive food safety education is sub-program under component III of the SAFEGRO.

Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Food safety education using Learning through play method at kindergarten. 1. Guideline Food Safety Education For Preschoolers Using Learning Through Play (Teaching book) 2. Food Safety Education For Preschoolers (Activity book 3. Food safety Self-monitoring Checklist For School Kitchen/Cateen 4. https://www.youtube.com/@SAFEGRO 5. Youtube: Learning through play 6. A series of video: model lessons on food safety education through learning through play in Hanoi's preschools. Teachers observe classes and learn from each other regarding teaching methods and content 

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WO

Author's name: RAPHAEL WAIYALAKA
Institution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: EDUCATION TREATY BETWEEN PAPUA NEW GUINEA & the SOLOMON ISLANDS
Countries involved (please add more that one country): PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SOLOMON ISLANDS and PACIFIC ISLNADS FORUM (all other Pacific Island Nations)

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	**Papua New Guinea and Solomon Island recently signed and announced new initives that includes trade, education, security and regional development. This was to strengthen relations given rise in prominence of the call for independence from Bougainville - a province at the boarder of the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. These bilateral agreements extends into MOUs in border security, trade, air services and investments opportunities, especially in the fishesries and maritime sectors. The boader being the open ocean has seen instances of iligal trade between the two countries thus strengthening boarder security between the two nations is benefical for both nations.**
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	**The institutions involved in this initiatives are the Department of Police in both PNG and the Solomon Islands and the Police Training college in PNG, the educational institutions through the Department of Higher education, Research, Sience and Technology (DEHERST) in PNG in collaboration with the department of education in the solomon Islands, the National Fisheries Department in PNG and the Boarder development authority of PNG with the relevant authority in the Soomon Islands. In this treaty PNG would allow students from the Solomon Islands to attend higher education learning institution in PNG on PNG scholarships and allow security personnel from the Solomon Island to be trained in in PNG.**
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	**Papua New Guinea has always been seen as a "big brother" to the other Pacific Island nations and the Solomon Island treaty is one that is based on mutual melanasian brotherhood. Relationships between the two nations has always been cordial which the Solomon Islands had praised especially along the lines of leadership that Papua New Guinea has shown in the Pacific Island forum. The pacific ocean offering a vast array of resources in the fishery sector has become a venue of cooperation not only for Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands but with other countries in the region. This vast ocean has also become a window of opportunity for trans-national criminal activity which this cooperation aims to tackle through the security treaty.**
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	With the idea of South to South cooperation, innovation in this context will be in the areas of interligence sharing in the security pack arragements which will include the use of drones in both detecting fishing spots and also in monitoring for any illegial boader crossings for transnational criminal activity. The modern mobile telephony has played a major role in open communication for both educational purposes and also for bilateral arrangements of any form. Innovation in trade

	espeacially in the modern farming technics as seen researches in both coutries cooperating to archive goals and encouraging trade both between the countires and outside of the two countries.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Melanesian brotherhood and sharing a common boarder has been a strong force that has held this relationship firm and for the fact that this is not the first of it's kind as successive past goverments have maintained a cordial relationship with the neighnouring country sining ordr treaties in the past. Both countries have participated in other schemes in the regions which forges the relationship even stronger.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The possibilities of treaties being established with other south-south nations is a very likely possibility as some of the nations within the Melanesian spearhead group and the Pacific Island forum nations have some form of treaty already existing with PNG. The main country in the "north" that has been of great importance to PNG has been Autsralia which has had a wide reaching cooperation within the Oceania region.
South-South Results Explain the main results	Papua New Guinea is a resource rich nation and the south-south relations has been fruitful especially with the Solomon Islands. Past engagemenst had seen security forces being enaged to curb the unrest in the Solomon through and operation called RAMSI. The Ungrading of sporting facilities for the Pacific games in Honiara has been a positive result of this bilateral relations.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	(English) Treaty between Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands Concerning Sovereignty, Maritime and Seabed Boundaries between the Two Countries, and Cooperation on Related Matters, 25 January 1989 - Asia Maritime Index PNG AND SOLOMON ISLANDS STRENGTHEN REGIONAL TIES WITH NEW INITIATIVES AND SUPPORT - National Information Center
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Papua New Guinea has been seen as a "big brother" in the regional has played its role in providing funding for this treaty.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	

Author's name: Yeshi Lhamo
Institution: JSW School of Law
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: One Gewog One Product. Thailand-Bhutan cooperation for rual livelihoods and access to markets.
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Bhutan and Thailand

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	One Gewog One product (OGOP) aims to raise rurual incomes in Bhutan by turning local farm products into quality, marketable goods with one priority product per gewog. It responds to few rurual jobs, access to market, low product quality and the migration of the youth to urban areas. The challenge is genered at 57.3% of employed women in the work of agriculture where 38.8% are men and 41.1 of the women are unpaid family workers out of ehcih 23% are men. By orgainzing producers into groups that sell for cash, OGOP helps turn unpaid homehold and farm work into paid income to support themselves and suppoer SDG 1 and 8.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The OGOP is a bilateral South-South cooperation between two Asian developsing nations. Thialnd International Cooperation Agency, Minisitry if Foreign Affairs shared Thailan's One Tambon One Product experience it and it carries out the 2014 feasibility study and provided experts, volunteers, tainning and equipment. In Bhutan, the Queens Project Office leads OGOP abd works with gewog administaros and producer groups. The Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authoristy (BAFRA) has the food quality guidelines. Chiang Mai University trained Bhutanese OGOP officers in Thailand in 2023 and Bhutan set the priorities with support from Thailand.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The approach was deman driven and participatory with planning taking a lot a year of consultation with experts, agencies and communities. Thailand's oTOP model was adapted and not copied as it aligns with Bhutan's Gross National Happiness values and with Thailans's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. Peer learning ran with Bhutanese officers and producers making study visit and selling their product at Thailand's OTOP city fairs in 2017 and 2018. Thai experts and volunteers worked alongside Bhuatnese communities on product quality, packaging, business planning and marketing. In 2023, Bhutanese officers trained in Chaing Mai on project management with marketing and quality control.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	One Gweog One Product links small community producers to national and international buyers through one trusted national brand and it's own shops including Paro international airport. It builds on what each community already produces such as buckwheat, honey, red rice and chilli rather than introducing a new produce. Royal patronage gave it visibility and helped agencies work together. For other countries the lesson is that one village one product model can move between southern at low cost and be adapted to local values. Adding sex disaggregated monitering and targets for women's leadership of producer groups would make its gender impact stronger and more visible.

South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Producers own their own groups and keep their income and they have a direct stake in continuing. OGOP sits in a Bhutanese instituions, the Queen's Project Office, rather than a temporary project unit, it has run since 2015 through two phases of cooperation. Dedicated shops and export links give products a regular market, project lessons are built into national food quality guidelines and Bhutnaese staff have been trained to manage the programme. Remaining risks are small volumes, uneven quality and weak transport and storage. These need continued public investment and private sector partners.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The modle has already travelled from Japan's One Village One Product movement to Thailand's OTOP and then to Bhutan's OGOP. Similar schemes exist across Asia and the Pacific under FAO's One Country One Priority Product initiative. It suits countries with large rural, informal farm workforces where many women work unpaid. It needs strong national ownership and a legal agency, communities choosing their own product, basic food sfatey and quality standards, access to transport, packaging and markets, willing partner. To advance gender equality, targets for women's membership and leardship and income data by sex should be built in from start.
South-South Results Explain the main results	By September 2019 at the end of Model 1: - 148 OGOP products developled (target 100), including 65 new or innovatitive products (target:35) - 72 producer and supplier groups formed (target:60) - More than 1,100 farmers and self employed producers engaged (target:100) - Export revenue of Nu 16.41 million (target Nu. 2 million) and producer cash income of Nu. 30.32 million - Two OGOP shops opened, at Paro international Airport and in Thimphu, with a third under construction. - Prodcuts showcased at Bhutan Week in New Delhi and at the WTO Global Forum in Geneva Model 2 (2019-2022) extended the approach to more rurual communities.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Queens's Project Office, Thimphu, Bhutan (OGOP lead agendy) : ww.ogop.bt Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand: tica-thaigov.mfa.go.th
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The government of Thailand, through TICA, funded the technical cooperation: experts and volunteers, training and study visits, equipment and matrials and product promotion. The Royal Government of Bhutan, through the Queen's Project Office provided leadership, staff and national resources.
Materials and Web-links	OGOP case study, UN South-South Cooperation, South-South

What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Galaxy: my southsouth-galaxy.org OGOP national website and online shop: www.ogop.bt FAO One Country Priority Product, Bhutan page, with product profiles and videos: www.fao.org/one-country-one-priority-product/asia-pacific/bhutan/en TICA news on OGOP capacity development in Chiang Mai (May 2023): tica-thaigov.mfa.go.th

Author's name: Mr. Yograj SEEBALUCK
Institution: Mauritius Institute of Training and Development
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Unlocking opportunities for women entrepreneurs under the African Continental Free Trade Area through regional peer learning and business networking
Countries involved (please add more than one country): Mauritius, Botswana, Comoros, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (15 countries)

Background to the good practice

The SheTrades Mauritius Hub was launched on 9 March 2023 by the Economic Development Board (EDB) of Mauritius and the International Trade Centre (ITC). Hosted by EDB Mauritius, the Hub supports women-led enterprises through capacity building, market information, business connections and internationalization opportunities. As part of this work, EDB Mauritius and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) organized the regional capacity-building workshop and business-to-business (B2B) event "***Unlocking Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs in Southern Africa under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)***". Practical training on ITC market-analysis tools took place on 2nd September 2025 at the EDB Auditorium, Ebene. The 2-day workshop and B2B event were held on 3rd & 4th September 2025 at the Intercontinental Hotel, Balaclava, Mauritius, and brought together women entrepreneurs, policymakers and private-sector leaders from 15 African countries across Southern and Eastern Africa, including Mauritius.

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The initiative aimed to strengthen the participation of women-led businesses in intra-African trade by enabling them to use the opportunities created by the AfCFTA. It addressed limited knowledge of trade rules, market intelligence and cross-border procedures, together with barriers such as restricted access to finance, insufficient digital tools, weak business networks and the underrepresentation of women in decision-making bodies. Through training, regional peer exchange and direct engagement with buyers, it sought to improve export readiness, widen market access and build lasting commercial partnerships among women entrepreneurs across 15 African countries
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative was co-organized by EDB Mauritius, host of the ITC SheTrades Mauritius Hub, and UNECA's Subregional Office for Southern Africa, together with the ITC SheTrades Hub. Participants included women entrepreneurs, policymakers, private-sector representatives and trade-support institutions from Mauritius and 14 other African countries. Mauritius provided the regional meeting platform, while participants contributed market knowledge, products, services and experience from their countries. The arrangement combined horizontal exchange among African entrepreneurs and institutions with multilateral technical support from UNECA and ITC.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge	The methodology combined practical training, technical presentations, interactive panel discussions, the sharing of entrepreneurial experiences, product exhibitions, networking and business-to-business meetings. On 2 September 2025, Mr. Christophe Durand of the International Trade Centre led a practical session that equipped more than 70 women entrepreneurs to use ITC market-

that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	analysis tools, mainly Trade Map, to identify market-access opportunities under the AfCFTA. The sessions of 3–4 September covered AfCFTA structures, rules of origin and non-tariff measures. Participants exchanged experience as both learners and knowledge holders.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The initiative connected knowledge of a continental trade agreement with digital market intelligence and direct business generation. Instead of relying only on presentations, it combined AfCFTA training with Trade Map exercises, displays by export-ready women-led businesses and structured meetings with buyers and support institutions. Participants could identify markets, present products and begin forming partnerships within one regional process. It also placed gender equality at the centre of trade integration by addressing barriers specific to women-led enterprises, and used Mauritius as a bridge between Southern and Eastern African markets.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability rests on the institutional base of the SheTrades Mauritius Hub within EDB Mauritius and its link to the wider SheTrades network. The Hub provides continuing training, market information, trade-fair opportunities and business-generation support rather than operating as a single event. The workshop also created relationships among entrepreneurs, buyers, policymakers and trade-support institutions that can continue afterwards. UNECA and EDB closed the event with a shared commitment to maintain momentum and strengthen business linkages, and a follow-up AfCFTA workshop was subsequently organized in 2026.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Other African countries can replicate the model through export-promotion agencies, SheTrades hubs, business associations and women's enterprise networks. Its essential elements are practical AfCFTA instruction, digital market-intelligence training, peer exchange, product visibility and structured meetings between entrepreneurs and buyers. Content can be adapted to national priority sectors, trade procedures, languages and digital readiness. Effective replication requires a coordinating institution, qualified trade specialists, participation by customs and logistics actors, suitable buyers and post-event follow-up. Hybrid delivery could extend participation to entrepreneurs unable to travel.
South-South Results Explain the main results	The workshop brought together more than 70 women entrepreneurs, policymakers and private-sector leaders from 15 African countries across Southern and Eastern Africa. On 2 September 2025, practical training led by Mr Christophe Durand equipped more than 70 women entrepreneurs to use ITC market-analysis tools, mainly Trade Map, to identify market-access opportunities under the AfCFTA. Opening the workshop, Hon. Marie Arianne Navarre-Marie, Minister of Gender Equality and Family Welfare of Mauritius, stated: "When women trade, they create prosperity." Mr. Mahen Abhimanu Kundasamy, Chief Executive Officer of EDB, said: "Gender-inclusive trade is not just about fairness, it is essential for competitiveness and sustainability." Ms. Eunice Kamwendo, Director of the UNECA Subregional Office for Southern Africa, emphasized that women

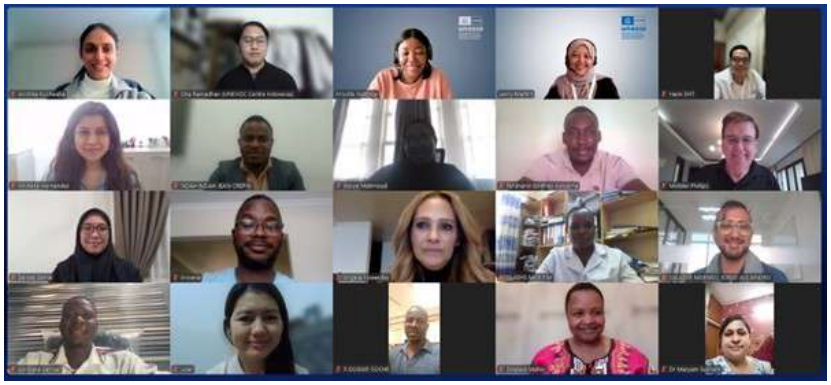
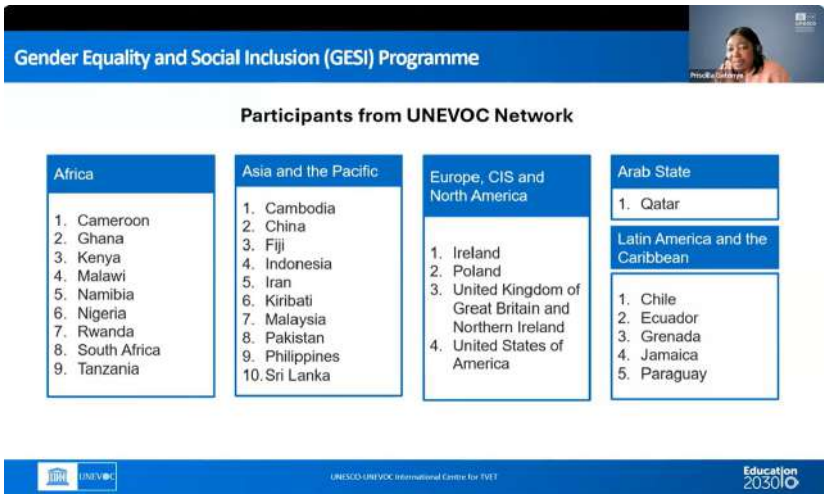
	entrepreneurs are leaders and architects of Africa's economic transformation and cited the Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade as a landmark step towards addressing systemic barriers. Twenty-one women-led businesses from ECA Subregional Office for Southern Africa member states attended the forum, including enterprises from Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The workshop culminated in a business-to-business matchmaking event involving women-led enterprises from all 15 participating countries. Participants identified growth opportunities in information and communication technology, logistics, finance, healthcare and tourism. They also pointed to persistent barriers, namely limited access to finance, gaps in digital tools and low representation of women in key policy-making bodies, and called for streamlined trade processes, gender-responsive policies, digital skills and stronger partnerships. The event closed with a collective pledge to build a stronger, more inclusive Africa where women-led enterprises can thrive under the AfCFTA framework. No verified public figures are available for the number of business-to-business meetings held, agreements concluded, contracts signed, export sales realized or jobs created, and none are claimed here.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, LinkedIn, twitter, etc.	▪ Ms. Nirmala Jeetah — Director, Healthcare and Life Sciences, and Coordinator, ITC SheTrades Mauritius Hub, Economic Development Board Mauritius. Email: nirmala@edbmauritius.org Telephone: +230 203 3853 ▪ SheTrades Mauritius Hub — Economic Development Board Mauritius, Ground Floor, 7 Exchange Square, Wall Street, Ebene 72201, Republic of Mauritius. Email: shetrades@edbmauritius.org · Telephone: +230 203 3800 Website: https://shetrades.edbmauritius.org/ ▪ Ms. Bineswaree Bolaky — Economic Affairs Officer and Gender Focal Point, UNECA Subregional Office for Southern Africa. Email: bineswaree.bolaky@un.org
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The available documentation identifies the initiative as jointly organized by EDB Mauritius, as host of the ITC SheTrades Mauritius Hub, and UNECA's Subregional Office for Southern Africa, with technical resources from the ITC SheTrades initiative. Their contributions included coordination, technical expertise, training, event organisation and access to regional networks. The available public reports do not provide an event budget or a complete breakdown of financial and in-kind contributions. The detailed funding allocation should therefore be confirmed with EDB Mauritius or UNECA before a figure is stated.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos,	● Official workshop page and event information: https://shetrades.edbmauritius.org/regional-workshop-2025 ● UNECA concept note: https://www.uneca.org/eca-events/sites/default/files/resources/

audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	documents/sro-sa/capacity-building-workshop-b2b-event/concept_note_final.pdf • Official programme of work: https://www.uneca.org/eca-events/sites/default/files/resources/documents/sro-sa/capacity-building-workshop-b2b-event/programme_of_work_version_august_18.pdf • UNECA opening report, 3 September 2025: https://www.uneca.org/stories/mauritius-hosts-afcfta-workshop-to-empower-women-entrepreneurs-and-advance-inclusive-trade • UNECA closing report, 4 September 2025: https://www.uneca.org/stories/women-entrepreneurs-at-the-heart-of-africa%E2%80%99s-growth-regional-workshop-and-b2b-event • Background on the SheTrades Mauritius Hub: https://edbmauritius.org/shetrades-mauritius-hub • ITC report on the launch of the Hub: https://www.intracen.org/es/node/349940 

Author's name: Zainab Zainal
Institution: UNESCO-UNEVOC Centre, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM), Malaysia
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: From Global Peer Learning to Local Action: Advancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in STEM-TVET through the UNESCO-UNEVOC GESI Programme and UTHM Makerobot Initiative.
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Malaysia and participating countries represented in the UNESCO-UNEVOC GESI Programme and UNEVOC Network (Indonesia, Pakistan, Iran, Kiribati, Philippines, Cameron, Qatar, Ecuador)

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	To strengthen gender equality and social inclusion in STEM-related technical and vocational education and training (TVET), with particular attention to girls' participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. The practice responds to barriers that limit women's access, participation and progression in STEM-TVET. Through international peer learning and institutional action planning, it aims to equip TVET practitioners with gender-responsive approaches, inclusive learning strategies, mentorship and career guidance, and to translate these approaches into practical activities for girls and other learners who may face barriers to participation.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The practice links the UNESCO-UNEVOC Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Programme with UTHM's experience in delivering girls-focused Makerobot activities. The GESI Programme provides an international peer-learning framework for nominated focal points across the UNEVOC Network. At UTHM, Makerobot activities have already been conducted on several occasions, providing practical opportunities for girls to engage in robotics and STEM. The proposed GESI pilot project is a next step to strengthen, document and extend this experience; it has not yet been implemented as a formal GESI pilot.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The UNESCO-UNEVOC programme combines online learning modules, live webinars, discussion and reflection, and the development of institution-specific pilot plans. These activities enable focal points from different countries to exchange perspectives on gender barriers and inclusive TVET. At UTHM, the learning is being considered alongside experience gained from several completed girls-focused Makerobot activities. The proposed GESI pilot will build on these activities, rather than claim that they were delivered as part of the GESI pilot. This approach connects international learning with existing local practice and future institutional action.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The practice combines international peer learning on gender equality with hands-on, girls-focused robotics activities delivered by UTHM through Makerobot. Participants engage in experimenting, designing, building and programming robots, including the use of iSOBOT and specially designed educational robots developed through collaboration with Cytron and Elvira. These activities help girls develop confidence, creativity, problem-solving abilities and digital skills. Its

	innovative element lies in integrating practical, inclusive STEM education with a gender-responsive institutional approach informed by UNESCO-UNEVOC GESI learning. The proposed GESI pilot aims to further strengthen and expand this approach but has not yet been implemented.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability can be supported by building on UTHM's repeated experience in conducting Makerobot activities, existing makerspace facilities, academic expertise and school or community partnerships. Activities can be organised as repeatable workshops and adapted for different groups of girls. The proposed GESI pilot could provide a more structured framework for continuity, documentation and evaluation. Its implementation will require institutional support, trained facilitators, access to equipment and materials, partner engagement, and monitoring of participation and learning outcomes.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	The approach can be adapted by other TVET institutions through a cycle of identifying barriers to girls' participation, organising practical robotics and maker activities, and evaluating participation and learning. Activities can be scaled to available budgets and equipment, including low-cost microcontrollers and basic components. Adaptation should consider local language, cultural context, accessibility, teacher capacity, school partnerships and the specific barriers faced by girls. Peer exchange through the UNEVOC Network can support mutual learning and help institutions refine their approaches.
South-South Results Explain the main results	At the international level, the UNESCO-UNEVOC GESI Programme provided a capacity-building pathway through online learning modules and live webinars, supporting focal points in developing institutional pilot project plans. At UTHM, Makerobot activities have already been conducted several times, providing repeated practical opportunities for girls to participate in robotics and STEM learning. These completed activities are the existing institutional experience on which the proposed GESI pilot is intended to build. The formal GESI pilot itself has not yet been implemented. Participation numbers, learning gains and longer-term impacts should be added when supported by activity records and evaluation data.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Institutional contact: 1. Dr Zainab Zainal GESI Focal Point, UNESCO-UNEVOC Network Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM) Email: zainab@uthm.edu.my 2. Ts. Muhammad Shukri Ahmad Head of Makerspace UTHM Email: mshukri@uthm.edu.my Institutional website: https://uthm.edu.my/ https://www.facebook.com/makerspace.UTHM/
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The UNESCO-UNEVOC GESI Programme is a network capacity-building initiative supported by UNESCO-UNEVOC. The local Makerobot pilot is an institutional initiative of UTHM.

Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Key materials and references: 1. UNESCO-UNEVOC, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in TVET online course: https://openlearning.unesco.org/courses/course-v1%3AUNEVOC%2BED-006%2B2026_T1_ENG/about 2. UNESCO-UNEVOC, Championing gender equality and social inclusion across the UNEVOC Network: https://connect.unevoc.unesco.org/home/Championing%2Bgender%2Bequality%2Band%2Bsocial%2Binclusion%2Bacross%2Bthe%2BUNEVOC%2BNetwork 3. UTHM, Makerspace: https://www.facebook.com/makerspace.UTHM/ 4. MakerPortal: https://shukri-ahmad.github.io/MakerPortal  UNESCO-UNEVOC Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) programme (10 February 2026 until 11 March 2026): Boosting gender equality in science and technology in TVET. 



Makerobot training at Girls School in Johor, Malaysia



Makerobot Training for Indigenous Students at UTHM Makerspace, Malaysia.



Indigenous students participating in hands-on Makerobot training at UTHM Makerspace, learning to programme robots, develop problem-solving skills and discover their interest in STEM through interactive activities.

Note: Makerobot activities at UTHM have been conducted since 2017. The proposed GESI pilot project has not yet been implemented. This submission treats the completed Makerobot activities as existing institutional experience and the GESI pilot as a planned next step.

Heat Stress, Jobs and Productivity in the Maldives

A South-South and Triangular Cooperation good practice on occupational safety and health

Zeeba Atho Mohamed, Director General for Workplace Safety and Health, Maldives
Regional Gender Academy 2026, ITCILO

Introduction

Heat stress is a growing occupational safety and health (OSH) hazard in the Maldives, an island country where tourism, construction, fisheries and transport depend on people working in hot and humid conditions. Rising temperatures threaten workers' health, reduce productivity and put jobs and the wider economy at risk, yet national evidence on these costs has been limited.

The good practice

This good practice describes the Maldives' participation in a six country ILO initiative on heat stress, jobs and productivity, covering Ethiopia, Ghana, Lebanon, the Maldives, Senegal and Sri Lanka. Financed through the CVF–V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund, the studies apply one common method to estimate how heat affects working hours, jobs and GDP. They were refined through national consultations with government, employers and workers.

In the Maldives, ILO country office in collaboration with Directorate for Workplace Safety and Health organised the national workshop and moderated its group discussions.

Why it matters for South-South learning

The practice shows how countries facing similar climate risks can use shared evidence and a common method to inform OSH policy and just-transition planning. It also shows how small island states can adapt the approach to economies led by tourism and services, with dispersed islands and large migrant workforces.

Gender dimension

Heat protection is also a gender issue. About a quarter of women in the Maldives work in tourism-related activities, yet local women hold few resort jobs, and adequate sanitation and hydration for women workers is a basic heat protection requirement.

The following pages present the practice in the format requested by the ITCILO Gender Academy.

Author's name: Zeeba Atho Mohamed, Director General for Workplace Safety and Health
Institution: Ministry of Homeland Security, Labour and Technology, Government of the Maldives
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Heat stress, jobs and productivity: a six-country ILO evidence initiative to strengthen occupational safety and health action in the Maldives
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Maldives, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lebanon, Senegal (study countries); ILO and CVF–V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund (partners and financing)

South-South Objective (s)	Rising heat threatens workers' health and productivity, yet national evidence on its labour market costs has been limited. The initiative aims to estimate current and future heat stress impacts on working hours, jobs and GDP, using one common method across six countries, so governments and social partners can design evidence based occupational safety and health (OSH) measures, including national heat stress guidelines, and integrate heat protection into just transition planning. In the Maldives, it supports the implementation of the Workplace Safety and Health Act.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	The ILO (Geneva and the Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives) commissioned country studies in Ethiopia, Ghana, Lebanon, Maldives, Senegal and Sri Lanka, financed through the CVF–V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund. Independent experts applied a common methodology. In the Maldives, the Directorate for Workplace Safety and Health organised a national workshop with Labour Relations Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Infrastructure Housing and Urban Development, Civil Service Commission, Ministry of Climate Change Enviornment and Energy, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Ocean Resources, Maldives Police Services, Maldives Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Skills Development, employers' and workers' organisations. Findings from all six countries are presented together at an online launch on 29 October 2026.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	The same approach (climate projections, WBGT heat indicators, labour-market and economic modelling) was applied in every country, making results comparable. In the Maldives, a national workshop with moderated group discussions let government, employers and workers review the evidence and refine preliminary recommendations. Participants' knowledge of national sectors shaped how findings were read. The joint launch on 29 October opens cross-country exchange among the six participating countries.
Innovation	The study turns heat into figures decision-makers use: lost working hours, full-time jobs and GDP, by sector and location. It uses WBGT, which captures humidity and wind, rather than air temperature alone, and shows that occupational risk peaks in different seasons and places than temperature suggests. It projects impacts to 2100 under four emissions scenarios. This is valuable for small island states, where workforces are dispersed and tourism, construction, fisheries and logistics are heat-exposed.

South-South Sustainability	The report recommends national heat stress guidelines built on the ILO's ten basic protection requirements, WBGT-based risk assessment and the inclusion of heat in national OSH policy. These can be adopted through the Workplace Safety and Health Act framework. A local project staff member is planned to anchor national ownership and follow-up, and involving government, employers and workers from the start builds shared commitment to act on the findings.
South-South Adaptability	The method can be reused wherever climate and sectoral employment data exist. The six studies already span Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. Conditions: reliable data, tripartite buy-in, and national capacity for follow-up. Other small island states should adapt it to tourism and services led economies, dispersed islands and large migrant workforces. A gender lens should be built in, for example sanitation and hydration for women workers and women's limited share of resort employment.
South-South Results	The Maldives study, still being finalised, provides the first national estimates of heat-stress impacts on jobs and productivity. It finds that heat already reduces working hours and full-time jobs, with services, construction, transport and trade affected, with losses concentrated around Malé, resort islands and logistics hubs, and that losses grow under all climate scenarios. Preliminary recommendations: national heat stress guidelines, WBGT risk assessment, employer obligations, occupational health services, and protection for outdoor and informal workers.
Contact details	Project contact person: to be appointed
Funding Sources	CVF–V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund (Climate Vulnerable Forum and Vulnerable 20 Finance Ministers), channelled through the ILO.
Materials and Web-links	ILO (2025, draft). Impacts of heat stress on jobs and productivity in Maldives (report and country factsheet); concept note for the 29 October 2026 launch; ILO (2024). Heat at work: implications for safety and health. Report and factsheet available on request.  

Author's name: Warapan Jantapoon
Institution: The Migrant Fund Project, Thailand
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The Republic of Cameroon Project on Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN) for SMEs, the 3rd country program in Thailand, supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (Triangular cooperation project)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Japan (Funder), Cameroon, and Thailand

Triangular Cooperation Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The project aims to improve the productivity, quality, and competitiveness of SMEs in Cameroon through Japanese KAIZEN management techniques. It addresses limited managerial capacity, inefficient production processes, and weak business development services by strengthening local consultants, promoting continuous improvement, and supporting sustainable SME development.
Triangular Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative involves Cameroon's Ministry of SMEs (MINPMEESA), SME Promotion Agency (APME), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Japan provides technical and financial assistance, while Cameroon coordinates implementation and knowledge exchange. Thailand supports practical learning and adaptation.
Effectiveness of the Triangular Cooperation / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The project applies participatory workshops, practical enterprise assessments, on-the-job training, and peer learning. Cameroonian consultants learn KAIZEN techniques through hands-on implementation and exchange experiences with international experts and partner institutions. This approach encourages local ownership, knowledge transfer, and continuous improvement.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The project combines Japanese KAIZEN techniques with locally adapted business development services. Its innovative features include low-cost productivity improvement tools, practical workplace coaching, and the development of national consultants who can independently support SMEs. International knowledge sharing also strengthens local technical capacity.
Triangular Cooperation Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability is promoted through training local KAIZEN consultants, developing standardized training materials, and integrating KAIZEN into national SME support systems. Government ownership and the involvement of private consultants encourage continued implementation. However, long-term financing and regular technical capacity development remain essential.
Triangular Cooperation Adaptability	The KAIZEN approach can be replicated in developing countries facing similar SME productivity challenges. Its low-cost tools

(max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	and practical training methods are suitable for various industries.
Triangular Cooperation Results Explain the main results	The broader Cameroon KAIZEN programme reported the following cumulative achievements by February 2026: - 156 KAIZEN consultants trained. - 1,900 entrepreneurs and SMEs supported. - 101 national certifications issued. - Development of KAIZEN training materials, guidelines, and consultant training systems. - Stronger institutional capacity for SME productivity improvement. These results cover multiple phases of the Cameroon programme and are not specifically attributable to the Thailand component.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	IC Net Limited Japan (Consulting company responsible for project's implementation) Website: https://www.icnet.co.jp Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/company/ic-net-limited/home/
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The project was primarily funded through Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), administered by JICA, with counterpart support from the Government of Cameroon.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Photos were taken by me when I was a coordinator of the study visit in Thailand The study visit program includes 1. Foundation for Thailand Productivity Institute 2. Technology Promotion Association (Thailand-Japan) 3. Office of Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion 4. JICA Thailand Office 


สมาคมส่งเสริมเทคโนโลยี (ไทย–ญี่ปุ่น)
ASSOCIATION (THAILAND–JAPAN)





hor / institution: Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG)
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Empower Finance Code on Financial Abuse
Countries involved: Papua New Guinea; regional knowledge exchange with IFC and Asia–Pacific institutions (specific participating countries not identified).

South-South Objective(s)	To prevent financial abuse as a form of domestic and family violence and strengthen women's financial inclusion, autonomy and economic participation in Papua New Guinea. The Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG) seeks to raise awareness, establish a locally relevant definition of financial abuse and build the capacity of financial institutions to recognise and respond to harmful financial control.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	BPNG leads the initiative as financial regulator, employer and payments-system operator. Fifteen participating financial institutions include commercial banks, savings and loans institutions, superannuation funds, and telecommunications and digital-wallet providers. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has shared Asia–Pacific experience through the Empower Finance Alliance; Australia's DFAT PNG Women Lead programme supports women's economic empowerment. A formal cross-country South-South implementation arrangement is not specified in the submission.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	Initial consultations with regulated entities took place in August 2025, alongside engagement with IFC and participation in an Asia–Pacific learning workshop. BPNG is developing awareness and guidance, surveys and discussion tools, and a community of practice chaired by Assistant Governor Sabina Deklin. This provides a foundation for mutual learning and local adaptation of regional experience; the proposed IFC role in surveys and facilitation remains dependent on funding.
Innovation	The approach treats financial abuse as a barrier to women's economic participation, not simply as a question of access to banking. Its PNG-specific definition recognises how money, debt, employment benefits and customary obligations may be used to exert control. It links financial-sector regulation, institutional practice, staff capability, sex-disaggregated data, inclusive products and survivor-sensitive responses.
South-South Sustainability	The Empower Finance Code offers a sector-wide framework, backed by BPNG leadership and commitments from 15 financial institutions. A community of practice, staff capacity-building, monitoring and institutional toolkits could support continued implementation. Sustained results will depend on regular reporting, financial-sector ownership and resources for follow-up.
South-South Adaptability	Other countries could adapt the model by consulting regulators, financial service providers and women's organisations; developing context-sensitive definitions of financial abuse; training staff; and coordinating practical responses across banking and digital finance. Asia–Pacific peer learning offers potential for South-South exchange, but replication or formal cross-country implementation has not yet been documented in the submission.

outh-South Results	The submission reports participation and signing by 15 financial institutions. Outputs include a financial-abuse strategy, GESI and regulatory toolkits, organisational survey and discussion guidance, and member-care guidance. It also identifies work on potential misuse of financial products. Longer-term outcomes for survivors, changes in financial behaviour and cross-country results are not yet quantified.
Contact details	Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG). Community of practice: Assistant Governor Sabina Deklin (chair). No direct email or telephone contact was supplied.
Funding Sources	The submission identifies collaboration with IFC and DFAT–PNG Women Lead. Funding for IFC to support the proposed employee survey and community of practice had not been secured at the time described.
Materials and Web-links	Financial Abuse Strategy; Financial Abuse Toolkit – GESI; Financial Abuse Toolkit – Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion; Financial Abuse Toolkit – Financial Regulation Group; organisational survey, discussion guide and member-care guide. No public project link or photograph was provided.

Author's name: SOUS Sinoun

Institution: Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training, Cambodia

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

Cambodian's Roadmap of the Global Accelerator (GA) on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions

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

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	**Challenge:** In Cambodia, care work, like taking care of young children, elderly family members, and doing housework, is largely informal, unpaid, and disproportionately performed by women who lack wage guarantees and formal protections under the Cambodian Labour Law. **Initiative Objectives:** This initiative aims to align care work with Cambodian labour regulations, promoting decent employment and skills development by raising awareness of the care economy alongside efforts to eliminate gender inequality and prevent workplace harassment and violence against women. Through South-South Cooperation, it seeks to adopt regional best practices from neighboring developing countries to professionalize caregiving, bridge gender gaps, and build a resilient workforce that supports inclusive economic growth.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	**Institutions & Partners:** Led by the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MLVT) of Cambodia, in coordination with relevant stakeholders and development partners. **Interaction:** Cambodia became a GA Pathfinder Country in late 2023. On 9 December 2024, PM Hun Manet endorsed Cambodia's GA Roadmap. In practice, the mechanism includes: • **Steering Committee** chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Aun Pornmoniroth (MEF). • **Inter-Ministerial Working Group** chaired by H.E. Mr. Heng Sour (MLVT). • **Joint-Technical Working Group** co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Heng Sour (MLVT) and Ms. Vladanka Andreeva, UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). – **Coordination and governance:** ▪ Political level: The Inter-Ministerial Working Group shall report on the progress of implementation to the Economic and Financial Policy Committees, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance. ▪ Technical level: The implementation of this Global Accelerator will be led by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group responsible for promoting the implementation of the Cambodia Roadmap, chaired by the Minister of Labour and Vocational Training. ▪ The Inter-Ministerial Working Group will work with ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and other relevant agencies, which is called the Joint Technical Working Group (GA JTWG), co-chaired by the Minister of the

	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and UNRC. – The GA Roadmap will address key challenges related to the informal economy and unskilled labour, and the continued expansion of social protection and health systems, etc., by introducing priority actions in line with the Pentagonal Strategy Phase 1. – Objective: To integrate and strengthen policies for creating decent jobs and building inclusive social protection systems, fostering a sustainable and resilient economy aligned with Cambodia's Vision 2050 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). – Duration of project implementation: **2025-2028** There are sever workshops and trainings. For example, the MLVT, Oxfam and the International Labour Organization (ILO), convened a one-day national workshop on 22 July 2026 to share Cambodia's Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (GA) Roadmap and its implementation progress, focusing on strengthening social protection and advancing the formalization of the informal economy.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	**Methodology:** Establishing a roadmap aligned with the Royal Government's Pentagonal Strategy Phase I and Vision 2050, through discussions with relevant stakeholders. This process aims to address needs not only for care workers but also for those in emerging forms of employment, including digital platform and gig work. It explores appropriate regulatory and policy measures to ensure these workers can access protection through the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). The roadmap outlines a comprehensive approach to advancing employment, social protection, skills development, enterprise growth, productivity, and labor market inclusion. **Process:** The workshop brought together approximately 300 participants from government institutions, UN agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, and representatives of informal and self-employed workers. Furthermore, MLVT collaborates with ILO-BFC by preparing a joint action plan on gender, organizing a series of trainings for labour inspectors and officials, and hosting knowledge-sharing workshops on investigation skills as part of labour compliance.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	**Innovative Elements:** Redefining care work from invisible domestic labour into a recognized, regulated economic sector supported by formal intergrating care worker registration into social security integration under the NSSF, **Transferability:** By integrating care workers into Cambodia's with NSSF protections, it provides an innovative, scalable blueprint for other developing nations seeking to transition informal workers into the formal economy while boosting gender-responsive employment generation.

South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	**Sustainability Factors:** Long-term viability is secured by embedding the care economy within Cambodia's National Strategy for Informal Economic Development 2023–2028. **Longevity:** Under the leadership of MLVT and through an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, the Roadmap is being implemented through a four-year work plan covering 2025–2028.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	**Extension & Replication:** Highly adaptable for developing economies in the region facing demographic shifts, such as rising female labour force participation and aging populations. **Conditions for Adaptation:** Successful replication requires strong political will from labour ministry, alignment with existing national labour law, active social dialogue with informal worker groups, and dedicated frameworks for skills accreditation.
South-South Results Explain the main results	**Main Results:** - Approximately 88% of the country's workforce remains engaged in the informal economy, where workers often have limited or no access to social protection and legal labor protections. At the same time, Cambodia has made significant progress in expanding social protection coverage, including care worker registration, social security integration under the NSSF, with around seven million people equivalent to approximately 41% of the population now benefiting from social health protection schemes. Despite these achievements, accelerating the transition of vulnerable workers into legally recognized and socially protected employment remains a key national priority. - Establishment of Roadmap is being implemented through a four-year work plan covering 2025–2028. - Enhanced technical knowledge transfer regarding vocational standards and social protection for informal workers.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	• Institution: Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MLVT), Cambodia • Address: Building 3, Russian Federation Blvd., Toek Laak I, Toul Kork, Phnom Penh. • Contact Person: H.E Mrs. SOUS Sinoun (Under-secretary of State) • Email / Professional Links: sous.sinoun@mlvt.gov.kh
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	**Origin of Funds:** Funded through a combination of the Royal Government of Cambodia's national budget allocations for labour market development, alongside technical assistance and project grants from international development partners and regional South-South cooperation funds.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have	**Documentation:** - Pentagonal Strategy Phase I and Vision 2050 - Cambodia's Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (GA) Roadmap

been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	- National Strategy for Informal Economic Development 2023–2028 - https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1EMm4iENo6/ - https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1FrjxpY6wR/ - https://www.facebook.com/share/p/14uHr1ff75H/ - https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BptUAvDBQ/ - https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BGrm3XqfE/ - https://www.facebook.com/share/p/14udCUyRhpc/ - https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1DhKjhX2FT/ - https://www.facebook.com/share/p/19qFCd3BLJ/ - https://cambodia.oxfam.org/latest/press-release/ministry-labour-oxfam-and-ilo-convene-national-workshop-advance-social 

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF

Author's name: Warapan Jantapoon
Institution: The Migrant Fund Project, Thailand
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The Republic of Cameroon Project on Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN) for SMEs, the 3rd country program in Thailand, supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (Triangular cooperation project)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): Japan (Funder), Cameroon, and Thailand

Triangular Cooperation Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	The project aims to improve the productivity, quality, and competitiveness of SMEs in Cameroon through Japanese KAIZEN management techniques. It addresses limited managerial capacity, inefficient production processes, and weak business development services by strengthening local consultants, promoting continuous improvement, and supporting sustainable SME development.
Triangular Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	The initiative involves Cameroon's Ministry of SMEs (MINPMEESA), SME Promotion Agency (APME), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Japan provides technical and financial assistance, while Cameroon coordinates implementation and knowledge exchange. Thailand supports practical learning and adaptation.
Effectiveness of the Triangular Cooperation / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome for horizontal cooperation? What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	The project applies participatory workshops, practical enterprise assessments, on-the-job training, and peer learning. Cameroonian consultants learn KAIZEN techniques through hands-on implementation and exchange experiences with international experts and partner institutions. This approach encourages local ownership, knowledge transfer, and continuous improvement.
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	The project combines Japanese KAIZEN techniques with locally adapted business development services. Its innovative features include low-cost productivity improvement tools, practical workplace coaching, and the development of national consultants who can independently support SMEs. International knowledge sharing also strengthens local technical capacity.
Triangular Cooperation Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Sustainability is promoted through training local KAIZEN consultants, developing standardized training materials, and integrating KAIZEN into national SME support systems. Government ownership and the involvement of private consultants encourage continued implementation. However, long-term financing and regular technical capacity development remain essential.
Triangular Cooperation Adaptability	The KAIZEN approach can be replicated in developing countries facing similar SME productivity challenges. Its low-cost tools

(max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	and practical training methods are suitable for various industries.
Triangular Cooperation Results Explain the main results	The broader Cameroon KAIZEN programme reported the following cumulative achievements by February 2026: - 156 KAIZEN consultants trained. - 1,900 entrepreneurs and SMEs supported. - 101 national certifications issued. - Development of KAIZEN training materials, guidelines, and consultant training systems. - Stronger institutional capacity for SME productivity improvement. These results cover multiple phases of the Cameroon programme and are not specifically attributable to the Thailand component.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	IC Net Limited Japan (Consulting company responsible for project's implementation) Website: https://www.icnet.co.jp Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/company/ic-net-limited/home/
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	The project was primarily funded through Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), administered by JICA, with counterpart support from the Government of Cameroon.
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	Photos were taken by me when I was a coordinator of the study visit in Thailand The study visit program includes 1. Foundation for Thailand Productivity Institute 2. Technology Promotion Association (Thailand-Japan) 3. Office of Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion 4. JICA Thailand Office 


สมาคมส่งเสริมเทคโนโลยี (ไทย–ญี่ปุ่น)
ASSOCIATION (THAILAND–JAPAN)





SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE WORLD OF

Author's name: Adibah Abdulhadi
Institution: Employees Provident Fund (EPF), Malaysia
Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: ASEAN Social Security Association (ASSA)
Countries involved (please add more that one country): 10 countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam

South-South Objective (s) (max. 100 words) What does the initiative intend to achieve in response to what challenge?	From ASSA website: ASSA was formed to provide a forum for member institutions to exchange views and experiences on social security issues. Their stated objectives are: a. To promote the development of social security in the region in consonance with the aspirations, laws and regulations of the member countries. b. To promote regional co-operation in all areas of social security activities. c. To exchange experiences and information on social security. d. To work in co-operation with other social security institutions in the region and in East Asia, and with similar or related organisations of social security in any part of the world. e. To co-operate in the defence, promotion and development of social security schemes through training, seminars, consultations and dialogues, among others.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives (max. 100 words) Who are the institutions, partners, implementation agencies, development partners? How do they interact? What countries are represented in this initiative?	Members of ASSA are social security institutions in ASEAN countries. Examples: Employees' Compensation Commission of the Philippines. Many ASSA members develop and implement policies related to social security. ASSA has annual board meetings during which current issues related to social security were discussed and members share best practices from their respective countries. In 2019, the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) of Malaysia presented on its initiative to encourage retirement savings among low-income female homemakers called i-Suri. In 2024, a discussion was held on gender disparities in social security in the Asia-Pacific Region.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach (max. 100 words) What methodology has been used to address the challenge that led to a succesful outcome for horizontal cooperation?	In addition to the annual ASSA board meetings, there are also conferences, summits, and workshops. ASSA also publishes newsletters, while some individual members publish research on their social security programs.

What was the process and how was it participatory and peer-to-peer?	
Innovation (max. 100 words) What were the innovative elements that make it interesting for other national contexts?	This is likely not innovative, but what makes ASSA valuable is the composition of its members. Many ASEAN countries have similar institutional setups and cultural values. This makes knowledge exchange effective and beneficial because the shared best practices are more relatable and transferrable across countries.
South-South Sustainability (max. 100 words) What elements made the good practice sustainable? How can it last over time?	Members of ASSA are social security institutions in ASEAN countries, so the initiatives of ASSA are directly relevant to them. ASSA likely has clear succession plan on which country will chair the oganisation and the related obligations.
South-South Adaptability (max. 100 words) What are the possibilities of extending the good practice more widely? What are the conditions that must be met to ensure its adaptation to another country, context or region?	Something like ASSA can likely be adapted to other contexts in which the members have clear common interests.
South-South Results Explain the main results	ASSA was established in 1998 and the latest board meeting was held in 2026 in Singapore. Currently, there aren't many initiatives that focuses on addressing gender disparity.
Contact details How to reach the people or projects that should be contacted to obtain more information on the good practice? Add emails, phone numbers, linkedin, twitter, etc.	Email of the ASSA secretariat: 42ASSA@TAP.COM.BN Official website of the ASSA: https://www.asean-ssa.org/
Funding Sources Explain the origin of funds	Funding likely comes from ASSA members
Materials and Web-links What training manuals, guidelines, technical data sheets, posters, images, videos, audio documents, website have been created as a result of the identification of the good practice? Please attach a good quality image.	