



# 2019



## **SSTC Results: Analysis in the framework of P&B Outcomes 2018-2019**



## Introduction

ILO adopted the Programme and Budget (P&B) Proposal for 2018-19 which stipulated the integration of SSTC results as a support to achieve ILO's strategic framework (including **10 Outcomes**). SSTC was underscored as an effective tool to increase development cooperation and to enforce and expand external partnerships and strategic partnerships for the ILO's development cooperation. In June 2018 the ILC adopted a Roadmap for development cooperation, in which SSTC is one of the pillars.

During the biennium **2018-19** a total of **1,785.841 US\$** regular budget has been allocated to South-South and Triangular cooperation (SSTC) activities which covered the 5 ILO regions with regional and global impacts. 44 initiatives were supported in the biennia.



## Outcome 1: More and better jobs for inclusive growth and improved youth employment prospects:

- a. **Addressing climate change in Samoa – (7 – 9 November 2018 - also supporting Outcome 4):** The initiative strengthened the capacity of eleven ILO member states in the Pacific on resilience to climate change and disasters by providing tools for disaster preparedness, identifying business opportunities in local public works to prevent disasters, and promoting entrepreneurship on areas related to climate resilience. It provided an opportunity for consultation and preparation of a project proposal on Green Climate Fund with SPREP and other donors. The results of the seminar fed into the high level tripartite discussions on climate resilience through the ILO Centenary Event in the Pacific. It was show-cased in the [Global South-South Expo \(2018\) in New York, UNHQ](#).
- b. **[Support to an effective information system on the labour market in fragile states through Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation \(Mali, DRC, CAR\)](#) - (December 2018 – March 2019):** The initiative contributed to establish an effective information system on the labour market in fragile states through sharing of experiences between Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Mali. The three participating countries were supported to improve their policies, to identify and resolve obstacles, and to create strategies for financing observatories. There was a study tour that strengthened cooperation between ECOWAS and ECCAS on setting up observatories.
- c. **[Employment Promotion, Skills and Enterprise Development in Zambia through peer learning](#) (June – December 2018 - also supporting outcome 7):** The project improved the capacity of Zambian in the areas of employment promotion, skills and enterprise development, through training and peer learning from experts from Kenya and South Africa. The training included the of labour-intensive technologies in road construction, This peer learning activity also supported the creation of an alternative and innovative road paving technology focusing on youth in vulnerable rural communities.
- d. **[Decent work approach to Syrian refugee crisis: SSTC response and recovery](#) ( June – December 2018; also supporting Outcomes 5, and 9):** The ILO fostered cross-country exchange amongst Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq on promoting decent work in refugee crisis response settings. Lessons learned and successful models of intervention were shared through two study tours to Turkey and Jordan and a two-day inter-regional dialogue workshop that brought together tripartite constituent and key stakeholders in the four countries.
- e. **[Mainstreaming Decent Work in the SDGs in the Arab Region:](#) (January – November 2019).** With ITC support, a two-day dialogue workshop on Decent Work in the SDGs was held in Beirut and brought together institutions from the Arab Region to share experiences on National Voluntary reports for SDG 8, and promoting South-South exchanges on reporting on the relevant targets and indicators. The workshop created a platform for exchange of knowledge and experiences amongst Arab countries on the SDGs implementation, monitoring and preparation on Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). The workshop particularly focused on the importance of mainstreaming decent work issues in these processes and ensuring a prominent role for the social partners. The report highlighted key findings and lessons learned from the deliberations of the workshop and experiences of the countries in implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs ([www.southsouthpoint.net](http://www.southsouthpoint.net) and <http://www.sstcsse.net>) was promoted. As a result of this SSTC initiative, the ILO, in collaboration with Arab institute for Training, Research, and Statistics (AITRS) organized a regional workshop on SDGs Labour indicators in the Arab region bringing together 16 Arab countries with the aim of building their capacities and fostering peer-to-peer exchanges on measurement of SDGs indicators related to decent work.

8

**Initiatives  
Total  
Expenditure  
US\$  
318,700**

**19 %  
of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget**

- f. [EPIC Americas](#) : support through peer learning for equal pay: (June 2019 – October 2019). In the context of this initiative a conference marked the launch of the Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC) Americas - a multi-stakeholder coalition to achieve equal pay for women and men for work of equal value- and the ILO contributed to the establishment of a tripartite network. To this effect, the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean proposed to build a network of governments, workers and employers committed to working together on this important issue, improve data collection and policy making at the national level through peer-to-peer learning and document and disseminate good practices. The contribution of PARDEV to the programme included the support to a gender gap analysis and the identification of barriers to equal pay in the region.
- g. [Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Local Development](#): (11-15 June – 2018 and 10-14 June 2019). A regional dialogue workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Local Development and Fragile-to-Fragile cooperation from a SSTC perspective took place in ITC in Turin and brought together experts and practitioners from Latin America and Europe ( June 2018). The programme facilitated knowledge sharing, mutual learning and support amongst policy makers and practitioners in developing countries in the context of local sustainable development processes focusing on disaster risk. [Additionally, mutual learning and training on disaster reduction for South-South practitioners took place \(June 2019\) in ITC Turin](#), for developing countries to share experiences with respect to policies and strategies that reduce the risk of disasters in the context of sustainable local development processes. As a result of the training, participants improved their knowledge on the components of disaster risk reduction, capacity to identify vulnerabilities and to deal with natural hazards. The expansion of the network of South-South resilient cities was promoted.
- h. [Youth employment, Future of Work and SSTC: BAPA + 40](#): (20 - 22 March 2019). During the high-level conference on South-South cooperation (BAPA+40) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the ILO and the South Centre co-hosted a side event entitled “The Future of Work, Youth Employment and South-South Cooperation. The side event discussion highlighted the link between SSTC and new paths for youth employment policies post BAPA + 40; ILO four centenary conversation themes on work and society, decent jobs for all in a sustainable economy, the organization of work and production and skills development. The events counted on the presence of the Young SDG leaders and advocates, that are further supporting the ILO’s work through their social networks. The interlinkages between youth employment and combatting child labour were also explored and concrete good practices were shared with the tripartite partners through a side event showcasing the Regional Initiative (LAC) to Combat Child Labour.

2

Initiatives

Total  
Expenditure

US\$  
105,000

6 %

of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget

## Outcome 2: Ratification and application of international labour standards

- a. [Building capacity of state institutions to implement Convention No. 169 through South-South and triangular experience-sharing](#) (also supporting outcome 8): Under this project, a meeting brought together government, workers and employers’ representatives to share experiences and challenges in applying the ILO’s Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), as well as members of the ILO supervisory bodies and UN mechanisms addressing indigenous peoples’ rights. The following two results were achieved: Officials from government bodies responsible for indigenous peoples acquired in-knowledge, through peer learning, with regard to public management and administration tools and practices for implementing Convention No. 169; Judges and lawyers across jurisdictions in Latin America have increased their understanding of the provisions of Convention No. 169 through SSTC knowledge sharing. Several training and peer learning activities took place between June 2018 and July 2019 (one key exchange took place in Geneva in September 2018 and training for judges took place [in Buenos Aires](#) in the first semester of 2019).

- b. **BAPA + 40 side event on Regional Initiative on Combating Child Labour in the America:** ILO Delegation participated in the side event organized by the Regional Office: “Regional Initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour” at the University of Buenos Aires, Law Faculty, some of the key issues addressed included mobilization of technical and financial resources for the achievement of target 8.7.

### **Outcome 3 Creating and extending social protection floors:**

- a. **Expanding and reinforcing the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection system in Myanmar:** (10 to 13 September 2019) The initiative strengthened the cooperation between Myanmar and Thailand to advance Myanmar’s efforts on expanding and reinforcing the effectiveness and efficiency of its social protection system .Tripartite constituents from Myanmar understood how Social Security Office and Ministry of Public Health in Thailand collectively operates and provides social security benefits and services through knowledge sharing and study tour in Thailand. An MOU on technical cooperation between Myanmar Social Security Board and Thailand Social Security Office was also signed.  
Hyperlink:<http://www.southsouthpoint.net/2019/09/12/international-day-for-south-south-cooperation/>
- b. **Future of Work in Asia** ( 17-19 Sept 2018- also supporting outcome 7): The capacity of ILO constituents in China and other ASEAN countries was strengthened through the exchange of good practices and lessons learned to analyse the employment creation potential of the care economy and to design skills development strategies between China and other ASEAN countries. Some results included:
- 1) A policy document on national skills development strategies to promote decent work in the care economy was drafted;
  - 2) Knowledge sharing among policy makers and practitioners on demographic trends, demand in the care economy and respective skills matching through mutual learning and support was enhanced;
  - 3) [A compendium of SSTC articles](#) on the future of work in Asia, skills development strategies to promote employment and equitable growth in the care economy was finalized.
- c. **Maghreb Sub- Regional South-South Cooperation Program on Social Protection:** (September- November 2018) In the context of this project, with ITC Turin support, study tours and a seminar were held in Egypt and Algeria aiming at strengthening South-South Cooperation among African Countries in the Field of Social Protection. There was also an effective exchange of good practices in the digitalization of the information system of the labour inspection and occupational safety and health among Maghreb countries was facilitated through study visit in Egypt.

**3**

**Initiatives**

**Total  
Expenditure**

**US\$  
157,000**

**9 %**

**of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget**



## Outcome 4 Promoting sustainable enterprises:

- a. [P2P learning on employment policies in the Western Balkans](#): (March 2018 –September 2019) The activity comprised peer-to-peer learning workshops on employment policies in the Western Balkans aiming to prepare institutions to better design and implement services and programmes targeting population groups most detached from the labour market in those countries. The ILO technical team and representatives of the employment services from Portugal, Ireland, and Austria supported practitioners from the public employment agencies of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia to exchange information, experience, challenges and emerging practice in the design of partnership approaches and service delivery models targeting population groups most detached from the labour market through peer-review practices; municipality-to-municipality cooperation was initiated to support the implementation of the recommendations and follow-up actions from the peer-learning exchanges
- b. [Social and Solidary Economy Academy](#) (October 2019): Under this activity, an SSE Academy was organised with the support of ITC. The Academy, focused on promoting sustainable enterprises, brought together participants from Global South and supported the capacity of building of regional and interregional networks and platforms for knowledge and experience-sharing. The academy contributed to a better understanding of the Social and Solidary Economy (SSE) concept and its contribution to the future of work; it also reinforced new and existing [SSE networks in the global south](#) through SSTC and best practices and knowledge shared.
- c. [Decent Work Academy \(CPLP\)](#) – (28th May to the 1st June 2018 in Turin - also supporting outcome 1,5 and 6) Participants from the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) were brought together in Turin. More specifically, strategies for promoting sustainable enterprises were shared among participating countries; and challenges of the formalization of the economy were also analysed.



3

Initiatives

Total  
Expenditure

US\$  
185,000

11 %

of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget

## Outcome 5 Decent work in the rural economy:

- a. **Sustainable Rural Tourism Academy** (April 2018 and November 2019; also supporting Outcome 7): The academy gathered participants - policy makers, including workers and employers - from Global South to acquire SSTC tools and practical methods to integrate peer learning, share experiences and knowledge in rural development focusing on South-South and triangular cooperation. The academy offered an opportunity for mutual learning between countries with a view to formulate high level strategic initiatives and development policies that integrate the promotion of decent work in the rural economy.
- b. **Academy on Rural Development (December 2019)**- Towards Decent Work in the Rural Economy: Through a range of integrated approaches, tools and training packages to promote full and productive employment and decent work in the rural economy, the workshop gathered government officials, representatives of employers and workers' organizations and ILO staff to exchange good practices on rural development. Participants acquired tools and practical methods, successfully designed and tested in other national or regional contexts, and adaptable to their own environment, as well as updates on SSTC. Experiences and knowledge with individuals and organizations with common interests in rural development was shared among attendees;
- c. **Technical Meeting to Promote an Exchange of Views on the Further Development and Implementation of the Integrated Strategy to Address Decent Work Deficits in the Tobacco Sector**: ( 3 - 5 July 2019) The project resulted in a technical meeting held in Kampala, Uganda that gathered experts and practitioners from the Global South to discuss the design and implementation of measures to combat common practices in the tobacco sector such as unfair contracting, child labour, poor labour conditions, among other relevant topics. South-South exchanges were undertaken by several countries, including Brazil, South Africa, among others. Based on this meeting ILO committed to revise the integrated strategy addressing employment and labour-related challenges, and in particular strengthening social dialogue, in the tobacco sector.

3

Initiatives

Total  
Expenditure

US\$  
201,000

12 %

of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget



## Outcome 6 Formalization of the informal economy

**2**  
**Initiatives**  
**Total**  
**Expenditure**  
**US\$ 95,000**  
**5 %**  
**of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget**

- a. [South-South Expert Knowledge Sharing Forum on Policy Innovations and Lessons Learned on Enterprise Formalization](#): (Manila, 16-18 July 2018)

As part of this project, a detailed study on the informal economy in Philippines was produced and provided evidence-based information for both the Expert Knowledge Sharing Forum and the capacity building training organised by ITC with the presence of experts of the Global South from *Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay*. The on-going ILO advancement of the national dialogue on the Informal Economy Bill was supported; policy reform initiatives such as the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program (CTAP) and its implications on enterprise formalization, and on the reform of the anti-poverty policy proposed by the NAPC. Was facilitated through peer –to peer learning.

- b. **Decent Work Academy (CPLP)**: (see Outcome 4, c)

## Outcome 7 Promoting safe work and workplace compliance including in global supply chains:

- a. **Future of Work in Asia**: (See Outcome 3, b)  
b. **Employment Promotion, Skills and Enterprise Development in Zambia through peer learning**: (See Outcome 1, c)



**2**  
**Initiatives**  
**Total**  
**Expenditure**  
**US\$**  
**64,000**  
**4 %**  
**of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget**



## Outcome 8 Protecting workers from unacceptable forms of work:

**3**

**Initiatives**

**Total  
Expenditure**

**US\$  
127,000**

**Representing  
7 %  
of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget**

- a. [SSTC for strengthening workplace injury compensation system in Pakistan: \( 16th July 2018\)](#) : Through local capacity development and study visits, the activity contributed to Pakistani Employees Social Security Institutions to learn from Malaysia and Thailand's experience on effective implementation of employment injury compensation systems. Four Pakistani Employees Social Security Institutions (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan) were provided scholarships to learn from experience on effective implementation of employment injury compensation systems in Malaysia and Thailand. Technical assistance was provided to the ESSIs to adopt at least one good practice from Malaysia and Thailand to improve governance, adopt modern technologies and expand coverage of Micro-enterprises and self-employed workers; ESSIs officials attended training courses in ITC-ILO Turin on Social Security; and Knowledge-products such as case studies, IEC materials were developed for Pakistani social security institutions to adopt good practices.
- b. **Decent work approach to crisis response and recovery** (see Outcome 1, d above):
- c. **Building capacity of state institutions to implement Convention No. 169 through South-South and triangular experience-sharing** (see Outcome 2, a)

## Outcome 9 Fair and effective international labour migration and mobility

- a. [Enhancing Sierra Leone women entrepreneurs' empowerment and resilience \( August 2018 – December 2019\)](#): Under this project, a study tour of Mano River Union (MRU) officials was undertaken to the East African Community (EAC), in order to get hands-on experience on how to adapt and replicate their efforts in supporting women cross border traders. A situational analysis was conducted by MRU with the assistance of experts from EAC was carried out aiming at enhancing Sierra Leone women entrepreneurs' empowerment and resilience in cross border trade. The project also examined the legal, regulatory, institutional, and social conditions affecting Sierra Leone women engaged in cross-border trade within the MRU sub region. A study tour of to the Namanga One Stop Border Post in Tanzania was organized for the MRU officials and women cross-border traders to enable participants to learn and benefit from experience in managing cross-border trade by women entrepreneurs within the EAC. The "Simplified Guide for Micro and Small-Scale Women Cross-Border Traders and Service Providers within the East African Community" was adapted to the MRU context and the pilot experience in Sierra Leone. This experience was showcased in the [GSSD expo in New York \(2018\)](#).
- b. **Decent work approach to crisis response and recovery:** (see Outcome 1, d above):

**2**

**Initiatives**

**Total  
Expenditure**

**US\$  
103,000**

**Representing  
6 %  
of the SSTC-  
RBTC Budget**

## Outcome 10 Strong and representative employers' and workers' organizations

- a) P2P learning on employment policies in the Western Balkans: (see Outcome 4, a above)
- b) Addressing climate changes in Samoa: (See Outcome 1, a )
- c) Rural Tourism Academy: (See Outcome 5, a )
- d) Academy on Rural Development - Towards Decent Work in the Rural Economy: (See Outcome 5, b)
- e) Technical Meeting to Promote an Exchange of Views on the Further Development and Implementation of the Integrated Strategy to Address Decent Work Deficits in the Tobacco Sector: (See Outcome 5, c)



**5**  
**Initiatives**  
**Total**  
**Expenditure**  
**US\$**  
**127,000**  
**Representing**  
**7 %**  
**of the SSTC-**  
**RBTC Budget**

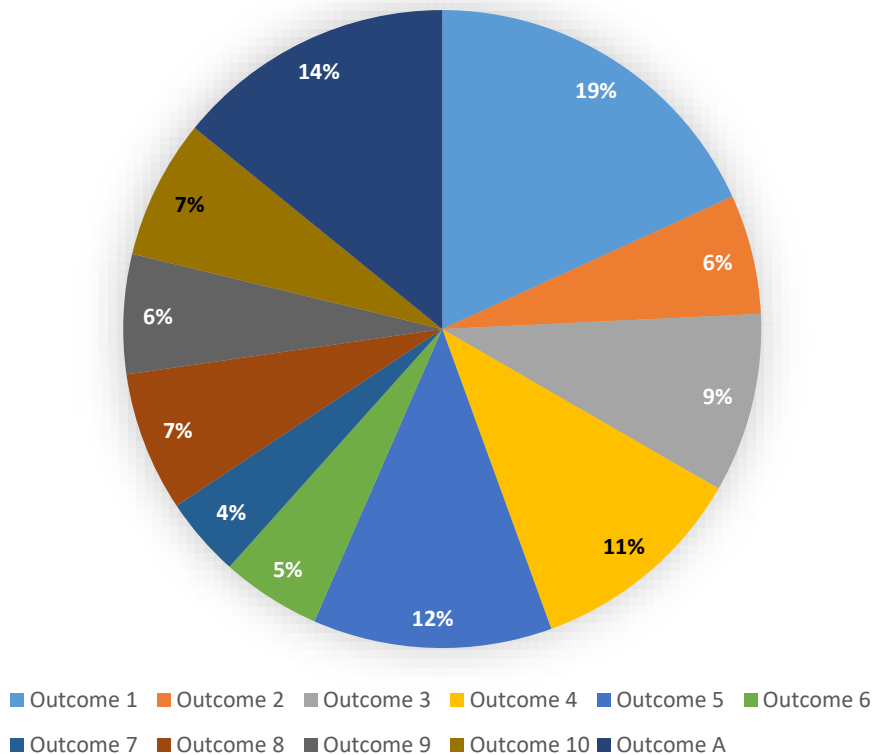
## Outcome A Effective knowledge management for the promotion of decent work

**14**  
**Initiatives**  
**Total**  
**Expenditure**  
**US\$**  
**245,400**  
**Representing**  
**14%**  
**of the SSTC-**  
**RBTC Budget**

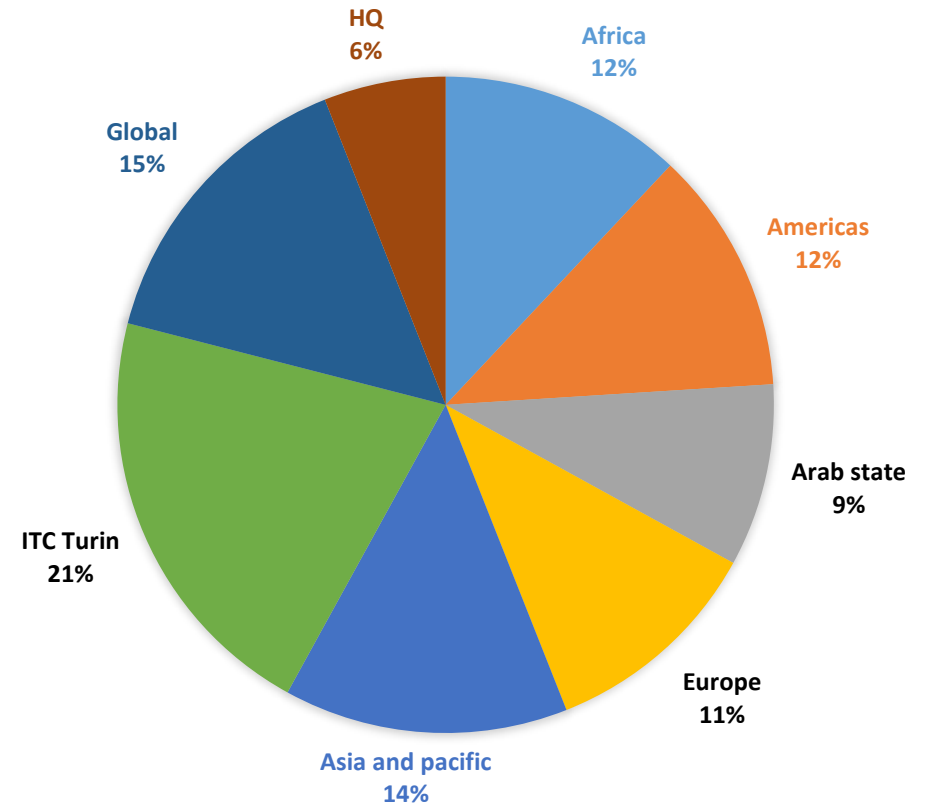
- a. **South-South Meeting Point:** Migration and maintenance of the South-South Meeting Point ([www.southsouthpoint.net](http://www.southsouthpoint.net)), a network where people can virtually meet, engage, exchange and cooperation within the approach of SSTC.
- b. **Regional Initiative for combatting child labour** peer review with tripartite partners (Lima, October 2019), advocating for ILO Conventions 138 (on the minimum age for admission to employment) and 182 (on the worst forms of child labour) in Latin America and the Caribbean (V Focal Point Meeting with over 20 countries in LAC).
- c. **Academy "Future of Work and employments for the Future" Cabo Verde, Praia, 13-15 November.**
- d. **Addressing climate changes in Samoa:** (See Outcome 1, a )
- e. **Mainstreaming Decent Work in the SDGs in the Arab Region:** (See Outcome 1, e )
- f. **EPIC Americas** (see Outcome 1, f):
- g. **Global South-South Expo (2018)**
- h. **South Center-ILO agreement (support to BAPA +40)**
- i. **UNEP-ILO Grant Agreement- Support to SSTC dimension in PAGE**
- j. **Decent Work Academy (CPLP):** (see Outcome 4, c)
- k. **Innovative Finance Workshop (September 2019)**
- l. **Staff College Training on SSTC, Turin, October 2019**
- m. **Finalisation of the How-to-Guide on SSTC (2019, ongoing)**
- n. **Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation (RECENT ITC TURIN)**

October 2019

Perenatge budget allocation per outcome



Percentage budget allocation



SSTC Initiatives

**44**

Regions Covered

**5**

+ Global Activities

Countries covered

**30+**

Allocated  
budget

**US\$ 1,785, 841**

ILO P&B  
Outcome

**All 10 Policy Outcome  
& outcome A**

**Annex 2: Reports and publications Assessment**  
**ILO/SSTC: Nairobi Principles (2016) and BAPA+40 principles**

ILO Document	Assessment	Nairobi Principles (2016)	BAPA+40 Principles	Indicative Score <sup>1</sup>
<b>Rural Development and Decent Work: Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (ILO, 2020)</b> Available <a href="#">here</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The compilation of 25 good practices provides exemplary cases of SSTC in promoting decent work and rural development.</li> <li>-These initiatives can be adopted through regional and inter- regional cooperation to address rural development related challenges ranging from crop technology, solidarity economy, and transforming transport system for product distribution.</li> <li>- Innovation encouraged ownership and has a great impact on the farmers' households especially the education of children and the whole community.</li> <li>- The Following elements made Project Success interesting for other national contexts: (1) Participatory Approach (2) Organisation (3) Savings (4) Synergies with local governments (5) community-driven (6) simple and shared (7) context-specific (8) Ownership (9) cost-effective (10) evidence-base.</li> <li>- All 25 projects presented have a section that focus on results, both short term and long term.</li> <li>- Through partnerships, sustainable results were achieved in some projects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner Countries receiving support</p> <p><b>Principle 2:</b> Focus on results</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency</p> <p>Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Score-3:</b> Although some projects adhered to more than one principle (Nairobi Outcome document) and BAPA+40, the component of transparency and accountability was missing</p>
<b>Future of Work: Good Practices of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) in Social and Solidarity Economy (ILO, 2019).</b> Available <a href="#">here</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The collection of Good practices focuses on solutions that illustrates good practices of SSTC to promote decent work in social economy.</li> <li>- The result-based practices presented will help governments and social partners to develop and address initiatives to address and the employment related challenges.</li> <li>-The publication is also meant to inspire new initiatives to advance Sustainable Development.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of improvement: Translated versions of the good practices can be useful to non-Spanish speakers, they can learn from other countries and borrow some ideas for SSTC projects.</p>	<p><b>Principle 2:</b> Focus on results</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p>	<p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency</p> <p>Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Score 2:</b> Ownership and accountability are important in any SSTC initiatives and promotion of SDGs.</p>
<b>ILO SSTC Results: Analysis in the framework of P&amp;B Outcomes 2018-2019 (ILO, 2019)</b> Available <a href="#">here</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-During the biennium <b>2018-2019</b> a total of <b>1,785.841 US\$</b> regular budget has been allocated to South-South and Triangular cooperation (SSTC) activities which covered the 5 ILO regions with regional and global impacts. 44 initiatives were supported in the biennia. It is evident from the report that SSTC is an effective tool to increase development cooperation and to enforce and expand external partnerships and strategic partnerships for the ILO's development cooperation.</li> <li>-The projects were initiated at the regional/ country level in collaboration with ILO tripartite constituents. Through peer learning, field visits and knowledge sharing transparency and accountability is promoted.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of improvement: RBTC budget allocation for SSTC projects should be increased and new partnerships initiated for various projects in the next biennium.</p>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p> <p><b>Principle 2:</b> Focus on results</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p> <p><b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency</p> <p>Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Score - 4:</b> The last biennium most projects and initiatives adhered to the one of more principles of Nairobi outcome document as well as BAPA+40.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Scale 1 – 4 (4 highest -all the principles are considered), 1 lowest – one/none of the principles are considered)



<p><b>2018. ILO South–South and triangular cooperation and decent work: Recent developments and future steps, 332nd Session, Geneva, Feb. 2018, GB.332/POL/4.</b></p> <p>Available <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>The document points out the importance of working with different partners from the governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, for individual and/or mutual benefit within and across regions.</p> <p>The ILO has also supported SSTC partnerships with parliamentarians, faith-based organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society at the national, regional and global levels.</p> <p>The capacity of the social partners to engage with SSTC has been supported progressively, with the Office facilitating cooperation between trade unions and employers' organizations from the Global South.</p> <p>Areas of improvement: Great partnerships across regions and transparency can be achieved if there is ownership among tripartite partners, thus ownership should be incorporated for better achievement of results.</p>	<p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p> <p><b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability</p>	<p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency</p>	<p><b>Score – 2:</b> The need to work closely with the ILO tripartite partners is pointed, there is no mention of the principle of ownership and accountability.</p>
<p><b>How-to-Guide on South-South and Triangular Cooperation design for Decent Work (ILO, 2019)</b></p> <p>Available <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>This How-to-guide aims at helping ILO officials in the field and at HQ to design SSTC projects and/or to include SSTC elements in other development cooperation projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The principles of respect for national sovereignty and ownership, equality, solidarity, partnerships involving governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector.</li> <li>-The guide highlights that all SSTC projects should use result-oriented methodologies and tools such as: Logical Framework (Log Frame) and Theory of Change (TOC)</li> <li>-The guide also refers to GPEDC that recognize the need to enhance the effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation by continuing to increase mutual accountability and transparency, in accordance with national development plans and priorities.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of improvement: Given that most of the ILO constituents speak different languages, the How -to -Guide should be translated into other languages i.e French, Spanish and Arabic.</p>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p> <p><b>Principle 2:</b> Focus on results</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p> <p><b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency</p> <p>Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Score- 4:</b> The guide is an important tool for all ILO staff in adhering to Nairobi Principles and adheres to BAPA +40 principles.</p>
<p><b>Moving from Fragility to Resilience in Afghanistan – Building Capacities for Promoting Rural Youth Employment in Fragile Contexts (ITCILO, 2019)</b></p> <p>Available <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>The roadmap emphasizes the importance of context-specific information and clear analysis on which to base a capacity building programme. It also promotes fragile-to-fragile transfer of knowledge without an intermediary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The theory of change in the ITCILO roadmap is reflected in approaches based on building the capacity and skills of tripartite constituents</li> <li>- The project adhered to the following principles; ownership, partnership, suitability, analysis, gender and youth that aim to foster peace and stability in fragile settings in the context of the ITCILO's roadmap.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of improvement: Fragile states face numerous challenges which are specific contexts, it is important to work closely with other UN agencies and NGOs with vast experience on fragility.</p>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p> <p><b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability</p> <p><b>Principle 2:</b> Focus on results</p>	<p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency</p>	<p><b>Score – 3:</b> The project took into consideration the importance of results by adapting theory of change framework as well as targeting the vulnerable groups.</p>

<p><b>2017. Matters arising out of the work of the 106th Session (2017) of the International Labour Conference: Follow-up to the resolution concerning employment and decent work for peace and resilience, 331st Session, Geneva, Oct. 2017, GB.331/INS/4/2.</b> Available <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>-The strategy consists of four complementary and mutually reinforcing components: (1) awareness raising and advocacy; (2) policy advice, development cooperation and capacity development; (3) knowledge development and dissemination; and (4) international cooperation and partnerships.</p> <p>-The Director-General was requested to bring Recommendation No. 205 to the attention of relevant international and regional organizations and to promote cooperation and partnerships with these organizations with the aim of coordinating policies and initiatives for the promotion of employment and decent work for prevention and response to crises arising from conflicts and disasters.</p> <p>Areas of improvement :ILO should consider being among the early responders during crisis to work together with other UN agencies to support countries in crisis, allocate enough budget for early response and coordinate with tripartite partners.</p>	<p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p> <p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p>	<p><b>Score - 2:</b> The main focus is on ownership and partnership, leaving out other key principles in Nairobi outcome document and BAPA+40.</p>
<p><b>South-South Cooperation for Decent Work in Africa: A Framework for Action (ILO, 2017)</b> Available <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>-The framework recognizes that SSC agenda and SSC initiatives must be determined by the countries of the South, guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non- conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.</p> <p>-Refers to Addis Ababa Action Agenda (paragrah 57) that recognizes the importance solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence.</p> <p>-ILO's support to SSC for Decent Work in Africa shall be guided by the following principles: sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.</p> <p>Areas of improvement: The framework should be updated to incorporate BAPA+40 recommendations on improving SSC in the Global South.</p>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p> <p><b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Score - 3:</b> The framework highlighted important principle in the context of implementing SSC in Africa.</p>
<p><b>2015a. Triangular Cooperation and Decent Work: Good Practices. (Geneva).</b> Available <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>- Recognizes that stakeholders and social partners of the South and the North can promote the Decent Work Agenda, focusing on the ownership and empowerment of the Global South over their own development agenda. The framework also notes that developed countries have expressed support for a triangular cooperation approach to development as long as the cooperation process to achieve development results is South-driven.</p> <p>-Under the regional initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour by 2020 (supported by Spain and Brazil through triangular cooperation); the initiative highlighted SSTC and public-private partnerships, partnerships with traditional development partners, and inter-institutional coordination at the local national and local levels as the main strategic ways to address child labour in the region.</p> <p>Areas of improvement: The model can be replicated in other regions/countries facing the challenge of child labour putting into consideration the specific needs and available resources.</p>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnership</p> <p><b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency</p>	<p><b>Score 3:</b> All the principles in Nairobi outcome document and BAPA+ 40 are covered in different ways.</p>
<p><b>2015b. The ILO's Development Cooperation Strategy 2015–17,</b></p>	<p>The strategy points out the overall objective of providing better services to constituents, including capacity development and the reinforcement of tripartism. Greater focus and effectiveness including country ownership and constituents' involvement in development cooperation operations to produce better results, enhance greater transparency and better reporting.</p>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p>	<p>N/a</p>

<b>323rd Session, Geneva, Feb. 2015, GB.323/POL/5.</b> Available <a href="#">here</a>	<p>The DC strategy also indicated that all development cooperation activities are built on a theory of change to ensure the focus is on attaining results and on providing a relevant, high-quality service mix, including research, knowledge, networks, policy, capacity building and direct support.</p> <p>Areas of improvement: The DC strategy was adopted prior to Nairobi outcome document thus the next strategy should incorporate Nairobi principles and BAPA +40 recommendations.</p>	<b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships <b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability <b>Principle 2:</b> Focus on results	Multi-stakeholder approach Mutual accountability and transparency Participative nature	
<b>2015c. ILO Development Cooperation Strategy 2015–17, 325th Session, Geneva, Oct. 2015, GB.325/POL/6.</b> Available <a href="#">here</a>	<p>-Principles of effectiveness remain at the core of the Development Cooperation Strategy. They call for more country ownership and results orientation, programme-based approaches, increased transparency and mutual accountability.</p> <p>-National ownership of operational activities for development should be strengthened and further progress on UN system-wide coherence, including the Delivering as One approach, is needed.</p> <p>- The strategy complies with the universal principles of development effectiveness in that it will be results-oriented, transparent and cost-efficient and will use national systems and expertise.</p> <p>-All development cooperation activities are built on a theory of change to ensure the focus is on attaining results and on providing a relevant, high-quality service mix.</p> <p>-Principles of effectiveness remain at the core of the Development Cooperation Strategy.</p> <p>-The ILO is stepping up its efforts to ensure data accessibility, reporting, transparency and visualization</p> <p>Areas of improvement: DC strategy was adopted prior to Nairobi outcome document thus the next strategy should incorporate Nairobi principles and BAPA +40 recommendations.</p>	<b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support <b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships <b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability <b>Principle 2:</b> Focus on results	Ownership, independence and voluntary nature Multi-stakeholder approach Mutual accountability and transparency Participative nature	N/a
<b>2015. ILO. Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation and Decent Work: an ILO perspective.</b> Available <a href="#">here</a>	<p>-The ILO's engagement in fragile situations is based upon the principle of national leadership and ownership, national ownership and the inclusion of local expertise are vital for designing evidence-based and diversified policy approaches that correspond to the individual needs of States and societies affected by fragility.</p> <p>-The ILO committed to provide technical and organizational support in collaboration with all institutional partners, including governments, workers' and employers' organizations, civil society leaders, academics and development partners to cement initiatives, build partnerships and launch projects to bring tested solutions to be scaled up and address the challenges of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.</p> <p>-The ILO's support has proven its technical feasibility and profitability on the microeconomic level (SMEs). It has produced results recognized by the Government and development partners, particularly in terms of quality and costs, training of technicians and managers of SMEs, strengthening the partnership between the public and the private sector, support to decentralized and local communities for planning, implementation and maintenance of existing or rehabilitated infrastructure.</p> <p>Areas of improvement: ILO can work closely with UNDP in supporting development in Fragile states, local organizations are also instrumental in providing technical support given their experiences and knowledge.</p>	<b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support <b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships <b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability <b>Principle 2:</b> Focus on results	Ownership, independence and voluntary nature Multi-stakeholder approach Mutual accountability and transparency Participative nature	N/a

<p><b>International Labour Office (ILO). 2012a. South-South and triangular cooperation, Governing Body, 313th Session, Geneva, Feb. 2012, GB.313/POL/7.</b></p> <p>Available <a href="#">here</a> (Prior to Nairobi outcome 2016 outcome document)</p>	<p>-There is special emphasis on tapping local expertise, for instance through specialized networks involving constituents and the academic community, as a cost- effective means of enhancing national ownership and institutional capacity.</p> <p>-Highlight the importance of partnering with the Global South countries and recognize the contribution of Brazil and China in supporting SSTC.</p> <p>Areas of improvement</p> <p>Nairobi principle and BAPA+40 recommendations should be incorporated in the next updated document.</p>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Participative nature</p>	<p>N/a -</p>
<p><b>2012b. South-South and triangular cooperation: The way forward – Revised indicators for the Strategy adopted in March 2012, 316th Session, Geneva, Oct. 2012, GB.316/POL/5.</b></p> <p>Available <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>-The Office committed to identify the possibility of fostering partnership with partners from the Global South and prepare individual strategies for concluding SSTC arrangements.</p> <p>-There is a commitment to enhance partnerships with social partners and non-state actors, including academia, universities and parliamentarians.</p> <p>Areas of improvement</p> <p>There is a need to strengthen partnership with non-state actors and promote ownership among ILO member states to support SSTC.</p>	<p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnership</p>	<p>Participative nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p><b>ILO's virtual platform on South-South Cooperation: <a href="http://southsouthpoint.net/">http://southsouthpoint.net/</a></b></p> <p>Available <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>-The South – South meeting point in a multilingual, interactive virtual space where people from different countries can meet, engage, exchange and cooperate within the approach of SSTC towards the advancement of the ILO agenda of SDGs.</p> <p>-The main aim is to increase the level of connectivity among actors interested in this type of international collaboration and network building thus promoting the principles of ownership, transparency and accountability, focus on results and inclusive partnership ( Nairobi principle , 2016); mutual benefit, demand driven, solidarity and participation (BAPA+40,2019).</p> <p>Areas of improvement</p> <p>The virtual platform should include free online courses, record and upload ITC -SSTC related courses to benefit all tripartite partners</p>	<p><b>Principle 1:</b> Ownership of development priorities by partner countries receiving support</p> <p><b>Principle 3:</b> Inclusive partnerships</p> <p><b>Principle 4:</b> Transparency and accountability</p>	<p>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p> <p>Mutual accountability and transparency</p> <p>Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Score - 4:</b> The platform continues to support peer learning between and provide resource materials supporting SSTC.</p>

<sup>2</sup> In BAPA+ 40 “mutual accountability and transparency” were identified as a “need”, rather than a principle



## SSTC/ILO Project Inventory by Nairobi 2016 GPEDC Principles and BAPA+40

RBTC-SSTC Allocation 2018/19	
Principles ( <i>Nairobi Principle (2016) and BAPA+40</i> )	SSTC/ILO work – RBTC
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> The project provided an enabling environment for innovation including the application of traditional knowledge to support development objectives in the country; The capacity of local governments was strengthened to enable them to fully assume their roles in service delivery, enhancing participation and accountability at the local level.</p> <p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> By working with local communities, the project supported the need to have communities on the driver's seat to support the achievement of SDG 2030</p> <p><i>The capacity of the youth was built by engaging them in the road construction thus addressing the challenge of meaningful participation of children and youth in the implementation and the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at the local, national and international level as pointed out in the Nairobi outcome document</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles/elements:</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature (principle); Multi-stakeholder approach (principle); Mutual accountability and transparency (element); Mutual benefit and solidarity (principle)</p>	<p><b>Employment Promotion, Skills and Enterprise Development in Zambia through peer learning (2018/20219 Outcome<sup>3</sup> 7):</b> The project focused on improving the capacity of Zambian in the areas of employment promotion, skills and enterprise development, through training and peer learning from experts from Kenya and South Africa.. The peer learning activity also supported the creation of an alternative and innovative road paving technology focusing on youth in vulnerable rural communities. This is in line with <i>Nairobi principle (1)</i> that stresses the need for innovation diversification through the application of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples that can contribute to national development objectives.</p> <p>This project was part of Decent jobs for youth and improved food security through the development of sustainable rural enterprises - Inception phase supported by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Thus, current project can be considered triangular cooperation.  <a href="https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#b226m5a">https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#b226m5a</a></p>
<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> Four countries working together to support Syrian refugee crisis supported the inclusive multi -stakeholder partnership in achieving SDGs; The project also supported international dialogue on peacebuilding and state building focusing on fragile and conflict affected states; Knowledge sharing on refugee issues was also strengthened through voluntary and mutual agreed terms to support response and recovery among Syrian refugees hosted in the four countries.</p> <p><i>Nairobi principle recognise that international migration requires coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks that promote safe, regular and orderly migration based on the rights of all refugees and migrants. These can enable countries to optimise the potential of refugee and migrant contributions to social and economic development in their host countries, in transit, in their countries of origin, and globally, as referred to in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted in September 2016.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>Decent work approach to Syrian refugee crisis: SSTC response and recovery (2018/20219 Outcome 5, and 9):</b> The ILO fostered cross-country exchange amongst Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq on promoting decent work in refugee crisis response settings. Lessons learned and successful models of intervention were shared through two study tours to Turkey and Jordan and a two-day inter- regional dialogue workshop that brought together tripartite constituent and key stakeholders in the four countries.</p> <p>The project was implemented in line with ILO's response strategy of refugee response policy framework outlined in the ILO's 2016 "Guiding Principles on the Access of Refugees and other Forcibly Displaced Persons to the Labour Market". The South-South exchange program contributed the project: Improving Livelihoods for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon; Better Access, More Opportunities, Enhanced Capacities funded by <u>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</u>  <a href="https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#a2xiwyc">https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#a2xiwyc</a></p>

<sup>3</sup> ILO Outcomes (Programme and Budget for 2018-19)

Outcome 1: More and better jobs for inclusive growth and improved youth employment prospects ; Outcome 2: Ratification and application of international labour standards; Outcome 3: Creating and extending social protection floors; Outcome 4: Promoting sustainable enterprises Outcome 5: Decent work in the rural economy; Outcome 6: Formalization of the informal economy; Outcome 7: Promoting safe work and workplace compliance including in global supply chains ; Outcome 8: Protecting workers from unacceptable forms of work; Outcome 9: Fair and effective international labour migration and mobility; Outcome 10: Strong and representative employers' and workers' organizations

<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> By supporting the policy reform on comprehensive Tax Reform Program, the peer learning exercise enabled the Philippines to support committed to encourage tax compliance and prevent wasteful tax incentives to enable mobilisation of domestic and international capital to advance the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> The principle strive to support capacity development of business sector, provide technical assistance for public financial management in consultation with partner countries receiving support.</p> <p><i>Nairobi principle also recognized the report entitled 'Enhancing the Effectiveness of External Support in Building Tax Capacity in Developing Countries' for effective technical assistance in support of tax reforms prepared by IMF, OECD, United Nations and World Bank under the Platform for Collaboration on Tax.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>South-South Expert Knowledge Sharing Forum on Policy Innovations and Lessons Learned on Enterprise Formalization:</b> (June- December 2018). As part of this project, a detailed study on the informal economy in Philippines was produced and provided evidence-based information for both the Expert Knowledge Sharing Forum and the capacity building training organised (<i>Manila, 16-18 July 2018</i>) by ITC with the presence of experts of the Global South from <i>Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay</i>. The on-going ILO advancement of the national dialogue on the Informal Economy Bill was supported; policy reform initiatives such as the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program (CTAP) and its implications on enterprise formalization, and on the reform of the anti- poverty policy proposed by the NAPC was facilitated through peer –to peer learning. At the regional level, the peer-to-peer learning through South-South knowledge sharing benefited India and Nepal by integrating the formalization of informal economy into their broader policymaking agenda (e.g., linking it to ongoing tax reform in India). It also furthered subregional collaboration between the ILO (DWT-Bangkok) and the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)</p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries :</b> Recognizes the importance of national actions plans on gender equality and the empowerment of women; Commitment to accelerate efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women through development programmes grounded in country priorities, recognising that gender equality and women's empowerment are critical to achieving development results;</p> <p><b>Focus on result:</b> The project also promoted public-private partnerships for decent work for women in the informal sector by giving them hand on experience on cross boarder trade.</p> <p><b>Transparency and Accountability :</b> The situation analysis of Mano River Union (MRU) accelerated and deepen efforts to collect, analyse, disseminate, harmonise and make full use of data to inform policy decisions and guide investments that can ensure that public expenditures are targeted appropriately, including to equally benefit both women and men and to leave no-one behind;</p> <p><i>Nairobi outcome document recognise that women's and girls' rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are both stand-alone goals and a cross-cutting issue to achieving sustainable development. Members committed accelerate efforts to achieve these aims by deepening multi-stakeholder partnerships and tracking resource allocations for these endeavours; strengthening capacity for gender-responsive budgeting and planning; and increasing the participation of women's organisations in partnerships for development. The importance of the business sector; role of civil society; gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; the economic empowerment of youth; leaving no-one behind; and unleashing the power of partnerships is recognized in the Nairobi outcome document. Gender equality, women's empowerment and women's full and equal participation in leadership in the economy, including the digital economy is fully recognized in the GPEDC. Empowerment of all women and girls and the full realisation of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. Nairobi outcome document acknowledge that women and girls are powerful agents for change.</i></p>	<p><b>Enhancing Sierra Leone women entrepreneurs' empowerment and resilience ( August 2018 – December 2019):</b> Under this project, a study tour of Mano River Union (MRU) officials was undertaken to the East African Community (EAC), in order to get hands-on experience on how to adapt and replicate their efforts in supporting women cross border traders. A situational analysis was conducted by MRU with the assistance of experts from EAC was carried out aiming at enhancing Sierra Leone women entrepreneurs' empowerment and resilience in cross border trade. The project also examined the legal, regulatory, institutional, and social conditions affecting Sierra Leone women engaged in cross-border trade within the MRU sub region. A study tour of to the Namanga One Stop Border Post in Tanzania was organized for the MRU officials and women cross- border traders to enable participants to learn and benefit from experience in managing cross-border trade by women entrepreneurs within the EAC. The "Simplified Guide for Micro and Small-Scale Women Cross-Border Traders and Service Providers within the East African Community" was adapted to the MRU context and the pilot experience in Sierra Leone. This experience was show-cased in the GSSD expo in New York (2018).</p> <p>In support of Increased employment creation and opportunities in Sierra Leone through entrepreneurship training, business development services and labour intensive infrastructure development funded through core voluntary funds (RBSA) <a href="https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#auuo18c">https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#auuo18c</a></p>

<p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	
<p><b>Focus on results:</b> Partner countries receiving support committed to adapt their national results frameworks to strengthen linkages with national development priorities and SDG-related targets and indicators; strengthen their results frameworks, including through identifying meaningful and measurable indicators and realistic and robust targets; and improving national monitoring and evaluation systems.</p> <p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> The 16 Arab states working together to build a peer -to -peer learning experience supporting inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships which is necessary for the realisation of effective development co-operation and for reaching the SDGs</p> <p><i>Commitment to strengthen the capacity of local governments to enable them to fully assume their roles in service delivery, enhancing participation and accountability at the local level and development strategies to localise the SDGs; support capacity-building for delivery of basic services and infrastructure;</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>Mainstreaming Decent Work in the SDGs in the Arab Region through SSTC:</b> (January – November 2019). With ITC Turin support, a two-day dialogue workshop on Decent Work in the SDGs was held in Beirut and brought together institutions from the Arab Region to share experiences on National Voluntary reports for SDG 8, and promoting South-South exchanges on reporting on the relevant targets and indicators. The workshop created a platform for exchange of knowledge and experiences amongst Arab countries on the SDGs implementation, monitoring and preparation on Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) The report highlighted key findings and lessons learned from the deliberations of the workshop and experiences of the countries in implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs (<a href="http://www.southsouthpoint.net">www.southsouthpoint.net</a> and <a href="http://www.sstcsse.net">http://www.sstcsse.net</a>) was promoted. As a result of this SSTC initiative, the ILO, in collaboration with Arab institute for Training, Research, and Statistics (AITRS) organized a regional workshop on SDGs Labour indicators in the Arab region bringing together 16 Arab countries with the aim of building their capacities and fostering peer-to-peer exchanges on measurement of SDGs indicators related to decent work.</p> <p>Additional Support to this project was provided by ITC Turin.</p>
<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> Recognise that knowledge sharing and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms can be a powerful driver of economic growth and sustainable development; and knowledge and expertise act as catalytic agents of resources and relations.</p> <p><i>One of the main Global partners' contributions to implementing the 2030 Agenda has been to provide a platform for knowledge exchange and learning at country, regional and global levels. Global partners committed to support fragile and conflict-affected countries in accessing the resources and partnerships needed to advance specific development priorities. Building on the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States and promote peer learning between fragile and conflict- affected environments. Demand-driven knowledge sharing, and learning is placed at the heart of all development work by through bringing together communities of practice to find solutions to specific challenges</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Local Development:</b> (June – 2018 and June2019). A regional dialogue workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Local Development and Fragile-to- Fragile cooperation from a SSTC perspective took place in ITC in Turin and brought together experts and practitioners from Latin America and Europe ( June 2018). The programme facilitated knowledge sharing, mutual learning and support amongst policy makers and practitioners in developing countries in the context of local sustainable development processes focusing on disaster risk. Additionally, mutual learning and training on disaster reduction for South-South practitioners took place (June 2019) in ITC Turin, for developing countries to share experiences with respect to policies and strategies that reduce the risk of disasters in the context of sustainable local development processes. As a result of the training, participants improved their knowledge on the components of disaster risk reduction, capacity to identify vulnerabilities and to deal with natural hazards. The expansion of the network of South-South resilient cities was promoted.</p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> By engaging youth, ILO supported the commitment to encourage innovations in citizen-led data gathering and reporting by women's groups, youth and other partners in civil society as stipulated in the Nairobi document.</p> <p><i>Nairobi outcome document reiterate the commitment of global partners to invest in the development of children and youth. We will urgently improve reporting on child-focused development co-operation and domestic resources and strengthen capacity for youth to</i></p>	<p><b>Youth employment, Future of Work and SSTC: BAPA + 40:</b> (20 - 22 March 2019). During the high-level conference on South-South cooperation (BAPA+40) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the ILO and the South Centre co-hosted a side event entitled "The Future of Work, Youth Employment and South-South Cooperation. The side event discussion highlighted the link between SSTC and new paths for youth employment policies post BAPA + 40; ILO four centenary conversation themes on work and society, decent jobs for all in a sustainable economy, the</p>

<p><i>participate in accountability exercises. Committed to strengthen capacity and create the space and necessary mechanisms for the meaningful participation of children and youth in the implementation and the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at the local, national and international level; Recognise that investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations, and we recognise the need to support countries that face particular challenges to make the requisite investments in this area.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p>organization of work and production and skills development. The events counted on the presence of the Young SDG leaders and advocates, that are further supporting the ILO's work through their social networks. The interlinkages between youth employment and combatting child labour were also explored and concrete good practices were shared with the tripartite partners through a side event show- casing the Regional Initiative (LAC) to Combat Child Labour.</p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> The peer learning workshops strengthen the capacity of local governments to enable them to fully assume their roles in service delivery, enhancing participation and accountability at the local level in line with the Nairobi principle. The project provided the Balkan countries an opportunity to Include local governments in consultations regarding development strategies to localise the SDGs and supported capacity-building for delivery of basic services and infrastructure</p> <p><b>Inclusive Partnerships :</b> All participating countries had an opportunity to share information to address challenges on marginalized groups in the labour market thus strengthened and deepen partnerships with the business sector, civil society organisations, philanthropy, parliaments, local governments and trade unions to achieve local, national, sub- regional, regional and global development goals.</p> <p><b>Transparency and Accountability : Global partners</b> reiterated that the shared principles of transparency and accountability are relevant to all Global Partnership stakeholders including local governments, the business sector, civil society organisations, parliaments, labor organisations, implementing partners and committed to strengthen the capacity of local governments to play an important role.</p> <p><i>Global partners recognized the importance of local governments in strengthening the relationship between citizens and government, the business sector and other stakeholders, and ensuring the localisation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p>P2P learning on employment policies in the Western Balkans: (March 2018 – September 2019) The activity comprised peer-to-peer learning workshops on employment policies in the Western Balkans aiming to prepare institutions to better design and implement services and programmes targeting population groups most detached from the labour market in those countries. The ILO technical team and representatives of the employment services from Portugal, Ireland, and Austria supported practitioners from the public employment agencies of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia to exchange information, experience, challenges and emerging practice in the design of partnership approaches and service delivery models targeting population groups most detached from the labour market through peer-review practices; municipality-to-municipality cooperation was initiated to support the implementation of the recommendations and follow-up actions from the peer-learning exchanges.</p> <p>Additional Support to this project was provided by the Austrian Aid Agency, through triangular cooperation:  <a href="https://www.ilo.org/budapest/whats-new/WCMS_634311/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/budapest/whats-new/WCMS_634311/lang--en/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> By targeting indigenous and tribal people, the meeting supported nationally led engagement with all development partners, including civil society organisations and marginalised communities, to engage meaningfully in planning development strategies.</p> <p><b>Inclusive Partnerships :</b> Recommends special emphasis on poor and marginalised populations, ensuring an enduring legacy for present and future generations.</p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature ; Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency- (element)</p>	<p><b>Building capacity of state institutions to implement Convention No. 169 through South-South and triangular experience-sharing (also supporting outcome 8):</b> Under this project, a meeting brought together government, workers and employers' representatives to share experiences and challenges in applying the ILO's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), as well as members of the ILO supervisory bodies and UN mechanisms addressing indigenous peoples' rights. The following two results were achieved: Officials from government bodies responsible for indigenous peoples acquired in- knowledge, through peer learning, with regard to public management and administration tools and practices for implementing Convention No. 169; Judges and lawyers across jurisdictions in Latin America have increased their understanding of the provisions of Convention No. 169 through SSTC knowledge sharing. Several training and</p>



	peer learning activities took place between June 2018 and July 2019 (one key exchange took place in Geneva in September 2018 and training for judges took place in Buenos Aires in the first semester of 2019).
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries :</b> Commitment to support capacity development for national business sectors and civil society to fully participate in national and international procurement, while adhering to, and respecting international commitments, including those on the environment, labour and peaceful and inclusive societies;</p> <p><b>Inclusive Partnerships:</b> Global partners agreed to engage with the business sector through social dialogue and partnerships with labour to support socially-inclusive and environmentally-sustainable business practices, including and extending beyond corporate social responsibility and the economic empowerment of women.</p> <p><b>Transparency and Accountability :</b> The meeting also address pertinent issue of child labour which supports transparent and responsive country operations in accordance with International Labour Organisation labour standards, United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises.</p> <p><i>GPEDC attach high importance to the pursuit of sustainable development through the business sector, promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Global partners acknowledge the importance of collaboration to create an enabling environment for the formal and informal business sectors in all countries. This is to be complemented by trust-building and steps taken by the business sector towards responsible business, including through respect for internationally-agreed labour and environmental standards.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency (element)</p>	<p><b>Technical Meeting to Promote an Exchange of Views on the Further Development and Implementation of the Integrated Strategy to Address Decent Work Deficits in the Tobacco Sector: ( 3 - 5 July 2019)</b> The project resulted in a technical meeting held in Kampala, Uganda that gathered experts and practitioners from the Global South to discuss the design and implementation of measures to combat common practices in the tobacco sector such as unfair contracting, child labour, poor labour conditions, among other relevant topics. South-South exchanges were undertaken by several countries, including Brazil, South Africa, among others. Based on this meeting ILO committed to revise the integrated strategy addressing employment and labour-related challenges, and in particular strengthening social dialogue, in the tobacco sector.</p>
<p><b>Transparency and Accountability :</b> Through peer learning on implementation of employment injury compensation system, issues on OSH were address in accordance to the International Labour Organisation labour standards, United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises.</p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Mutual accountability and transparency element; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>SSTC for strengthening workplace injury compensation system in Pakistan, Malaysia and Thailand: (July 2018- December 2019) :</b> Through local capacity development and study visits, the activity contributed to Pakistani Employees Social Security Institutions to learn from Malaysia and Thailand's experience on effective implementation of employment injury compensation systems. Four Pakistani Employees Social Security Institutions (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan) were provided scholarships to learn from experience on effective implementation of employment injury compensation systems in Malaysia and Thailand. Technical assistance was provided to the ESSIs to adopt at least one good practice from Malaysia and Thailand to improve governance, adopt modern technologies and expand coverage of Micro-enterprises and self-employed workers; ESSIs officials attended training courses in ITC-ILO Turin on Social Security; and Knowledge- products such as case studies, IEC materials were developed for Pakistani social security institutions to adopt good practices The study visit also supported the ongoing triangular cooperation project : More and Better Jobs through Socially Responsible Practices in Pakistan - Phase III funded by <u>Japan, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare</u></p> <p><a href="https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#bd1kqar">https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#bd1kqar</a></p>

<p><b>Transparency and Accountability</b> :Addressing the issues of Child labour supported the call for effective development co-operation principles and commitments which is transparent and responsive to all sections of society within their countries of operation in accordance with International Labour Organisation labour standards, United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises.</p> <p><b>Inclusive Partnerships:</b> Global partnership committed to increase the quality, quantity and diversity of resources that will enable productive multi- stakeholder partnerships at the country level, including capacity support.</p> <p><i>The mobilisation and effective use of domestic resources to support national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda is critical for sustainable long-term, country-owned development. GPEDC committed to call for mechanisms that will mobilise the resources and partnerships needed to support country-led development priorities</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>BAPA + 40 side events on Regional Initiative on Combating Child Labour in the America and youth employment in the framework of the Future of Work:</b> ILO promoted these SSTC activities in order to further discuss the concepts of South-South and triangular cooperation in the world of work with the support of the University of Buenos Aires, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Spanish Agency for Cooperation (AECID) and the South Centre, as well as the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB). Some of the key issues addressed included mobilization of technical and financial resources for the achievement of target 8.7, SSTC results, youth employment and (Future of Work) FoW, and SSTC funding. The events also promoted horizontal exchange with the African Union.</p> <p>See <a href="https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/en/content/new-virtual-platform-child-labour">https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/en/content/new-virtual-platform-child-labour</a></p>
<p><b>Inclusive Partnerships:</b> Inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnerships are necessary for the realisation of effective development co-operation and for reaching the SDGs. Thus, by ASEAN countries working together, efforts of national governments and other development partners are developed.</p> <p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> Partner countries committed to monitor and ensure that support of development partners falls within the ambit of the national policy and development strategy priorities, and reflects citizens' priorities and needs (in this case national skills development)</p> <p><b>Transparency and Accountability:</b> Shared principles of transparency and accountability are relevant to all Global Partnership stakeholders including partner countries that provide and receive support.</p> <p><i>Co-operation as an increasingly potent feature of international co-operation for development. Its scope and variety presents opportunities to tackle the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, particularly in least-developed countries and other partner countries.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency</p>	<p><b>Future of Work in Asia ( Sept 2018- December 2018):</b> The capacity of ILO constituents in China and other ASEAN countries was strengthened through the exchange of good practices and lessons learned to analyse the employment creation potential of the care economy and to design skills development strategies between China and other ASEAN countries. Some results included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A policy document on national skills development strategies to promote decent work in the care economy was drafted;</li> <li>2) Knowledge sharing among policy makers and practitioners on demographic trends, demand in the care economy and respective skills matching through mutual learning and support was enhanced;</li> </ol> <p>This activity was co-funded by CHINA MOHRSS (250,000 \$)</p>
<p><b>Inclusive Partnerships:</b> Global partnership should utilise effective development co-operation to attract business investment, engaging business entities in a partnership that mutually benefits business strategies and development goals.</p> <p><i>Committed to redress vulnerability and lack of protections to promote decent work and prioritise investments in accessible, affordable and quality social infrastructure and essential services that reduce and redistribute women's unpaid care and domestic work, enabling their full participation in the economy, including the digital economy;</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Maghreb Sub- Regional South-South Cooperation Program on Social Protection: (September- November 2018)</b> In the context of this project, with ITC Turin supported study tours and a seminar in Egypt and Algeria aiming at strengthening South-South Cooperation among African Countries in the Field of Social Protection. There was also an effective exchange of good practices in the digitalization of the information system of the labour inspection and occupational safety and health among Maghreb countries was facilitated through study visit in Egypt. Support from ILO-Algeria South-South and triangular cooperation project was provided.</p>

<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> Development partners providing support committed to engage with the business sector through social dialogue and partnerships with labour to support socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable business practices, including and extending beyond corporate social responsibility and the economic empowerment of women;</p> <p><i>A successful, sustainable development agenda requires strong, dynamic and innovative partnerships. This is most urgently needed in the effort to leave no-one behind, where the combined contributions of partners working together can outweigh individual interventions and overcome impediments to inclusive outcomes.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Multi-stakeholder approach</p>	<p><b>Decent Work Academy (CPLP)</b> – (28th May to the 1st June 2018 in Turin - also supporting outcome 1,5 and 6) Participants from the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) were brought together in Turin. More specifically, strategies for promoting sustainable enterprises were shared among participating countries; and challenges of the formalization of the economy were also analysed.</p> <p><i>The academy also received support from Decent work Portugal</i></p>
<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> Global Partnership committed to increase the quality, quantity and diversity of resources that will enable productive multi- stakeholder partnerships at the country level, including capacity support, recognise that knowledge sharing and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually-agreed terms can be a powerful driver of economic growth and sustainable development;</p> <p><i>Demand-driven knowledge sharing, and learning are at the heart of the Global partnership, including through bringing together communities of practice to find solutions to specific challenges.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual benefit; Participative nature; Solidarity</p>	<p><b>Social and Solidary Economy Academy- SSTC component (2019):</b> Under this activity, an SSE Academy (October 2019) was organised with the support of ITC. The Academy, focused on promoting sustainable enterprises, brought together participants from Global South and supported the capacity of building of regional and interregional networks and platforms for knowledge and experience-sharing. The academy contributed to a better understanding of the Social and Solidary Economy (SSE) concept and its contribution to the future of work; it also reinforced new and existing SSE networks in the global south through SSTC and best practices and knowledge shared. The academy also received funding from the Spanish government, link to the published good practices.</p> <p><a href="https://www.southsouthpoint.net/2019/08/22/ilo-academy-of-social-and-solidarity-economy-social-economy-in-the-future-of-work/">https://www.southsouthpoint.net/2019/08/22/ilo-academy-of-social-and-solidarity-economy-social-economy-in-the-future-of-work/</a></p>
<p><b>Focus on results:</b> Implementation of 2030 agenda requires enhancement of data collection, analysis, and use in policymaking, planning.</p> <p><i>Nairobi outcome document highlight the need to strengthen mutual learning, mutual benefit and mutual accountability.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Equality; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>Sustainable Rural Tourism Academy</b> (April 2018 and November 2019): The academy gathered participants - policy makers, including workers and employers - from Global South to acquire SSTC tools and practical methods to integrate peer learning, share experiences and knowledge in rural development focusing on South-South and triangular cooperation. The academy offered an opportunity for mutual learning between countries with a view to formulate high level strategic initiatives and development policies that integrate the promotion of decent work in the rural economy.</p>
<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> Recognise that inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships are necessary for the realisation of effective development co-operation and for reaching the SDGs. GPEDC will ensure an enabling environment for inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnerships, including through country-level platforms for collaboration, to perform complementary roles in a transparent and accountable manner.</p> <p><i>Commitment to accelerate efforts to deepening multi-stakeholder partnerships and tracking resource allocations to strengthening capacity for gender-responsive budgeting and planning; and increasing the participation of women's organisations in partnerships for development.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles:</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>EPIC Americas : support through peer learning for equal pay: (June 2019 – October 2019).</b> In the context of this initiative a conference marked the launch of the Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC) Americas - a multi-stakeholder coalition to achieve equal pay for women and men for work of equal value- and the ILO contributed to the establishment of a tripartite network. To this effect, the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean proposed to build a network of governments, workers and employers committed to working together on this important issue, improve data collection and policy making at the national level through peer-to-peer learning and document and disseminate good practices. The contribution of PARDEV to the programme included the support to a gender gap analysis and the identification of barriers to equal pay in the region. For more information See <a href="https://www.equalpayinternationalcoalition.org/the-coalition/">https://www.equalpayinternationalcoalition.org/the-coalition/</a></p>

RBTC –SSTC 2020/21 – Pipeline projects	
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> This project is in line with GPEDC commitment to accelerate efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women through development programmes grounded in country priorities, recognising that gender equality and women's empowerment are critical to achieving development results;</p> <p><b>Transparency and Accountability :</b> By targeting women, the project will contribute to strengthening gender-responsive planning and budgeting by improving the systematic tracking of resource allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as stipulated in GPEDC.</p> <p><i>A successful, sustainable development agenda requires strong, dynamic and innovative partnerships. This is most urgently needed in the effort to leave no-one behind, where the combined contributions of partners working together can outweigh individual interventions and overcome impediments to inclusive outcomes.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature. Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>Promoting gender equality and equal opportunities and treatment for all in the world of work: Strengthening the agency of women through economic empowerment and financial inclusion (Peer-learning seminar, content development) –Outcome 4<sup>4</sup>- P&amp;B 2020/21</b></p> <p>This project will facilitate knowledge-sharing among ILO constituents on innovative approaches to promote women's economic empowerment through economic and financial inclusion in Lesotho, South Africa, and eSwatini, including gendered responses to the COVID-19 crisis. Good practices will be shared through an online platform, regional peer-learning seminars and study tours.</p> <p><b>Expected Results:</b> 1. Enhanced awareness on innovative development models that foster the economic empowerment of women; 2. Online good practices platform on women's financial inclusion from Ethiopia and Kenya within the SADC secretariat created; 3. Tripartite policy engagement enhanced to review gender aspects of policy and legislation</p>
<p><b>Focus on results:</b> Through the macroeconomic mode, the project will be instrumental in supporting and strengthening the statistical capacity and monitoring and evaluation systems of partner countries.</p> <p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> The project will support the strengthening of statistical capacity and monitoring and evaluation systems of partner countries receiving support, with the aim of enhancing data collection and analysis and strengthen support to increase data use, including through the development of data visualisation and analysis tools.</p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Modeling the impact of public policies on employment and economic growth (Outcome 3):</b> <i>The ILO will support knowledge-exchange between Cameroon, DRC and Congo on the use of macroeconomic models for the analysis and simulation of public policies' impact on employment and growth, contributing to financing of SDG8 in Central Africa. Activities will include study tours, peer-learning seminars and developing a community of good practices.</i></p> <p><b>Expected results:</b> 1. Modules on the Impact analysis of public policies prepared; 2. Study tour to Yaoundé and Cameroun realised (microeconomic taskforce); 3. International tripartite seminar on good practices related to statistical data collection organized; 4. Good practices related to public policy impact analysis compiled (MoU ILO - Economic Community of Central African States); 5. Finalizing macroeconomic models for resource mobilization; 6. Training of employment-related policy makers and social partners.</p>
<p><b>Focus on results:</b> GPEDC recognise the role SSTC to disseminate results, share lessons and good practices, and replicate initiatives, including through the voluntary exchange of experience for the benefit of developing countries, according to their</p>	<p><b>Strengthening public employment services in Ethiopia and in the IGAD region (Study tour, personnel exchange, joint research):</b> - Outcome 3 : The project was designed to support the reform and expansion of Public Employment Services (PES) in Ethiopia. SSTC will support the exchange of good practices from North African countries</p>

<sup>4</sup> ILO Outcomes (Programme and Budget for 2018-19)

Outcome 1: More and better jobs for inclusive growth and improved youth employment prospects ; Outcome 2: Ratification and application of international labour standards; Outcome 3: Creating and extending social protection floors; Outcome 4: Promoting sustainable enterprises Outcome 5: Decent work in the rural economy; Outcome 6: Formalization of the informal economy; Outcome 7: Promoting safe work and workplace compliance including in global supply chains ; Outcome 8: Protecting workers from unacceptable forms of work; Outcome 9: Fair and effective international labour migration and mobility; Outcome 10: Strong and representative employers' and workers' organizations .



<p>policies and priorities for development. Through the exchange of good ideas between the countries, the project will contribute to knowledge sharing and exchange of ideas.</p> <p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> The project will address the issue of public employment service in Ethiopia, this will require strong leadership and inclusive ownership of the national development agenda and conduct thorough transparent and regular consultations with relevant stakeholders as pointed out in the Nairobi outcome document.</p> <p><i>According to GPEDC, providing a platform for knowledge exchange is one of our main contributions to implementing the 2030 Agenda as it contributes to new insights to inform political decisions and commitments, which drive renewed efforts to innovate and improve the quality of development co-operation.</i></p> <p><i>The 2030 Agenda calls for scaling up efforts to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation; action to mobilise the transformative power of private resources to deliver on sustainable development; and for enhanced exchanges between constituencies engaged in North-South, South-South and Triangular Co-operation to promote knowledge sharing.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p>with well-developed PES systems, particularly Morocco and Tunisia, through study tours, personnel exchange, and the production of policy papers on PES.</p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> The Nairobi outcome document recognised the importance of engaging trade unions and business sector in social dialogue as they play an important role in achieving sustainable development.</p> <p><b>Inclusive Partnerships :</b>The peer to peer between trade unions will strengthen and deepen partnerships with the business sector, civil society organisations, philanthropy, parliaments, local governments and trade unions to achieve local, national, sub-regional, regional and global development goals.</p> <p><i>GPEDC committed to increase efforts to ensure an enabling environment for all partners, including parliaments, local governments, civil society, the business sector, philanthropy and trade unions, and support country-level platforms for collaboration.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Inter -regional, SSTC Trade Union conference on structural adjustment policies (Outcome 1):</b> This two-day conference will promote peer-to-peer exchanges between trade unions in the Arab region (Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia), Argentina, Chile, Cyprus and Greece on the challenges related to the impact of structural adjustment policies in the decent work agenda and the trade union movement in their countries.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> An inter-regional SSTC TU conference/seminar to discuss the experience of selected countries that have faced financial and economic crises and the impact of the structural transformation on Decent Work (DW), what were the priorities for the TU movement, what are the lessons learned. Strategic angle: This proposal exemplifies well the SSTC angle as the Arab countries that are currently going through financial crises and structural adjustments can learn from experiences of other countries in the South and in the North that have faced similar challenges and gone through similar experience. The proposal will specifically focus on how these crises and resulting structural adjustments are affecting the TU movements in these countries. As such, it will facilitate exchanges between TU from the South and North and seek to exchange experiences on impact of structural adjustments on DW and the TU movement.</p>
<p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> The reporting fellowship will support the business sector to effectively develop co-operation and commitments; and become increasingly transparent and responsive to all sections of society within their countries of operation in accordance with International Labour Organisation labour standards, United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises.</p> <p><i>Nairobi outcome document reiterate the commitment of global partnership commitment to invest in the development of children and youth to improve reporting on child-</i></p>	<p><b>Media Fellowship for reporting on future of work issues in Arab – (Outcome A):</b> The six-month fellowship programme for communication and media practitioners will support quality humancentric reporting on labour issues in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and United Arab Emirates. Through peer-learning, this project will help to build a generation of journalists that is knowledgeable on labour standards, labour rights, decent work as well as vision and work of the ILO in the region.</p> <p><b>Expected results :</b> six-month fellowship programme for communication and media practitioners to support quality, human-centered reporting on future-of-work issues in the</p>



<p><i>focused development co-operation and domestic resources and strengthen capacity for youth to participate in accountability exercises. Also reaffirm the importance of urgently improving reporting on child-focused ODA and domestic spending for improved monitoring of progress on the above commitments.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p>Arab States, and help build a generation of journalists in the region who are knowledgeable on labour standards and right, and on the centrality of decent work to successful economic, social and environmental policies. Key media outlets would be reached out to in our region to ensure the most influential ones are represented in the fellowship. Participants would be requested to produce reports that are published in their respective organizations and that specifically refer to the ILO Declaration on the Future of Work and the ILO's work in the region. Strategic SSTC angle: The proposal seeks to promote a human centered approach to reporting on the FoW in the Arab States through peer learning. It also creates a platform for knowledge development and exchanges among communication practitioners on labour standards and FPRW, and on the centrality of decent work to successful economic, social and environmental policies.</p>
<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> The project will bring together government and social partners, this will promote the inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships which is necessary for the realisation of effective development co-operation and for reaching the SDGs. Government play a central role in ensuring oversight and accountability for the effective implementation of national and international commitments, including public-private partnerships.</p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>SSTC tripartite Forum: Skills for future of work in MENA ( Outcome 5):</b> The ILO will organize a two-day regional consultative workshop with representative from government, social partners at national / sector levels, and youth networking focusing on the skills needed in the future of work in the middle East (Jordan, Lebanon) and Northern African ( Egypt , Morocco region with focus on job rich sectors and post -COVID -19 recovery towards a better normal).</p> <p><b>Expected Results:</b> The main result of the proposed consultation will be that 40 representatives of workers, employers (from national and sector levels) and governments (Ministries of labour and ministries dealing with the particular sectors in focus) of five MENA countries through South-South Cooperation – Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Morocco and possibly other selected countries from Africa- will have an improved understanding of the technological and other changes affecting job rich sectors, the impact of COVID 19 on the contents and organization of work, the new skills that are required, and the importance of an innovative policy framework for a human centred future of work. Strategic angle: COVID 19 impact on skills and technology: response shared through South-South Cooperation.</p>
<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> The forum will promote partnership for decent work for different vulnerable groups in the informal sector and recognise the importance of social dialogue in building trust that leads to 'social license,' and its utility for informing business strategy within the overarching framework of national SDG objectives.</p> <p><i>GPEDC acknowledge the importance of collaboration to create an enabling environment for the formal and informal business sectors in all countries. This is to be complemented by trust-building and steps taken by the business sector towards responsible business, including through respect for internationally-agreed labour and environmental standards.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency- element; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>BRICS knowledge-sharing forum on transition to the formal economy – (Outcome 3)</b> As a part of the BRICS summit 2021 in India, this knowledge-sharing forum, complemented by a online course and a research paper, will discuss experiences in addressing informality in <b>Brazil, South Africa, Russia, India and China</b>. The project will bring experts and constituents together to explore current knowledge and future direction on formalization strategies.</p> <p><b>Expected results:</b> Enhanced capacity of constituents in devising policy solutions to facilitate formalization through SSTC evidence creation, knowledge sharing. Preparing ILO constituents for India's BRICS presidency in 2021 to take lead on formalization policies. Strategic angle: This proposal is inter-regional which will greatly enhance the quality of learning, and ASIA's leadership in the informality discussion. Project can focus on resilience measures towards the informal economy and formalization of the economy (post COVID 19).</p>
<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> The knowledge sharing among partners will increase the quality, quantity and diversity of resources that will enable productive multi-stakeholder partnerships at the country level, including capacity support and recognise that knowledge sharing and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually-agreed terms can be a powerful driver of economic growth and sustainable development;</p>	<p><b>Regional forum on what works in E-formalization – (Outcome A):</b> This knowledge-sharing tripartite forum between China, India, Philippines and Vietnam will support research on the potential of technology in supporting national formalization strategies.</p> <p><b>Expected results:</b> E-formalization refers to the promotion of the application of new technologies to simplify and facilitate the transition from the informal to the formal</p>

<p><i>Drawing smartly together the diversity of options available across stakeholders to mobilise knowledge, technologies and financing can scale up the impact of development co-operation to the level needed to attain the SDGs.</i></p> <p><i>GPEDC recognize invest in science, technology and innovation as a driver of effective development co- operation and recognise the opportunities that come with appropriate policies for fostering science, technology and innovation.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles;</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency- element; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p>economy. The Knowledge Sharing Forum will provide the platform to engage in a discussion on the potential of technology to increase the number of formal enterprises and formal workers and to establish the linkages between e-governance and national strategies on formalization. Tripartite constituents of the participating countries will hear from experts/researchers sharing evidence on how technologies can enhance the impact of institutional public policies addressing informality. Strategic angle: The issue of e-formalisation is a new area of work, not yet fully investigated. A well-publicised knowledge sharing platform in partnership with ESCAP and Asian Development Bank (ADB) will be a valuable contribution to advance formalisation initiatives and to the BRICS level of collaboration. Project can focus on resilience measures towards the informal economy and formalisation of the economy (post COVID 19)</p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> Promotion of Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) requires partners to engage in social dialogue with the business sector and trade unions to increase their role in sustainable development. GPEDC recognise that sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, supported by sound macroeconomic policies, and an enabling environment at all levels, are of paramount importance to realise the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> Development partners providing support commit to engage with the business sector through social dialogue and partnerships with labour to support socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable business practices, including and extending beyond corporate social responsibility and the economic empowerment of women in support of ILO -SCORE.</p> <p><i>Trust -building and steps taken by the business sector towards responsible business, including through respect for internationally agreed labour and environmental standards is essential.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature; Solidarity</p>	<p><b>SSTC for score in the Chinese investment in the garment sector –(Outcome 4):</b> This project will market methodologies of the programme Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (ILO-SCORE) to the <b>Chinese</b> investment in the garment sector in <b>Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos</b>, targeting investors, local suppliers and Occupational Safety .</p> <p><b>Expected results:</b> SSTC for SCORE will market SCORE methodologies to the Chinese investment segment in the garment sector in Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos. At its completion, it is expected that Chinese investors, their local suppliers and local OSH authorities become interested in participating in a SCORE programme. They would be able to learn more about SCORE methodologies through the SCORE knowledge platform and have SCORE business consultants at their disposal. This will in turn support MEM and CNTAC's effort to expand SCORE in China's SSTC Programme. Strategic angle: This will not only work with investors incorporate Decent Work principles in their business practices, but pave way for integrating SCORE in China's SSTC programme, which the Ministry of Emergency Management and China National Textiles and Apparel Council has been seeking to do. OSH dimension can be linked to COVID 19.</p> <p>Also supporting Decent Work in the Garment Sector Supply Chains in Asia funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency  <a href="https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#bq4r7ha">https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#bq4r7ha</a></p>
<p><b>Transparency and Accountability :</b> The training program, also supports the commitment to support effective development co-operation principles and become increasingly transparent and responsive to all sections of society within the countries of operation in accordance with International Labour Organisation labour standards, United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises.</p> <p><i>GPEDC recognize that international migration requires coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks that promote safe, regular and orderly migration based on the rights of all refugees and migrants.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Equality; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>SSTC training on pacific climate change migration and human security – (Outcome 7):</b> This training programme for government officials and other stakeholders will cover labour migration governance and human security, including international human rights and labour standards for migrant workers, in Cook Islands, Fiji, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Kiribati, also supporting reviews of legislation on labour migration.</p> <p><b>Expected Results:</b> Knowledge sharing and enhancement of Pacific Government officials and non-government stakeholders on labour migration governance including international human rights and labour standards for migrant workers (ILO Conventions Nos 97, 143, 181, 189), and specifically the effectiveness of seasonal worker schemes and seasonal employment acts. Strategic angle: The proposal addresses an important and prioritized areas of seasonal migration. The proposal needs to strengthen the dimension of leveraging further resources. Knowledge from the Global South very critical.</p>

<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> The two countries working together to support refugee crisis supported the inclusive multi-stakeholder partnership in achieving SDGs. Knowledge sharing through peer learning on refugee issues was also strengthened through voluntary and mutual agreed terms to support response and recovery among host communities.</p> <p><i>Nairobi principle recognise that international migration requires coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks that promote safe, regular and orderly migration based on the rights of all refugees and migrants. These can enable countries to optimise the potential of refugee and migrant contributions to social and economic development in their host countries, in transit, in their countries of origin, and globally, as referred to in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted in September 2016.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency element; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>SSTC initiative for promoting decent work in refugee and mixed migration contexts (Outcome 7):</b> The ILO will support this initiative of country-to-country exchanges between constituents from <b>Turkey</b> and <b>Colombia</b> to strengthen capacity to promote access to decent work for refugees, migrants and host communities, with special attention to protecting labour rights, promoting social cohesion and protection against increased vulnerabilities during the COVID-19 crisis. Activities include study tours, peer-learning seminars and webinars.</p> <p><b>Expected results:</b> Tripartite partners in Turkey and Colombia increased their role and capacity to promote access to decent work for refugees, migrants and host communities, giving special attention to the protection of labour rights and the promotion of social cohesion between host communities and refugee and migrant populations. 2. Tripartite partners in Turkey and Colombia improved their knowledge and expertise in the design, implementation and monitoring of inclusive employment policies strengthening the supply and demand sides of the labour market.</p>
<p><b>Inclusive Partnerships :</b> The peer learning exercise will foster an enabling policy environments for and with businesses, especially small- and medium- scale domestic businesses; and work to improve the fairness, transparency between central and eastern Europe countries.</p> <p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> By targeting individuals who are most detached from the labour market through peer learning, gender equality will be promoted, and women empowered.</p> <p><i>GPEDC recognise that knowledge sharing and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms can be a powerful driver of economic growth and sustainable development</i></p> <p><i>Triangular Co-operation, led by host countries and between different combinations of partners, has enormous potential to promote mutual accountability, mutual benefits and mutual learnin.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency- element; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Peer-to-peer learning in central and Eastern Europe on effective employment policies ( Outcome 3):</b> This project will strengthen the capacity of labour market institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, promoting peer-to-peer learning seminars and a training programme on effective and inclusive employment policies, with a specific focus on those most detached from the labour market.</p> <p><b>Expected Result:</b> The expected result of the intervention is that labour market institutions in the selected CEE economies (non-EU member States) are better placed to design and implement services and programs targeting population groups most detached from the labour market.</p>
<p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> By supporting knowledge sharing and monitoring strategies, availability, accuracy and use of open data will be improved at the country level in the 4 partner countries. Thus, strengthening appropriate national systems, policies and processes.</p> <p><i>This initiative will also enhance development effectiveness through mutual accountability and transparency,</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>SSTC knowledge-sharing on an integrated approach towards formalization-</b></p> <p>This peer learning seminar and training programme for tripartite constituents will support knowledge-sharing and capacity building on designing, monitoring and implementing strategies promoting formalization and the protection of informal workers' rights in <b>Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan.</b></p> <p><b>Expected Result: 1.</b> Improved knowledge and expertise of the tripartite constituents to design, monitor and implement integrated strategies promoting formalization; 2. Trade unions in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan increased their role and capacity to protect informal workers' rights and effectively support their transition to formality; 3. Employers' organizations in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan increased the capacities to develop specific services to enterprises and develop an advocacy strategy/position paper on formalization.</p>

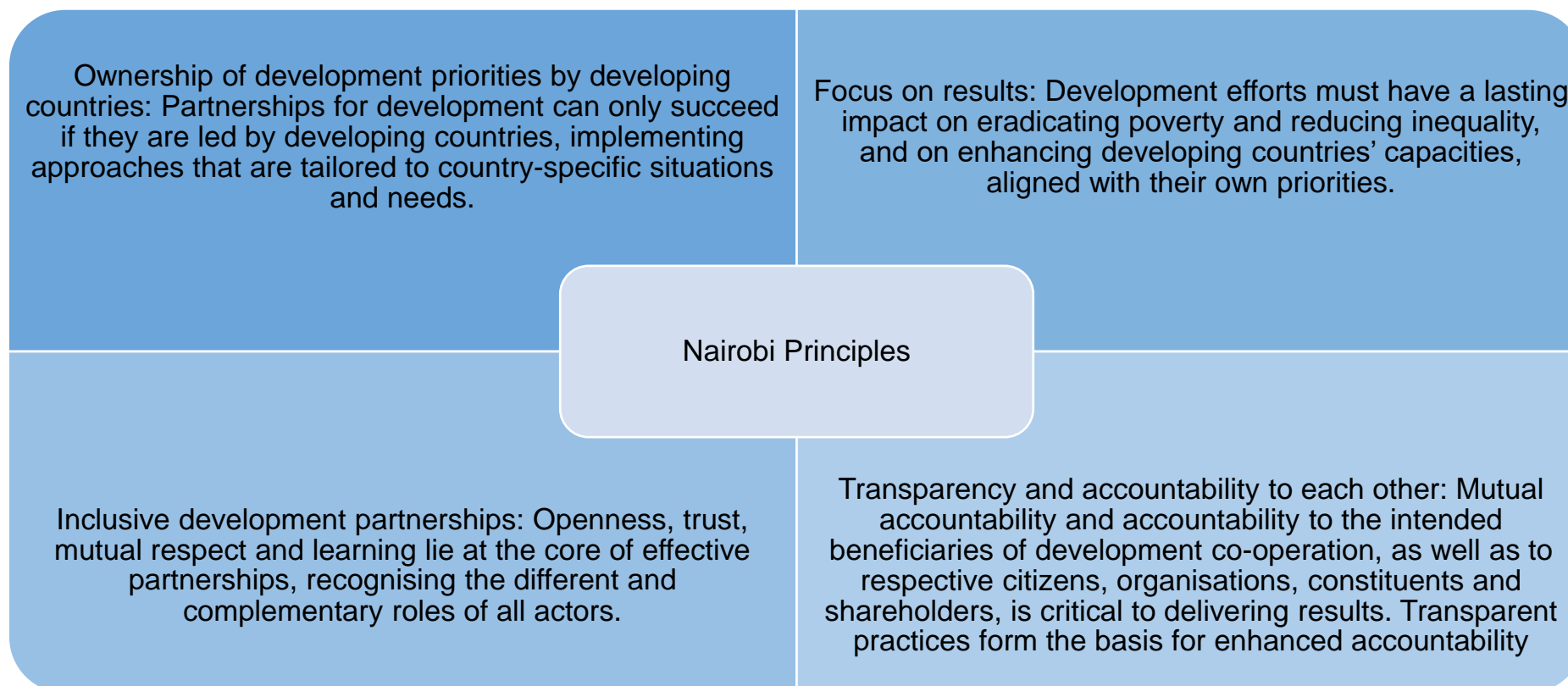
Voluntary Funding Projects	
<b>Nairobi Principles and BAPA+40</b>	<b>Projects</b>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> By providing over 500,000 people access to social protection, the project strengthened effective, inclusive, nationally-owned development strategies to achieve 2030 Agenda.</p> <p><b>Transparency and Accountability :</b> Through capacity building and support from China data gaps in social protecting coverage was improved in Cambodia and Pakistan.</p> <p><i>GPEDC highlight the need to promote synergies between the growing diversity in technical and financial options available to developing countries to drive national development strategies; and respond to the capacity- building needs of countries and local governments struggling with new forms of vulnerabilities.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Achieving SDGs and Ending Poverty through Universal Social Protection (2018-2020)</b> Jointly implemented by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the ILO in Cambodia and Pakistan, this project benefited from US\$ 745,000 in support from the Government of China. By the end of the project in 2020, 500,000 additional people in Cambodia and Pakistan obtained access to social protection coverage through improved governance of social security schemes. China also shared its own experiences in extending social security, by drawing on technical assistance coming from China under the project.</p> <p>More information See :  <a href="https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#b46i50m">https://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#b46i50m</a>  <a href="https://www.ilo.org/islamabad/whatwedo/projects/WCMS_733375/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/islamabad/whatwedo/projects/WCMS_733375/lang--en/index.htm</a>  <a href="https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2019/04/universal-social-protection/">https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2019/04/universal-social-protection/</a></p>
<p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> ASEAN countries worked together to support skills development and social protection policies bringing together all the ILO tripartite partners together. This provided an enabling policy environment improved the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness among the participating countries.</p> <p><i>In the GPEDC, policy dialogues among diverse constituencies to facilitate knowledge exchange and synergies between diverse development constituencies is recognized as a key modality for improved mutual learning.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>The Future of Work in Asia: Skills Development Strategies and Social Protection Policies to Promote Employment-Rich and Equitable Growth (2018) :</b> With an additional US\$ 200,000 in support from the Government of China, the project strengthened the capacity of ILO constituents (employers, workers and member States) in the ASEAN countries to mitigate risks and unlock opportunities in the context of the large-scale labour market transformation processes shaping the Future of Work in Asia. The ILO and the Chinese Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security organized an expert meeting on the Future of Work in Asia. This event brought together high-level authorities from Asia and Europe as well as researchers, ILO experts and representatives from civil society to share knowledge on skills development strategies and to promote decent work in the care economy. Through experts' meetings and capacity building workshops, this project has reached over 150 individuals. Among the total number of participants were 16 workers' organizations representatives, 20 employers' organizations representatives and 23 labour ministry representatives.</p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> All the two phases of the project highlighted the importance of local ownership, and China provided the support to Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar without any political conditions. Gender equality and equity was also promoted while supporting women's efforts to realise their individual and collective rights.</p> <p><i>Partners in South-South Co-operation value principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, demand-driven support, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit. We underline the importance and potential of South-South Co-operation as an increasingly potent feature of international co-operation for development.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>Strengthening Skills Development in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar through South-South and triangular cooperation (2018-2019 and 2020/2021)</b></p> <p>The 1<sup>st</sup> phase was designed in order to raise the capacity of the selected countries for self-development, under the principles of equality, solidarity, and mutual development, local ownership, without political conditions.</p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project (2020/21) aims to improve employability of workers and increase productivity of enterprises through better quality of employment services, skills development and institutional capacity building.</p> <p>The Project focuses primarily on three areas: linking vocational training to current labour market needs as well as anticipating, greening the jobs; developing skills qualification and competences standards, curriculum through networking and shaping alliance between beneficiary countries, donor, ASEAN member states etc.; promoting knowledge sharing on skills development, PES, greening jobs through South-South and Triangular Cooperation</p> <p>See: <a href="https://www.ilo.org/asia/publications/WCMS_740259/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/asia/publications/WCMS_740259/lang--en/index.htm</a></p>



<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> The project contributed to the protection of human rights by promoting decent work thus accelerated efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women through development programmes.</p> <p><b>Transparency and Accountability :</b> The principle strive to support gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as critical to development co-operation and effectiveness grounded in country priorities.</p> <p><i>GPEDC promote social inclusion in our domestic policies and promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws, social infrastructure and policies for sustainable development, as well as enable women's full and equal participation in the economy, and their equal access to decision-making process and leadership. We further commit to redress vulnerability and lack of protections to promote decent work.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Equality; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>Elimination of any discrimination in the work place: (2017 – 2021)</b></p> <p>The aim of the project is to contribute to the respect, protection, defence and fulfilment of human rights, with a focus on labour rights and the promotion of decent work for people and groups in vulnerable conditions, especially women, traditional populations, young people deprived of their liberty, people with disabilities and sexual orientation in Brazil. The project is under the agreement signed in 2016 between the ILO and MPT for the implementation of actions with recourse to terms of adjustment of conduct or fines. The mission of the ILO is to promote equal conditions and treatment in the work place. Thus it is fundamental to work with groups that are excluded because of discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation. This effort is part of the UN's global campaign called "Born Free and Equal."</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#az7fm0w">http://www.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/#az7fm0w</a></p>
<p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> GPEDC recognise that investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations.</p> <p><i>Emphasize the importance of North-South, South-South and Triangular Co-operation; the business sector; role of civil society; gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; the economic empowerment of youth; leaving no-one behind; and unleashing the power of partnerships</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>Conference on Decent Work for Youth in Argentina (2018 – 2019) – Algeria</b></p> <p>The main focus was on strengthening global commitment to accelerate the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, contribute to the exchange of knowledge and learning among all relevant actors to advance the achievement of SDGs related to young people</p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> Support for capacity development at national and international level is stressed on GPEDC and respecting international commitments, including those on the environment, labour and peaceful and inclusive societies.</p> <p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> GPEDC point out the importance of environmental and economic impacts of its value chains, including for parliament, regulators, local government, labour, civil society, consumers and shareholders.</p> <p><i>GPEDC vision is consistent with agreed international commitments on environmental sustainability, human rights, decent work, gender equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit</p>	<p><b>Knowledge sharing platform for just transition, decent work and climate resilience in the pacific big ocean states (BOS) – (2019 – 2021)</b></p> <p>The objective of the project is to promote quality jobs, green jobs that are good for people, good for environment and good for the economy in the Pacific Islands.</p> <p>-Geographical Focus: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</p>
<p><b>Accountability and transparency:</b> The project strengthened capacity of youths in St Lucia by providing vocational training, thus created the space and necessary mechanisms for the meaningful participation youth in the implementation and the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at the local, national level.</p> <p><b>Inclusive partnership:</b> ILO worked in collaboration with other partners including relevant ministries. This ensured good partnership among ILO constituents.</p>	<p><b>Upgrading Saint Lucia's capacity to provide impactful vocational training for marginalized youth ( 2019 )</b> Addressing the issue of reintegration of school dropouts, youth unemployment and delinquency by enhancing local capacity to deliver quality technical and vocational education, and enhancing students' behavioural skills (<i>Budget USD 0.9 Million</i>)</p> <p>The project "Upgrading Saint Lucia's capacity to provide impactful vocational training for marginalized youth" addresses the need to upgrade training facilities, capacity of</p>

<p><i>GPEDC reiterate the commitment to invest in the development of children and youth, improve reporting on child-focused development co-operation and domestic resources, and strengthen capacity for youth to participate in accountability exercises.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Equality; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p>instructors and offer of coordinated services from national stakeholders' to Saint Lucia's youth. Building on an established and proven successful learning model implemented by the Centre for Adolescent Renewal and Education (C.A.R.E) organization in the country since 1993 -combining technical training and life skills to the benefit of vulnerable youth- the project will hinge on the resources of the India-UN Development Partnership Fund to primarily refurbish and equip a former secondary school building owned by the Ministry of Education, for which they will make available for use by C.A.R.E. In addition, capacity building of national education system and C.A.R.E. instructors to teach about entrepreneurship development will be developed through a training of trainers on the ILO K.A.B. modules allowing for an encompassing and state of the art approach to the subject. Coordination with the Department of Labour and Unions on job search and rights at work for young people will be enhanced with formal agreements and initial training sessions to the benefit of C.A.R.E. students. Finally, a new tracer questionnaire to be integrated into C.A.R.E. and Ministry of Education operations will be developed and will allow for monitoring of labour market outcomes of future students.</p>
<p><b>Ownership of development priorities by developing countries:</b> GPEDC stresses the need to include local governments in consultations regarding development strategies to localise the SDGs; support capacity-building for delivery of basic services and infrastructure; strengthen local expenditure management and revenue mobilisation; enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and local governments' participation in national and local planning, within the context of national sustainable development strategies; and</p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Ownership, independence and voluntary nature; Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual benefit; Participative nature</p>	<p><b>ILO Technical Assistance - Capacity Building Training for Local Governments in Nepal (2019 – 2021)</b> The project seeks to secure the effective provision of local infrastructure services through skills development and the strengthening of local governance by introducing appropriate policies and regulations.</p>
<p><b>Focus on results: GPEDC committed to support</b> countries affected by conflict and fragility. The project supported Palestine social security in line with the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile and Conflict Affected States. <i>Committed to support fragile and conflict-affected countries in accessing the resources and partnerships needed to advance specific development priorities and promote peer learning between fragile and conflict- affected environments.</i></p> <p><b>BAPA+40 Principles</b> Multi-stakeholder approach; Mutual accountability and transparency; Mutual benefit; Solidarity</p>	<p><b>Contributions of 500,000 USD annually for technical cooperation in the Occupied Palestine. (2011 – 2019)</b> Enhancing employment and livelihood opportunities for Palestinian women and men. -Strengthening labour governance and the realisation of fundamental principles and rights at work through freedom of association, strengthened collective bargaining and improved social dialogue mechanisms. -supporting the implementation and development of the Palestinian social security system and the extension of social protection coverage to all.</p>

**Table 1. Nairobi Principles**



**Table 2. BAPA+40 Principles**

BAPA+40 Principles		
<p><b>Ownership, independence and voluntary nature</b> - the need for demand driven development cooperation, which are country and/or regionally owned.</p> <p><b>Equality</b> - Countries should work as equal partners, learning from each other.</p> <p><b>Multi-stakeholder approach</b> - SSTC embraces a multi-stakeholder approach</p>	<p><b>Mutual accountability and transparency-</b> BAPA + 40, AAAA and GPEDC recognized the need to enhance the effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation by continuing to increase mutual accountability and transparency, in accordance with national development plans and priorities</p> <p><b>Mutual benefit</b> - SSTC is based on the principle that all parties to this form of cooperation learn from each other</p>	<p><b>Participative nature</b> - Participation and consultation are essential to strengthen collaboration among ILO's tripartite Constituents.</p> <p><b>Solidarity</b> -In the ILO, the Principle of Solidarity of SSTC, is present in the above mentioned GB 2018 paper focusing on future South-South steps</p>