



International
Labour
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FINANCING FOR DECENT WORK

SSTC Good Practices



ILO and ITC- Turin

Author's name: Sino Moabalobelo

Institution: Business Unity South Africa

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Skills Initiative for Africa (SIFA)

Countries involved: Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Tunisia

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>SIFA is an initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC) supported by the German Government to strengthen occupational prospects of youth on the African continent. An estimated 60% of Africa's unemployed are under the age of 25, and a very high proportion of them are young women. Access to quality education and appropriate job opportunities is critical to reducing poverty, ensuring political stability, promoting sustainable development, and enabling social participation.</p> <p>The African Skills Portal for Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship (ASPYEE) was developed as a knowledge platform to promote African-owned innovative approaches for skills development and decent employment on the continent.</p>
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>SIFA finances Skills Development projects in several African countries. The main focus of the projects should be contribution to employment-oriented skills development for young people.</p> <p>The African Union Commission, in collaboration with the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), the German Government, and GIZ.</p> <p>The countries which are participating in this initiative are, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Tunisia.</p>
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	<p>Recognizing that generating financial resources for innovative approaches to skills development poses a bottleneck when it comes to the implementation of such initiatives, a financing facility was established. KfW supported the NEPAD agency as the technical arm of the AUC in the establishment of this financing facility. Following a competitive application process, innovative practical skills development programs in the pilot countries can receive funding.</p> <p>Special consideration is given to the support of women and youth from low-income families. The initiative also initiates close cooperation with employers and the private sector to improve employability.</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>The program supports the strengthening of skills development programs through capacity development and assists the AUC and NEPAD with the preparation of best practice approaches in the pilot countries in order to improve the quality, access and relevance of skills development programs.</p> <p>Furthermore, the establishment of an African dialogue platform to showcase innovative and successful approaches shall promote continental exchange and networking opportunities, thereby stimulating the increased quality and relevance of skills development activities across the continent.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The creation of close relationships with the employer's organizations, the private sector and in South Africa's the various stakeholders in the skills development landscape. The establishment of the ASPYEE portal is a good way of showcasing best practice and enabling engagement from the region or the continent with the best practice that is uploaded onto the portal. Another element that has made the good practice sustainable is the focus on showcasing programs and best practice that has been successful in countries with similar challenges.</p>
<i>Adaptability</i>	<p>There are definite plans to extend the good practice wider than the pilot countries. The AUC, AUDA-NEPAD and SIFA arranged a Business to Business session in February of 2020 where the employer's organizations in Kenya and South Africa met and exchanged successes, areas of common interest and plans on the next steps. The program will likely extend to other countries as soon as regional coordinators are put in place to drive the work.</p>

<i>Results</i>	The regional approach has ensured a process of communication and mutual learning and has aimed at addressing challenges on a continental level. The participating countries have started uploading best practice and the peer-peer reviews and experience sharing has been valuable in exploring possibilities of program rollout in new countries.
<i>Contact details</i>	The Regional Coordinator for the SIFA Project in South Africa is Ms. Cheryl James. She is based at the Business Unity South Africa Offices in Johannesburg.
	Cheryl.James@busa.org.za or Cheryl.James@giz.de +2760 967 7751
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	KFW supports NEPAD agency. A funding facility was established, and 3 windows have been advertised for opportunities for entities to apply for funding. KFW has been assisting the German Federal Government to achieve its development goals and thus, finance and support programmes and projects that mainly involve public sector players in developing countries and emerging economies.
<i>Materials</i>	The African Skills Portal for Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship has been created as a result of the identification of the good practice. The link thereto is: https://nepad.org/skillsportalfor youth/overview

Author's name: Ma. Lourdes Rivera, Ma. Concepcion Sardana, Diane Lynn Respall

Institution: ILO CO-Manila

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: South-South Expert knowledge forum on policy innovations and lessons learned on enterprise formalization

Countries involved: Philippines, Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay

<i>Objective (s)</i>	In 2018, ILO CO-Manila in collaboration with other ILO technical units in Geneva (INWORK, SME and PARDEV-ESPU) and ITCILO in Turin conducted a South-South expert knowledge sharing forum on policy innovations and lessons learned on enterprise formalization through peer-to-peer learning. The aim of the forum was to further support the implementation of ILO Recommendation 204 and the discussion on the pending Magna Carta of Workers in the Informal Economy (MACWIE) bill in the Philippines based on innovative and sustainable good practices and knowledge from Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	ILO County Office -Manila managed the organization of the forum in close coordination with national government co-chairs, the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE) and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). NAPC is the coordinating body of the Government on the broad anti-poverty policies including the issue of informal economy. DOLE and DTI are co-leads of the National Sustainable Livelihood Framework. The forum also invited experts from the Global South champion countries of the enterprise formalization such as Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay to present effective policy measures and support programmes that fostered enterprise formalization.

<p><i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i></p>	<p>The forum used peer-to-peer learning method which facilitated the transfer of knowledge and mutual learning and contributed to the ongoing national discussions on informal economy.</p> <p>Experts from Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay discussed integrated approaches to small enterprise formalization based on their country's experience while representatives from the Government of the Philippines presented a situational analysis of present policy mix in the Philippines and putting it in the context of ILO Recommendation 204 based on learnings from the Global South experts (i.e. on the size of the informal economy, social protection coverage, simplified tax for MSEs, business registration reforms, access to inclusive finance, public procurement, entrepreneurship, skills training and business development services, etc.).</p>
<p><i>Innovation</i></p>	<p>The sharing of Global South experts was presented as menu of policy and implementation options, which allowed key stakeholders from the Philippines to map out/select interventions that would form a best practices policy mix of enterprise formalization.</p>
<p><i>Sustainability</i></p>	<p>Tripartite partners were asked to develop action plans that can be drawn or generated based on the lessons or insights that were learned from the forum on enterprise formalization. Constituents also took their own initiatives in tapping the newly established network with the Global South experts in order to advance their informal economy policy agenda and expanding the scope of coordination across Government workers, employers and other stakeholders.</p>
<p><i>Adaptability</i></p>	<p>Adaptability is easier now given the online/digital nature of dialogues. The host country of the dialogue can coordinate with relevant ILO offices on possible experts</p>
	<p>from champion countries that can share their country cases, good practices and lessons learned.</p>
<p><i>Results</i></p>	<p>One of the key results from the Forum is the Government, endorsement, through DTI, to create a sub-committee for the informal economy under the SME Development Council, anchored on ILO Recommendation 204 that will pursue partnership with concerned stakeholders.</p>
<p><i>Contact details</i></p>	<p>Key focal person is CO-Manila's Enterprise Development Specialist, Hideki Kagohashi</p>
<p><i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i></p>	<p>ILO SSTC Facility, this project can also benefit from Public Private Partnership by engaging different companies and employer organization.</p>
<p><i>Materials</i></p>	<p>Please visit event webpage at the ILO CO-Manila website: https://www.ilo.org/manila/eventsandmeetings/WCMS_634492/lang-en/index.htm</p>



**South-South Expert Knowledge Forum
on Policy Innovations and Lessons Learned
on Enterprise Formalization**



16 to 18 July 2018 • Manila, Philippines

Author's name: Anastasia Zaharia

Institution: Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening Moldova's Capacity to Manage Labour and Return Integration

Countries involved: Sweden (SE), Moldova (MD), Hungary (HU), Poland (PL), Germany (DE), Cyprus (CY), Greece (EL), Romania (RO), Italy (IT), Bulgaria (BG), Lithuania (LT), Czech Republic (CZ)

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The initiative will Strengthen the Republic of Moldova capacity to manage labour and return migration. It will also provide information to potential migrants about ways of legal migration to the European Union and legal employment in the Member States, as well as about the risks of illegal migration, and assistance for returning migrants.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The project was implemented in partnership with Swedish Public Employment Service (SPES); Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM); ANOFM National Employment Agency in Moldova; Other implementing partners: Romania: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection in Romania, National Employment Agency; Ministry of Labour and Social Policies in Italy; National Employment Agency in France; Germany Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (GIZ); Department for International Cooperation in Hungary, Office for Immigration and Nationality; Lithuanian Labour Exchange; Czech Republic Ministry of Interior; Bulgaria Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, and European and international organizations; European Training Foundation (ETF); World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES); Common Visa Application Centre (CVAC) in the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>The cooperation between the above-named institutions from their respective countries could be possible given the existing platform of cooperation between the East European Countries and the Mobility Partnership between the Republic of Moldova and EU.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The effectiveness of the approach under this project derives from the fact that all the countries involved participated in order to foster links between migration and development by transferring their knowledge, experience, and capabilities to colleagues in Moldova, by promoting the integration of new information and communication technologies into Moldova; by building partnerships for research, innovation and entrepreneurship, providing access to international innovation networks and professional knowhow, and, thus, stimulating knowledge and skills circulation.
<i>Innovation</i>	The innovation of this project is the joint effort all the countries involved had put to combat illegal migration and to ensure the protection of migrants' rights. The realisation that migration cannot be tackled only by the countries of origin and that by ensuring the management of migration flows of one country can lead to a better migration management in the countries of destination.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The creation of networks between institutions, also provides the platform for the diaspora to contribute to job creation back in Moldova, as well as a platform of cooperation between countries involved to share their experiences and how to tackle new problems arising from migration. This will strengthen bilateral agreements on legal migration issue.

<i>Adaptability</i>	Migration is an issue that affects all the countries, and by far every country is either a country of destination or of origin, and the main objective is to ensure the protection of rights. This project can be replicated in many regions as long as the countries set their goal to find better solutions to regulate migration.
<i>Results</i>	<p>a. Accurate information regarding legal migration procedures and opportunities in Europe was provided.</p> <p>b. Through the trainings, participants were enlightened on the risks of illegal migration, and the possibilities of working and living legally in the EU;</p> <p>c. The links between migration and economic and labour market development in the receiving countries and in Moldova was provided</p> <p>d. Reintegration programs for returnees and pre-departure skill trainings was provided in order to match their experience with international and national labour market demand.</p>
<i>Contact details</i>	Swedish Public Employment Service, Swedish PES Per Lindberg Representative of Swedish Public Employment Service in Moldova, E-mail: per.lindberg@legal-in.eu
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	<p>A total of 3,215,500 Euro was used in the project and eleven EU member states were involved as stakeholders: Sweden, Romania, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland, Slovak Republic, Latvia, Germany, Check Republic, Cyprus and Hungary.</p> <p>The source of the budget was the MPF facility, which is an instrument used to finance projects under the Mobility Partnership, as well as the contribution from public budget and private sector and other institutions.</p> <p>This blended financing can be expanded to other countries and regions through SSTC</p>
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: Nassibu Mwaifunga

Institution: Prime Ministers Office

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

Countries involved: Tanzania, Lesotho, Uganda, Ghana and South Africa

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Innovative responses to global challenges are coming from emerging powers of the South who are increasingly becoming strategic partners for other developing countries. South– South arrangements enable countries from the South to better adapt development responses through policies and processes that fit better with their needs.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The participants are Tanzania, Lesotho, South Africa, Uganda and Ghana. They are interacting through face-to-face meeting and online meetings/. Formation of networks between both developing countries and traditional donors in triangular schemes that contribute to a fair globalization.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The initiative hinges on empowering rural and indigenous communities. It enables them to manage their own natural resources, namely water, to ensure a supply of potable water and sanitation. This is done by using an intercultural and gender-based approach that can be applied in and adapted to different settings. In addition, national counterpart organizations are improving both, their central and local institutional capacities, to provide efficient basic services to communities suffering from extreme poverty and to ensure the sustainability of the projects' outcomes.

<i>Innovation</i>	INNOVATION IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS. There is several innovations taken in order to make sure that Decent employment are generated in the Country.
<i>Sustainability</i>	This could involve continuation of a project of activity after its initial funding is expected to expire or the creation of new attitudes, attitudes, ways of working, mainstreaming of development cooperation in the field of decent work considerations, creation of capacity, that could represent legacies of a particular practice and interactions between countries in the South.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Global Extension of Social Security and the Global South-South Development Academy. Many developing countries have already successfully taken measures to introduce elements of national social protection floors. Programmes in these countries show that the impact of the social floor on poverty, vulnerability and inequality can be dramatic.
<i>Results</i>	The potential of the results-based practices presented in this collection to help governments and social partners develop and adapt initiatives to face the employment-related challenges that lie ahead is immense.
<i>Contact details</i>	Creation of opportunities for the exchange of experience and mutual learning between developing countries and societies
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The source of fund is International Labour Organization (ILO) Still need more financing opportunities that would link normative and operational approaches
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: Nouemwa Tassing Rodolphe César

Institution: National Social Insurance Fund - Cameroon

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Training Partnership Agreement Between Douala University and Rwanda University (2016)

Countries involved: CAMEROON AND RWANDA

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Improving the health of populations remains a goal of social development and economic growth; it is in this context that a partnership was established within the framework of cooperation with the aim of medical training for Rwandan doctors in master's degree in laparoscopic surgery in Douala university. Question of moving from laparotomy (manual) to laparoscopy.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The institutions here are the Douala University in Cameroon and the University of Rwanda in Kigali with the support of the "Université Libre de Bruxelles" and " Université de Liège" in Belgium.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Rwandan students will learn gastrointestinal, gynaecological, urological, and paediatric diseases covered by the convention with Cameroonian students through peer -to-peer learning and knowledge sharing under the supervision of the university authorities.

<i>Innovation</i>	The adoption of SSC as a model of collaboration and cooperation was an innovative approach to strengthen the health sector. The other big innovation is the application of technology 4.0 to medicine (robotic and closed-belly surgery), and with the help of new technology the reducing hospital stays and painkillers for patients.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The issue of training is long-term and will always be a matter of sustainability. The knowledge acquired by students will also extend over the long-term.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Even though the situation would be different in other countries, but if the approach used is the same, the result will be the same, better results can only be guaranteed with rigorous monitoring of the project.
<i>Results</i>	Capacity and skills of Doctors skills are improved to adapt to the current job market. Improved quality of care delivered to populations at lower cost, affecting their health and performance in their respective work units. All this contribute significantly to strengthening the pillars of decent work.
<i>Contact details</i>	po: 2701 Douala phone/fax : 237-233401128
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	Not communicated, but apparently there would be no costs for Cameroon as well as for Rwanda. Funds sought from health sectors
<i>Materials</i>	www.univ-douala.com

Author's name: Jahni de Villiers

Institution: Labour Amplified

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Work-based learning (WBL) approaches to stimulate economic growth with a focus on Aquaculture in South Africa and Namibia

Countries involved: South Africa and Namibia

<i>Objective (s)</i>	In South Africa, 41.7% of young people between 15 and 34 are not in employment, education or training. ¹ In Namibia, the number of young people not in employment, education or training is 43%. ² According to predictions, 29% of all youth worldwide will reside in Africa by 2050, emphasising the importance of creating opportunities for young people to access training opportunities that will lead to access to decent employment opportunities in the blue economy (aquaculture).
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The partners are the GAN, various local consultants in South Africa, industry bodies in South Africa and Namibia, the departments responsible for higher education in South Africa and Namibia as well as employers' organisations in Namibia and South Africa. Interactions are online, on a very personal basis and aimed at achieving maximum buy-in and success.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	We are still in the planning phase of this project, but it has been described as a fresh approach due to the number of participating parties and their eagerness to achieve the desired outputs. This entire concept was developed peer-to-peer by people who wanted to solve a specific

¹ <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0211/P02111stQuarter2020.pdf>

² <https://tradingeconomics.com/namibia/youth-unemployment-rate#:~:text=Youth%20Unemployment%20Rate%20in%20Namibia%20is%20expected%20to%20reach%2048.00,according%20to%20our%20econometric%20models>.

	problem. We were not hampered by bureaucracy; we could freely brainstorm and use our networks to see what could be done.
<i>Innovation</i>	The focus is on specific training for skills that would be needed in the blue economy and to ensure that the people who benefit from the initiative, have access to decent employment in the truest sense of the word. The entire program will be funded through specific donor funding, and we will not have to wait for a government budget cycle.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The sustainability of this project lies in the fact that it's a blueprint: This can be replicated for any agricultural commodity and is designed with the input of specific agricultural commodity organisations.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The program is scalable and easy to replicate in any context within the agricultural sector. The most important element is close cooperation with the industry bodies advocating for specific agricultural commodities, as they have all the knowledge with respect to access to market, employment and business opportunities.
<i>Results</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enable young people from their last year of compulsory schooling to benefit from career guidance within partnering educational institutions ● Establish, in partnership with the employers active in the aquaculture sector in South Africa and Namibia, the local ILO office, employment services, TVET institutions, and local authorities to develop a framework for the implementation of an apprenticeship Might want to reconsider rewording this as “a work based learning model, including apprenticeships and internships” scheme for jobs in demand in the aquaculture industry. ● Identify and raise awareness of employers that can provide work-based learning programmes and assist apprentices along the entire process, in partnership with key stakeholders and all relevant domestic authorities in the TVET sector ● Stimulate young people's desire and vocation to choose TVETs, including apprenticeships and work-based learning programmes, as a way of learning a profession ● Facilitate the placement and contractual hiring of young learners ● Ensure the certification of skills acquired during work based learning based on curricula developed jointly by TVETS and the private sector
<i>Contact details</i>	Jahni de Villiers jahni@labouramplified.co.za
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	We aim to seek development partners within Europe, though triangular cooperation, who have specific interest in aquaculture and even export market access. I am learning about social finance and we will definitely look at including established businesses in the aquaculture value chain to see how we can integrate, either by placement of learners or market access.
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: Andrea Dabuet

Institution: Philippine Exporters Confederation, Inc.

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting Responsible Business Conduct in Supply Chains Intermediaries Through Training Delivered by Business Member Organisations

Countries involved: The Philippines, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Argentina, and Mexico

Objective (s)	It aims to build the capacity of business organizations to design and deliver relevant training services that will enable their member companies to adopt and embed Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) throughout their operations and business relationships.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Project lead: The Employers' Activities Programme (ACT/EMP) of the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO) Funder: The Walt Disney Company Beneficiary countries: The Philippines, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Argentina, and Mexico Participants from the Philippines: Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP) and Philippine Exporters Confederation, Inc. (PHILEXPORT)
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The methodology consisted of a blended training approach (face-to-face and distance learning) that helped familiarize the participants on the basic and specialized concepts of RBC and OSH. The training series also allowed the participants to craft their respective action plans that can be implemented back in their home country. During the training, participants from the six countries exchange ideas and knowledge through peer-to-peer learning.
<i>Innovation</i>	The methodology consisted of a blended training approach (face-to-face and distance learning) that helped familiarize the participants on the basic and specialized concepts of RBC and OSH. The training series also allowed the participants to craft their respective action plans that can be implemented back in their home country.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The sustainability may be found on the increased number and enhanced capacity of enterprises to form and/or be involved in more international trade and supply chains as a result of local/international labor law compliance. .
<i>Adaptability</i>	The project may be extended to cover a wider range of enterprises by involving the assistance or expertise of local/national governments in the project. This is to also provide the project a localized context according to the conditions or situations in the beneficiary country.
<i>Results</i>	The results may be found in the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Successful conduct of the blended training approach (face-to-face and distance learning) to an increased number of participants;2. Enhanced understanding of RBC and OSH;3. Identified opportunities for cooperation in implementing the project and/or disseminating awareness on RBC and OSH; and4. Growing pool of responsible and local/international labour laws-compliant companies.
<i>Contact details</i>	Name: Mr. Neil Don Orillaneda Designation: Senior Advocacy and Communications Associate E-mail Address: neilorillaneda.ecop@gmail.com or neil.orillaneda@ecop.org.ph

<p><i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i></p>	<p>The project was funded by the Walt Disney Company under its “Supply Chain Investment Program”.</p> <p>The “Supply Chain Investment Program” was launched by the Walt Disney Company in 2012 to contribute in global efforts that uphold decent work and compliance to labour standards in the global manufacturing sector. It provides grants to projects and initiatives that help address systematic labour issues (e.g. forced labour, human trafficking, worker empowerment, and supply chain transparency & accountability) in global supply chains and key sourcing markets.</p>
<p>Materials</p>	<p>An info-session on RBC was held by PHILEXPORT last December 4, 2019 at Pasay City. This was participated by members from several PHILEXPORT Chapters, which represent the 17 administrative regions in the Philippines.</p> <p>Below is a snapshot of the info-session.</p> 

Author's name: Bidur Karki

Institution: General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: SARTUC initiation for trade unions development Countries

involved: SAARC Countries Trade Unions

<i>Objective (s)</i>	South Asian Regional Trade Unions Council is a trade unions network to strengthen workers solidarity among the trade unions. This is a loose forum of Trade Unions in the regions established in 1988. The project will unite the workers organized in the free and democratic of the South Asia region and to afford a means of consultations and collaboration between members trade unions.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	ILO and other solidarity support organizations are supporting to enhance capacity and technical knowledge. SARTUC basically focus on Migration issues. Because most of the country of SARTUC are labour sending countries. This project is focused to secure workers' rights in the destinations.
<i>Effectiveness and methodological approach</i>	Following are the suggested methodology: a. Mapping for need assessment b. Develop a project guideline c. Search for Solidarity support d. Develop a link or network of the members unions and ask for sharing experience and knowledge. e. Design a concrete proposal and submission. f. Implementation of the programmes. g. Monitoring and evaluations.
<i>Innovation</i>	The project will provide an opportunity for unions of member states to exchange good practices and develop harmonization among countries.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Sustainability is an important part of any institution and programmes. Now a day's many activities are existing only for the project tenure. But there should be develop a sustainable strategy based on member's dues and other infrastructure.
<i>Adaptability</i>	Regular sharing of experiences through peer learning process and pressure to effective implementation of findings and activities.
<i>Results</i>	Through the implementation of the, the rights of migrant workers will be secured in the country of destination.
<i>Contact details</i>	Bidur Karki General Federation Of Nepalese Trade Unions Email: bidur@gefont.org
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	Core funds and solidarity supports (working with Unions).

<p><i>Materials</i></p>	<p>ILO training manual on migrations and other related material can be use.</p> 
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Author's name: Cecilio O. Seno III

Institution: Associated Labor Unions – Trade Union Congress of the Philippines

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting OSH Issues at the Workplace, Including the Pilot Implementation of an Improved Notification and recording System for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Particularly regarding Young Workers

Countries involved: Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia & Myanmar

<p><i>Objective (s)</i></p>	<p>Reduction of workplace injuries, fatalities, and occupational diseases through increased preventative safety actions by young workers and young employers in Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Myanmar. Also, to improve the collection and use of national OSH data, particularly on occupational injuries and illnesses and to enhance the capacity of workers and employers to promote OSH compliance at the enterprise-level.</p>
<p><i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i></p>	<p>Institutions are National government authorities, Workers' organizations, Employers' organizations, Regional and national networks and intermediaries capable of promoting OSH awareness and action for young workers and young employers. Interactions are through focused group discussions on a monthly basis. Representing countries are Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Myanmar.</p>
<p><i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i></p>	<p>Using a Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB) survey to identify OSH Priorities and data collection. Representative study of specific population to collect information on what is known, believed and done in relation to a topic. Quantitative research was conducted among young workers aged between 15 and 24 in agriculture and construction. It was accompanied with case studies with Semi-structured interviews with employers and Labour inspectors and case studies among young workers and employers.</p>
<p><i>Innovation</i></p>	<p>Using social media as a tool for information dissemination, On-site OSH programs with Trade Unions. Media channels.</p>
<p><i>Sustainability</i></p>	<p>The content of the project was to identify perception of OSH characteristics, Awareness of OSH legislation, self-perception on OSH knowledge, knowledge on main hazards, injuries and ways to protect from them among young workers, continuous trainings and information on OSH, media consumption and communication channels and Labour inspectors capacities and main challenges.</p>

<i>Adaptability</i>	OSH information should be promoted by using clear and simple language and channels of communication sustainable to young workers (such as online OSH resources). Young workers should also be encouraged to join trade unions so that they have access to better information and advice about their OSH rights. Tripartite mechanisms should be activated in other countries for it to be adaptable.
Results	Improved knowledge of young workers and employers in the field of OSH, especially, workers' rights, long term effects of different hazards and ways to mitigate risks and work-related health problems. Changed Attitude among different stakeholders on the importance of OSH which could present good foundations for increasing the OSH dialogue. Improved safety conditions at the workplace as well as OSH dialogue with special attention on improvement of preventive measures, especially provisions and compliance of PPE.
<i>Contact details</i>	International Labour Organization, Philippines Associated Labour Unions – Trade Union Congress of the Philippines
<i>Funding Opportunities and Financing Opportunities</i>	United States Department of Labour (USDOL) through triangular cooperation with Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia & Myanmar
<i>Materials</i>	Click or tap here to enter text

Author's name: Francis R.C Kwenda

Institution: Ministry of Labour

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

Countries involved: Malawi, Mali, Egypt, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda and Nigeria

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The ACCEL Africa Project is trying to address the problem of child labour in the tea and coffee value chains. The project targets the farmers in the value chain to realize enough in their production so that they become economically empowered and make ends meet and support the communities realize their potential and, in the end, support their families to graduate from poverty so that children are sent to school unlike working in the agriculture sector for economic gains.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The project is being implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO). Apart from the ILO there are also other institutions involved in the implementation of the project that include, the Government of Malawi Mali, Egypt, Coted de Voire, Uganda and Nigeria. There are also Social partners (employers and workers organizations), NGOs and Civil Organizations involved in the implementation of the Project. This Project is funded by the Government of the Netherlands and targeting the value chains of tea and coffee. In other countries like Ghana the Project target cocoa plantations value chains. In Malawi the Project is being implemented in Mulanje, Thyolo, Ntchisi, Mzimba and Chitipa. These are the districts that grow tea and coffee and the project is targeting the value chains of these crops to address the problem of child labour.

<i>Effectiveness of the approach</i>	The Project is using the peer-to-peer approach by involving both the government and other institutions in taking part to implement the project. This methodology has been very effective in driving the project around. The involvement of the stakeholders has made it a success and is making strides in addressing the poverty levels of farmers in the value chain of the tea and coffee.
<i>Innovation</i>	The project is involving the professionals in seed innovation like the Tea and Coffee Planters Association and the Research Institutions in Malawi like Chitedze Agricultural Research Station that is the hub of crops research in Malawi to aid with high yield seed which will ensure better economic empowerment for the communities and the farmers in these districts.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The involvement of the communities and also the farmers in the value chain has made it possible for the project to be sustainable and flourish to the other levels. The approach of allowing the communities take part in the implementation of the project is one way of making the interventions sustainable and last for a long time even after the end of the project life span.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The crops involved are grown in many countries and this can make it easier for the project to be extended to other countries if the extension could be the way to go. Therefore, it is envisaged that the expansion of the project could be possible and get easily adapted by such targeted countries.
<i>Results</i>	The farmers involved in the project are economically empowered. The project is also contributing to poverty alleviation in the targeted districts in Malawi and improving the children education in targeted areas.
<i>Contact details</i>	The Secretary for Labour - dchungu@yahoo.co.uk vantromp@ilo.org or nangwale@ilo.org
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The funds for the project support come from the government of the Netherlands through triangular cooperation with Malawi, Mali, Egypt, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda and Nigeria
<i>Materials</i>	Websites : www.ilo.org

Author's name: George A.K. Khaki

Institution: Employers' Consultative Association of Malawi (ECAM)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Accelerating Action for the Elimination of Child Labour in Supply Chains in Africa (ACCEL Africa)

Countries involved: Malawi, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Egypt and Nigeria

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Child labour is rampant in Malawi. Studies indicate that 38% of all children of ages 5-17 (2.12 million) are in child labour with agriculture the worst culprit accounting for 66.2%. This threatens the eradication of poverty as espoused in Sustainable Development Goals and specifically Target 8.7. The major objective of the project is to eliminate Child Labour in the tea and coffee supply chains in Malawi. To attain this global objective, the project seeks to improve the policy, regulatory and legal frameworks in addressing child labour issue; using evidence-based approaches to come up with innovative solutions; and strengthen partnerships and knowledge sharing.
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<p><i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i></p>	<p>There are diverse institutions that are involved in this project and these include the Malawi government through relevant ministries like Labour; Social Partners including employers’ representatives and workers’ representatives; civil society organizations, community leaders; stakeholders in the supply chains; research/academic institutions; media, development partners and UN organizations with the International Labour Organization taking lead in providing technical assistance and mobilizing resources. On the national level this initiative has an Implementation Committee in place to oversee the implementation. Regionally the countries involved meet periodically and they all have signed up to the 8.7 Alliance which is global movement to elimination of child labour.</p>
<p><i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i></p>	<p>Implementation is yet to start for the project due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However success is ensured because the project design was very consultative involving a wide range of stakeholders which generated ownership; the process was evidence-driven; it draws upon lessons learned especially by the ILO as a specialized UN agency; and it is linked to the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III which means it is aligned to the national development goals. Regional meetings with other countries and participation in the Alliance 8.7 allows learning from other countries within the region.</p>
<p><i>Innovation</i></p>	<p>One of the innovations in this project is the bringing together of several countries in Africa that will enable experience sharing and learning from each other. Africa is a unique continent with its own particular opportunities and challenges. It is Africans themselves that can generate solutions to their problems.</p> <p>The second interesting aspect here is the inclusion of private sector players and traditional leaders. Child labour in Malawi is more of a cultural norm. Therefore, any efforts to eradicate child labour without the involvement of community leaders like traditional chiefs would have little or no impact at all. With regard to the private sector, it presents one of the large employers in Malawi and are indirectly beneficiaries of child labour. It is therefore in their interest as responsible organizations to eliminate child labour and their involvement assures funding to the concept.</p>
<p><i>Sustainability</i></p>	<p>The fight against child labour will require funding. By linking this to the development agenda of the Malawi government it means that issues of child labour will be mainstreamed in the national budget and hence ensure sustainability by weaning activities from donor funding. The other aspect to sustainability is the involvement of the private sector in the design and implementation of the project. Because of the benefits that come to the industry in making their products marketable and acceptable when they are child labour free on the global market, the industry is willing to invest in endeavours that are dealing with the fight against child labour thereby complimenting financial resources from other sources. Last but not least the project intends to build the capacities of stakeholders which will impart.</p>

<i>Adaptability</i>	The involvement of employers and workers unions will enable the spread of the lessons learned in this project to other sectors of the economy. Similarly, the peer-peer learning has the capacity to transplant good practices from one country to another or others. One condition to ensure adaptability is that that the project should be flexible to allow solutions that are pertinent to particular countries and not to impose them.
<i>Results</i>	The ultimate goal is to accelerate the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the targeted supply chains. This objective will be supported by supportive policy, legal and institutional frameworks and their enforcement; innovative and evidence-based solutions that tackle the root causes of child labour; and strengthening of partnerships and knowledge sharing.
<i>Contact details</i>	International Labour Office (ILO) ILO Malawi Project Office PO BOX 30135 Mercantile Building Opposite Area 13 Mosque City Centre, Lilongwe, Malawi +265 99 007 8377 www.ilo.org/lusaka
<i>Funding Opportunities and Financing Opportunities</i>	The funding has been made available by the Netherlands Government through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs through triangular cooperation with the countries involved
<i>Materials</i>	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/--ipec/documents/publication/wcms_698541.pdf

Author's name: Issekin Ongmissi Amandine

Institution: ILO DWT/CO Cameroon, Sao Tome and Equatorial Guinea

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Restoring 12 millions of trees in Cameroon by 2030

Countries involved: Cameroon and Madagascar

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The initiative focuses on sharing experience on trees planting in arid areas through the support of BMZ and GIZ (German Technical Cooperation). In fact, Cameroon has to benefit from a successful approach in managing landscapes restoration in Madagascar to implement it back in Cameroon.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Two public institutions are concerned: The Ministry of Environment and development in Madagascar and the Ministries of Forestry and Environment in Cameroon. They are all accompanied by BMZ and GIZ through a huge regional project called AFR 100 which aims at planting millions of trees by 2030 to mitigating damaged lands, fighting against climate change and drought. Cameroonians officials went to Madagascar to visit their different natural/artificial forests and to learn more on the specificities of the approach in order to implement it back in 4 of our 10 regions.

<p><i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i></p>	<p>The restoration technique on dry land has been successful in Madagascar thanks to governance and technical approaches. Cameroonian officials went to learn on these best practices and be aware of the difficulties to be faced with such a new technique. Cameroon was interested in the landscape approach that consists in bringing together different actors and various integrated technical activities in the ecosystems. The most important is to promote multi-sectorial governance and dialogue among stakeholders of all sectors to achieve their goal.</p> <p>GIZ had used trips exchanges, field trips in Madagascar and conferences to share knowledge between Cameroon and Madagascar.</p>
<p><i>Innovation</i></p>	<p>The most innovative and interesting element was the integrated management restorations, which consists in involving all the sectors: not only environment and forestry, but also Land tenure and use, agriculture, livestock...</p>
<p><i>Sustainability</i></p>	<p>The sustainability of this practice lays on the fact that population was taken along in the process with government. This guarantees the appropriation of the approach by national counterparts and therefore render possible the duplication in other areas of the country without the help of technical partners. Another aspect of the sustainability lays on the fact that all the actors were part of the process; this therefore hinders problems like lands' management, population participation/ resistance.</p>
<p><i>Adaptability</i></p>	<p>Some conditions are necessary for the adaptation in other countries: political will, availability of lands, responsibilities and roles' clarification, participative follow-up of the initiative, Resilience, capacities building of stakeholders, financial and human resources.</p>
<p><i>Results</i></p>	<p>The project is still ongoing; but we expect 12 millions of trees planted by 2025. We should mention that this project falls within a world initiative launched in Germany called BONN CHALLENGE. Cameroon through its participation will contribute to the protection of the atmosphere and therefore provide foods and other nutriments to its forests depending population.</p>
<p><i>Contact details</i></p>	<p>Nkene Mvongo Mikhail Nelson, MinfOf, mikhailnelson@yahoo.fr Pr. BRING, bringchristophe@yahoo.fr</p>
<p><i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i></p>	<p>This project contributes to the Accord de Paris on Climate and to 3 mains SDG : Life on Land, Climate Action and Zero Hunger. Restoring millions of trees will help around 200 millions of people to feed themselves. Local population, where the project is located, will benefit from jobs, capacities building while improving their financial revenues. Public investment budgets and cooperation funds are required for this project (BMZ, GIZ, UICN accompany Cameroon in this initiative).</p>
<p><i>Materials</i></p>	<p>National strategy for lands restoration in Cameroon (validation is on going). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JKmWmBbNWMM&feature=youtu.be</p> 

Author's name: Nthabiseng Claudia Letsie

Institution: Ministry of Labour and Employment

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Reinforce South-South Cooperation Among African Countries in Promoting Social Protection.

Countries involved: Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, a

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The intention of the afore-mentioned SSTC good practice is to build effective social protection floor. One of the main challenges for African countries especially in the Sub-Sahara region, is to build an effective social protection floor- including social security pensions, child benefits and better access to essential health services in order to guarantee a minimum level of social protection for the population and contribute to realizing the universal right to social security. A challenge of paramount importance that needs to be addressed is the lack of technical skills and awareness among African civil servants on universal social protection coverage and the methods of achieving it.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	In order to address these challenges and strengthen existing social protection systems across Africa, the ILO Office for the Maghreb countries in Algiers (CO Alger) has since 2015 promoted and strengthened South-South cooperation, particularly in the area of social protection. Between 2015 and 2017, some 23 subregional capacity-building workshops and sharing of experiences and good practices were organized for more than 26 African countries; three study trips were organized for the benefit of four African countries, and four bilateral partnership agreements were signed for training and capacity building (Algeria with Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Cameroon). CO Alger intends to continue its efforts and commitment to South-South cooperation by consolidating the results already achieved and continuing the actions initiated in this framework, particularly between the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia) and certain countries in West Africa (Guinea, Mali, and Senegal). DWT Cairo, DWT Dakar, SOCPRO, PARDEV as implementation partners.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The ILO did some desk research to identify gaps in achieving social protection floor and initiated with concerned African countries and facilitated sub-regional capacity building workshops and sharing experience and good practices, and study tours were embarked on.
<i>Innovation</i>	Participating countries had the opportunity to learn about the characteristics and functioning of existing social protection systems in other African countries, to learn about different experiences and good practices in social protection, to create opportunities for bilateral partnerships: some African countries had proven expertise in several aspects of social protection and were ready to make their expertise available to requesting countries.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Contribution of private sector and international institutions.
<i>Adaptability</i>	A sub-regional network for the exchange of good practices in the field of social security was launched to further facilitate the sharing of experience in the region for South-South cooperation. INFF have also been developed in some countries for adaptation to national context.

Results	Shifting from funding to financing and achieving sustainable development goals as well as mainstreaming decent work agenda.																				
Contact details	Ms Rosa Benyounes, ILO, Algiers,																				
Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities	Domestic public source, domestic private sources, and international public source																				
Materials	 <p>56725 The Rise, Fall, and Recovery of the Microfinance Sector in Morocco</p> <p>Morocco is a recognized microfinance champion, leading 90 percent of client outreach in the Arab world and being the second best performing microfinance institution (MFI) in the world. But since 2013, the microfinance sector has been confronting a crisis. There are 13 licensed MFIs in Morocco, serving close to 1 million clients with combined assets of 1.7 billion dirhams (USD190 million) as of December 2016. The country's healthy microfinance and the four largest MFIs account for 90 percent of client outreach.</p> <p>The Moroccan microfinance sector has enjoyed one of the most rapid growth periods in the microfinance industry in just four years, from 2013 to 2016. MFI loan portfolio reached 10 billion dirhams (USD1.2 billion) by 2016, according to MFI. The sector's growth was driven by four leading MFIs—Morocco Microfinance Bank (MMB), Morocco Microfinance Bank (MFB), Morocco Microfinance Bank (MFB), and Morocco Microfinance Bank (MFB). These institutions reported remarkably well on all microfinance performance metrics, including reach, depth of outreach, asset quality, and profitability. These institutions mostly offer micro-enterprises and all financial services (including MFI's credit, loan, and financing services) and the European Union for microfinance in 2015. Morocco had one of the most vibrant and successful microfinance systems in the world.</p> <p>Microfinance could not have flourished without the support of the Moroccan Government. The Microfinance Law of 1999 provided a clear framework for the development of the industry and the Moroccan Government provided financial support through a special fund. Since 2014, Finance Agence 8 helped to regulate the MFI MFI. The Ministry of Finance renewed close monitoring and the Central Bank, Bank Al-Maghrib (BAM), took more responsibility in 2017. The sector also suffered from the impact of the international economic downturn, which resulted in reduced financial performance. The impact of the international economic downturn (QE) such as QE and ABE. A central bank's role in the microfinance sector is the supervision of financial institutions. Commercial banks are important partners of the industry, being created out of the largest MFI and being 80 percent of the sector's assets in 2016.</p> <p>Figure 1: High growth MFI loan portfolio (in billion dirhams)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Loan Portfolio (Billion Dirhams)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>~1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>~4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~10.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Figure 2: Sharp client outreach MFI (including foreign loan) per capita (per 1000)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>MFI Outreach (per 1000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>~10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>~40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Loan Portfolio (Billion Dirhams)	2013	~1.0	2014	~2.0	2015	~4.0	2016	~10.0	Year	MFI Outreach (per 1000)	2013	~10	2014	~20	2015	~40	2016	~80
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Author's name: Novatus Msemwa

Institution: Prime Minister's Office- Labour, Employment, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Regional seminars and community of practice for labour based practitioners

Countries involved: Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ghana

Objective (s)	Sub Saharan countries are at similar stages of development and face common skills development challenges, notably skills mismatch (i.e. gaps between skills demanded and skills possessed by workers), job creation and employment challenges. In the context South-South and triangular cooperation, the ILO has been working closely over the last 23 years with various African governments to host the regional seminars for labour-based practitioners, which have been held every two years in the African region, bringing together practitioners, planners, policy makers, researchers, funding and development partners and all others involved in infra-structure development from the region and beyond to discuss developments, share experience and ideas on the application of employment-intensive approaches in the delivery of essential infrastructure.
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	Seminar participants came from a range of institutions, including labour-based implementers, NGOs, training institutions and the private sector.

<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The seminars facilitate South-South knowledge sharing, learning and expanding of knowledge through presentation, discussion and debate on policy, practice, research and development, and exchange on specific themes related to employment-intensive investments and local resource-based approaches.</p> <p>The first two seminars held in Mbeya, Tanzania in 1990 and in Mhale Hoek, Lesotho in 1992 were financed, organized and chaired by the ILO. The former counted with 21 participants from 6 countries, mostly ILO staff from projects in East Africa and the latter counted with 36 participants from 14 countries. However, since then, the seminars have not only continued to grow in terms of numbers of participants (mainly from southern countries), but also in terms of the number of countries and regions covered.</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	Deepening discussions on work-based learning at the sub-regional level, with the higher widespread of technological innovation within members
<i>Sustainability</i>	Over the years, the Regional Labour-based Seminars have become a major international platform for South-South learning on labour-based practices and employment-intensive investments
<i>Adaptability</i>	<p>The scale has grown significantly over the years, with some 450 participants from 27 countries participating in 2007 at the 12th Seminar in Durban, South Africa, 465 participants at the 13th seminar in Kampala, Uganda and some 400 practitioners present at the 14th seminar in Accra, Ghana. In terms of national ownership of these seminars, in 1993 the third seminar was hosted by the Zimbabwe Institute of Civil Engineers, in 1995 the fourth seminar was organized by the Research Centre for Employment Creation in Construction, part of the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, and in 1996 the fifth seminar was held in Ghana by the Department of Feeder Roads. Ghana was the last country to host the seminar before a fee-paying system was introduced. Since then, it has been mainly hosted by the governments themselves</p>
<i>Results</i>	<p>The main results are the achievement of SDGs no. 8 (decent work and economic growth among members of the project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting South-South dialogue and policy making on productive and full employment among countries - Self-financed, nationally owned and organized, international platform for South-south learning on labour-based practices - Develop capacities of national practitioners and decision-makers involved in policy development in different ministries (employment, rural development, public works, planning, local government, youth, etc.) - Create networks of key people involved in job creation through public investments
<i>Contact details</i>	Employment Intensive Investment Programme Email: eiip@ilo.org+41 22 799 65 46
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	ILO, through Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP), respective governments from the countries involved
<i>Materials</i>	https://www.usp2030.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action;jsessionid=usU4_LLTFnIBNrJrx74ZKHiofcQDXHHZRSPCyxX8IfCF38eRvbmJ!1076238256?id=40759

Author's name: Zione Nyirenda Lungu

Institution: Ministry of Labour (Malawi)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: The first Member States/Regional Economic Communities Training Workshop on Migration Governance

Countries involved: Malawi, Ghana, Tanzania and Lesotho

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The initiative intends to increase knowledge levels on migration governance of member states and to provide guidance and capacitate member states on establishing migration governance centers. This is in response to unsafe and irregular migration that result in human trafficking, exploitation and forced labour. It aims at providing safe and decent work for labour migrants
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The project was implemented through partnership between Government departments in charge of migration i.e. foreign Affaires, Migration department and Labour; African Union, GIZ and Malawi, Tanzania, Lesotho and Ghana
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The training included presentations on Migration policy framework and how to establish a migration governance Centre. Then each country made a presentation on their migration situation. (Challenges and opportunities The training also included some member states who had already established migration governance Centre to share their experience to member states that had not yet established the migration centers. They shared their experience on how they established and how it is working in solving irregular migration
<i>Innovation</i>	The inclusion of the member states that had already established the migration governance centers to share their practical experience. And also, the presentations of the member states on their situation analysis of irregular migration and its governance.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The good practice involves including various stakeholders that are concerned with migration and having the migration department as the secretariate to coordinate and collect migration data including labour migration.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The idea is feasible to extend to another country because countries have various and similar structures that look into migration in a country as well as labour related issues in a country. Plus, countries face similar issues on labour migration
<i>Results</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Member states capacity in migration governance improved2. Member states inspired to establish migration governance centers
<i>Contact details</i>	Mr Peter Mudungwe, Migration Advisor Department of Social Affairs Mudungwe@africa-union.org
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The training was fully funded by GIZ through triangular cooperation with the countries concerned namely Malawi, Ghana, Tanzania and Lesotho
<i>Materials</i>	WhatsApp chat-group for the workshop participants, facilitators and the Commission created. The purpose of the Platform is to provide participants with a mechanism for sharing information on migration issues.

Author's name: Özge Berber Ağtaş, Gökhan Yalçın

Institution: ILO Office for Turkey

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting decent work in refugee and mixed migration

contexts: A south-south triangular cooperation (SSTC) initiative between Turkey and Colombia 2020-2021

Countries involved: Turkey, Colombia

<i>Objective (s)</i>	It aimed at providing tripartite partners from Turkey and Colombia a platform to exchange knowledge and experiences on how to promote access to decent work for refugees and migrants in countries affected by large-scale displacement.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The proposal foresees to fund the participation of constituents from both Turkey and Colombia to the respective study visits, so that an exchange of knowledge and experience as well as peer learning can take place in both countries which would serve as a good example of inter-regional collective action and constructive dialogue between ILO constituents. ILO will facilitate the dialogue between both countries whereas the constituents will share country experiences and knowledge with their respective counterparts. Partners and stakeholders in both countries working on the labour market integration and labour policies will be integrated to project activities.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The ILO will facilitate the assessment of on-going and past interventions in Turkey and Colombia to analyse room for replication and improvement thus contributing to the development and refinement of new and on-going interventions in both countries. Therefore, the methodology proposed equally weights the inputs from both countries to develop an effective implementation. To further emphasize the participatory nature of the proposal a joint questionnaire has been developed to better understand the needs and expectations of the constituents in both countries. This will enable to fine-tune the implementation methodology and peer-to-peer learning.
<i>Innovation</i>	Country offices of Turkey and Colombia agreed to develop a proposal to build bridges between the constituents from both countries with a view to creating an information and experience sharing platform. As the nature of the problem both countries are facing is alike, comprehension of the response actions in different contexts can serve as a domain to innovate by learning from each other.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Turkey is home to 4 million refugees, out of which 3.6 million from Syria, which makes it the largest host country of registered refugees in the world. Likewise, Colombia is currently hosting 1.6 million Venezuelans. That said the situation is likely to remain in both countries and so as the response actions should remain long lasting. The partnerships maintained through the exchange platforms and the capacity built in the constituents in both countries will enable to intervention last over time.
<i>Adaptability</i>	By means of the intervention, a <u>knowledge-sharing workshop</u> in Turkey and Colombia fostering peer learning and exchange of expertise, good practices and innovative approaches will be established. This will serve as an effective tool to enable communication of the counterparts in both countries with a view to addressing a structural problem in the labour markets. The implementation can be replicated in other countries through defining a common denominator to cement the engagement with alike stakeholders responding to a similar problem.

<i>Results</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Tripartite partners in Turkey and Colombia improved their knowledge and expertise to design, implement and monitor inclusive employment policies strengthening the supply and demand sides of the labour market thus contributing to inclusive, fair and effective development.</p> <p>Tripartite partners in Turkey and Colombia increased capacity to extend social protection coverage to refugees and migrants.</p>
<i>Contact details</i>	<p>Isabelle Kronisch, ILO Office for Turkey kronisch@ilo.org</p>
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	<p>The fund for the project will be derived through three different sources; USD 30,000 from the PRM funded project in Turkey 'Decent Work Opportunities for Refugees and Host Communities', USD 20,000 from the RBSA funded project in Colombia 'Gobernabilidad de las migraciones mejorada en Colombia para promover empleos y trabajo decente' and additional USD 50,000 was requested from RBTC/SSTC. SDG funds are also thought through ILO and the OHCHR</p>
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: John Kenneth B Cada

Institution: NEDA

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Southeast Asia Planning Community of Practice: Technical Workshop on Alignment and Coordination between National-Subnational Development Planning

Countries involved: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand Vietnam

<i>Objective (s)</i>	To coordinate and align national and sub-national planning and provide an avenue for ASEAN member countries to discuss spatial planning
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Through partnership between the World Bank and some ASEAN countries, Series of workshops were made for the participants to share their thoughts on the assessment, challenges, and strategies they have undertaken in their respective countries for alignment and coordination issues in national and local government units.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The workshop will be done by identifying the best practices both globally and regionally to achieve better policy outcomes through national-sub-national coordination, as well as the lessons learned. This will involve presentations and technical inputs from World Bank experts, interactive sessions and group discussions. At the end of the workshop, participants can expect to have a better appreciation of the lessons learned and experience from other countries within the region, as well as the international perspectives on how alignment and coordination can be strengthened.
<i>Innovation</i>	All participants will be given a chance to voice out and share their insight and key takeaways to ensure alignment between and among all ASEAN participants. Further, during the workshops there will be field visit in the province of Bohol to show to the participants how the province prospers through the cooperation between the national and local government as well as the alignment with their policy directions.

<i>Sustainability</i>	PcoP is a set continuous technical workshops that the World Bank has been facilitating and spearheading since 2017. This workshop will provide an avenue for countries to share their knowledge and impart the lessons learned. Finally, this technical workshop will ensure that these best practices both globally and regionally will be applied in their respective countries.
<i>Adaptability</i>	One of the primary objectives of this course is to ensure that all the lessons that will be learned throughout the workshop can be applied to their respective countries. The series of workshops and field visit activities will help in the sharing of knowledges between and among participants.
<i>Results</i>	The capacity of participants in national and sub-national planning as well as spatial panning will be strengthened
<i>Contact details</i>	
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	Funds came from the budget of the host country with some help from World Bank through blended funding modalities.
<i>Materials</i>	https://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2019/11/13/southeast-asia-planningcommunity-of-practice-technical-workshop-on-alignment-and-coordinationbetween-national-subnational-development-planning-part-2#1 .

Author's name: Elisa A. Cruz

Institution: Department of Labor and Employment

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

Countries involved: Government of Canada and the Philippines

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The major objective of the Program is to enhance the employability of “atrisk youth” to improve their integration into productive employment. This is by reducing their job search period and increasing their employability through a full-cycle facilitation, that includes training (life skills and technical skills required by industries) and paid internship (for work experience). This is supportive to SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All and DWCP 2018-2024 Priority 1. Inclusive, Productive Remunerative, FreelyChosen and Sustainable Work and Employment Opportunities are Available for All Filipinos Willing to Work
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The Government of Canada provided the funds for the Program to be administered/provided the overall management oversight by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Government of the Philippines through the Department of Labour and Employment executed the Program and provided overall direction and support to the Program with the assistance of the ADB. At the national level, other stakeholders are involved in the implementation: the DOLE Bureau of Local Employment, DOLE Provincial and Regional Offices, Local Government Units, Public Employment Services Offices, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Training Providers, Establishments.

<p><i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i></p>	<p>The success is ensured with the financial support of the Government of Canada and the provision of technical assistance in development of the project design from 2013 – 2014. Pilot testing was launched in 2014 with four (4) Public Employment Service Offices with the support of the Local Government Units they are located.</p> <p>To ensure its effectiveness, consultative Mid-Term review was conducted identifying the design and implementation issues among implementers, employers and beneficiaries.</p> <p>This is linked to the Philippine Development Plan which means it is aligned to the national development goals.</p>
<p><i>Innovation</i></p>	<p>With the resource and technical assistance of the Government of Canada and the ADB and the multi-stakeholder involvement the national level (national and local government, private training providers, employers and beneficiaries).</p>
<p><i>Sustainability</i></p>	<p>Evidently, through its success and impact to the beneficiaries, the Jobstart Program became a regular program and now funded by the national government. The government institutionalized the Jobstart Philippines in 2016 through the Republic Act No. 10869. Since then, nationwide rollout of the Program was done.</p>
<p><i>Adaptability</i></p>	<p>Since the Program is supportive of the SDG and DW and implementing a full cycle employment facilitation, this may be benchmarked by other country. One condition to ensure adaptability is that that the Program should be supported by multi-stakeholders (its national and local government and other stakeholders) for flexible and innovative solutions for possible issues and its sustainability with the initial resource/technical assistance from pivotal partner from another country or international organization.</p>
<p><i>Results</i></p>	<p>The ultimate goal is increase the employability of the youth which is supportive to the SDG 8 goals and DW priority and outcome. A total of 14,684 youth benefitted and from 2016 to 2019, 8,921 youth were employed.</p>
<p><i>Contact details</i></p>	<p>Assistant Secretary Dominique R. Tutay- Director Bureau of Local Employment 6th Flr., BF Condominium cor. Solana & Soriano St., Intramuros Manila 1002 Philippines Tel Nos.: (632) 8528-0087 • (632) 8528-0108 Email address: od_ble@yahoo.com</p>
<p><i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i></p>	<p>The funding was made available initially by the Government of Canada. Since 2016, funding source is the Government of the Philippines through the General Appropriations Act issued yearly.</p>
<p><i>Materials</i></p>	<p>https://www.dole.gov.ph/jobstart-philippines-program/</p> <p>https://www.adb.org/news/features/giving-hope-young-filipinos-throughjobstart-philippines</p>

Author's name: Pendo Z, Berege

Institution: Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment And Persons With Disabilities

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Decent Work Deficity In The Cotton Supply Chain In Tanzania

Countries involved: Tanzania, Brazil

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>This project aims at promoting decent work in interested countries through the systematization, sharing and adaptation of relevant Brazilian experiences in areas such as fighting poverty, productive inclusion, prevention and eradication of child labour and forced labour, promotion of youth employment, combating discrimination, and promoting gender, race and ethnicity equality, and social dialogue which are among goals of SDGs.</p>
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The project is the cooperation between government of Brazil through Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), and Tanzania government through Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled (PMO-LEYD) Supported by Tanzania ILO local office. Other institutions representatives were UN agencies, Cotton sector institution (Tanzania cotton Board), NGOs and other development partners of cotton sector.</p> <p>The ILO, the Brazilian Government and the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled (PMO-LEYD) of Tanzania worked on a project aimed at contributing to the promotion of decent work in cotton-producing developing countries through the systematization, sharing and adaptation of Brazilian experiences.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The workshop, attended by about 40 representatives from Government institutions including Tanzania Cotton Board (TCB), Tanzania Cotton Growers Association (TACOGA), Tanzania Cotton Association(TCA), Cotton Development Trust Fund, Tropical Pesticides Research Institute(TPRI),ATE,TPAWU,TUICO,NGOs, TASAF, West Cotton Growing Area(WCGA) UN agencies, and cotton sector institutions is aimed at identifying the priorities in the cotton sector, collecting the necessary inputs for the project work plan and defining coordination and implementation mechanisms of the project.</p> <p>South-South Cooperation initiative strengthens cooperation among the countries and paves the way for articulating several successful Brazilian experiences of eradication of child labour, productive inclusion and promotion of youth employment in the cotton production .</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>Introduced sensitization and capacity-building initiatives for both employers and employees in the cotton sector (through their apex associations) on issues related to social dialogue, freedom of association, and collective bargaining and rights at work. This will ultimately help to improve various malpractices observed in the cotton growing areas</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>Improved coordination and resources base (equipment and technical, financial and human resources) among its key institutions and agencies dealing with decent work issues so as to help them perform their roles properly</p>
	<p>In collaboration with various key stakeholders, specifically private sector and development partners, the government, introduced an awareness-raising program designed to improve the understanding of cotton sector actors about various decent work gaps or issues like child labour, forced labour, women and youth discrimination, social security, social dialogue, and freedom of association</p>

<i>Adaptability</i>	There is possibility to extend this practice to another product such as Tobacco and tea sector within the country using the same approach. As far as SSTC approach is concern at regional Level the approach can be replicated within East Africa and SADC country since we are currently implementing Decent work programme.
<i>Results</i>	Within the framework of the ILO/Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South - South Cooperation, Tanzania has benefited from a project on ‘Supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Tanzania (NAP) between 2011 and 2014.’ As a result of this project, Tanzanian stakeholders dealing with child labour elimination are already familiar with the concept of South-South cooperation
<i>Contact details</i>	ILO Library Website: www.ilo.org/library https://www.ilo.org/africa/media- Prime Minister’s Office- Labour Employment, Youth and Persons with Disability P. box 2890 Dodoma Tanzania (+255)
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The project funded by ILO, Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation and government of Tanzania through TASAF . As some of the Brazilian funds come from a WTO contentious with the objective to support SDGs, this can be considered an innovative source of funding
<i>Materials</i>	The image ILO, Brazil and Tanzania Organised SSTC workshop in November 2016 Dar es Salaam Tanzania 

Author's name: Motebang Mokitimi

Institution: Government of Lesotho

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Lesotho Highlands Water Project

Countries involved: Lesotho and South Africa

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>The Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) is a multi-phased project to provide water to the Gauteng region of South Africa and to generate hydro-electricity for Lesotho. It was established by the 1986 Treaty signed by the governments of the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa. The project entails harnessing the waters of the Senqu/Orange River in the Lesotho highlands through the construction of a series of dams for the mutual benefit of the two countries.</p>
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The cooperation is between Lesotho and South Africa aided by the World Bank Group. It is a contractual agreement governing the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project, as well as the export of water to South Africa overseen by the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority and Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority referred to as implementing and borrower agencies respectively. The Joint Permanent Technical Commission (JPTC) has a monitoring, advisory and approval function with regard to the project implementation in Lesotho.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) was set up to manage that part of the Project that falls within Lesotho's borders-the construction, operations and maintenance of all dams, tunnels power stations and infrastructure- as well as secondary developments such as relocation, resettlement, compensation, supply of water to resettled villages, irrigation, fish hatcheries and tourism.</p> <p>The Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA) takes care of the delivery tunnel transporting the water over(or rather, under) the border (the Caledon River) to the Ash River, as well as all structures required to integrate and control the flow of Lesotho water in the river.</p> <p>The LHDA reports to the Commission on all matters concerning the Project, but the TCTA, with its structures now complete, is only responsible to the LHWC with regard to operations and maintenance issues.</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>The contribution of the LHWP to the economic activity of Lesotho has been remarkable. Royalties from sale of water, the sale of electricity, the construction activities (Road networks, technology transfer, and other infrastructural developments and SACU revenue has provided an important economic boost to Lesotho. For South Africa, the water cools the Eskom power stations , keeps Sasol and the Free State gold mines operational, supplies the vast industries and sprawling urban areas of Gauteng, provides life to some of the southern towns of Limpopo and the platinum mines of North West, as well as the diamond mines and people of Kimberley and surrounding areas.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The early involvement of the World Bank has been beneficial in many ways. It lent credibility to the project and also greatly assisted the engineering and environmental aspects of the project through the Engineering and Socio-environmental Panel of Experts.</p> <p>The oversight and implementation responsibilities on a large development project should be clearly delineated and be separate functions.</p> <p>Costs and benefits need to be shared in an equitable and clear manner. Contracts and financing arrangements require careful planning. Tight procurement processes should be institutionalized to prevent corruption, while whistle blowing should be encouraged.</p>

<i>Adaptability</i>	The maintenance of the welfare of the persons and communities directly affected by the Project is a powerful guiding principle for socio-environmental policies. Socio-environmental programmes require careful planning, rigorous implementation, and phased exit strategies that are clear to all concerned. It is important to do the environmental impact assessments and action plans before any construction starts. Also, the resettlement and compensation policies should be clear, transparent, and adaptable. Communication channels to the affected communities need to be established and utilized at the outset. A rigorous complaints procedure has to be in place too, so that any concern or grievance can be dealt with as soon as possible. Compensation officers have to be empowered to settle minor claims immediately.
<i>Results</i>	Physical and economic displacement which incorporates compensation, relocation and livelihood restoration through the social programmes (Income Restoration and Rural Development, the Natural Environment and Heritage and the Public Health Plans), and Environmental programmes (Integrated Catchment Management, Environmental Resource Conservation, and Environmental Resource Monitoring) was improved.
<i>Contact details</i>	Mrs. Refiloe Tlali +266 22246000 lhwp@lhda.org.ls
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The Government of the Republic of South Africa and the WBG
<i>Materials</i>	<p>Resettlement</p> 

Author's name: Renalda Denis Shayo

Institution: Prime Ministers Office Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons With Disability

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: *Uganda–Tanzania Crude Oil Pipeline* (UTCOP) or East

Africa Oil Project (EACOP)

Countries involved: TANZANIA & UGANDA

<p><i>Objective (s)</i></p>	<p>This project is the cooperation between Tanzania and Uganda which intends to transport crude oil from Uganda's oil fields to the Port of Tanga, Tanzania on the Indian Ocean. Once completed, the project will enhance the following challenges facing both countries being: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Youth Unemployment ii. Limited job creation opportunities iii. Other development challenges <p>The project use South - South Cooperation aimed at meeting development challenges faced by both countries and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project is guided by mutual benefits by both countries and demand driven among them.</p>
<p><i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i></p>	<p>This project is implemented with number of institutions and development partners. This pipeline will be constructed and operated through a Pipeline Company with shareholding from the Uganda National Oil Company, the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation and the three oil companies; CNOOC, TOTAL and TULLOW from China, France and United Kingdom respectively.</p> <p>The partners provide technical and financial support. The project is intended to cost USD 3.5bill which will be shared by both countries with other development partners mentioned above. In which 70% will be financed by banks (Standard chartered Bank of south Africa) and other Financial Institutions and 30% will be shared by both countries, Tanzania and Uganda and three companies CNOOC, TOTAL and TULLOW</p>
<p><i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i></p>	<p>Through number of discussions, research and risk assessment to both countries it was agreed that the pipeline has to pass from Uganda to Tanzania to meet expectation of both countries as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pipeline route was selected by the Government of Uganda as the least cost and most robust. • Due to the viscous and waxy nature of Uganda's crude oil, the pipeline will need to be heated along the entire route, making the EACOP the longest electrically heated pipeline in the world. • The pipeline will be buried to minimize impact on the environment, with some facilities above the ground, designed to ensure minimal environmental and social impact. • The project will be compliant with the Ugandan and Tanzanian national legislations and international requirements. • The Marine Export Storage Terminal and the Load-Out Facility will be located north of Tanga port over the Chongoleani peninsula. <p>The decision to implement the project, involved engaged stakeholders through all process looking social, economic, environmental and technological impact to meet the expectation of both countries.</p>

<i>Innovation</i>	Both Countries to enhance its technology and Innovation Institutions within Country. In Tanzania for instant University of Dar es salaam has started the Petroleum Development course from degree to masters level to get more skills staff on that area. Even at Vocation Training Petroleum Courses has been introduced. So Do Uganda. Currently Uganda has formed website only for this project (www.eacop.com) as one of innovation strategies.
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The project will be sustainable because there is high stakeholder engagement and social dialogue among regional member countries. The EACOP Project is committed to meaningful engagement with all of its stakeholders based on the principles of participation, respect for human rights, non-discrimination, empowerment, transparency and accountability. Stakeholder engagement will therefore be conducted in order to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish lasting, positive relationships with stakeholders. • Provide project information to enable stakeholders to contribute meaningfully all along the process. • Work co-operatively with stakeholders to understand their concerns and seek solutions. • Commit towards the addressing of stakeholder concerns in a fair and effective manner. • Proactively consult in an open based dialogue appropriate for the different stakeholders.
<i>Adaptability</i>	This project will benefit all East Africa Communities and other African countries. There are number of research of the same which is currently going on Indian Ocean around East Africa/ EACOP will be lessons to other upcoming project
<i>Results</i>	<p>The pipeline will have the following results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of employment both skilled and unskilled to both countries. About 10,000 people will be employed in this project (Formal and informal) 2. Capital Injection in the economy such us Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The 3.5 Billion USD investment capital associated with the construction and operation of the Pipeline will be directly injected into the economies of Uganda, and Tanzania increasing their FDI by over 60 % during the construction phase. 3. Business opportunities. The pipeline will also provide business opportunities for the different sectors of the economy involved in the pipeline design, construction, and operation and decommissioning of the project, and create a trickle-down economic effect spurring the development of local content. 4. The project will contribute towards the enhancement of the central corridor between Uganda and Tanzania through the development of new infrastructure, logistics, technology transfer and the improvement of the livelihoods of East Africans which in turn more job creation and employment opportunities will be realized.
<i>Contact details</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EACOP PROJECT IN UGANDA TEAM – Total East Africa Midstream, Course View Towers, Yusuf Lule Road, P.O.Box 34867, Kampala – Uganda Tel: 0800 216 600 (Toll Free) or +256 (0) 204 916 000 Email: EACOP.info@total.com

	<p>2.</p> <p>EACOP PROJECT IN TANZANIA</p> <p>Msasani Peninsula, 429 Mahando Road, Block D, P.O. Box 38568, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Phone: +255 22 2214100/4102/4103 Email: EACOP.info@total.com</p>
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC), the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and the three oil companies, CNOOC, TOTAL and TULLOW PLC will be the shareholders of The Uganda – Tanzania Crude Oil Pipeline Project. The total of 3.5 billion USD will be used in the project in which 70% will come direct from Bank (Standard Chartered of south Africa) and other Financial institution and remaining 30% will be shared by governments of Tanzania and Uganda and other development partners such as CNOOC, TOTAL and TULLOW PLC.
<i>Materials</i>	https://www.eacop.com

Author's name: John Karu

Institution: Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Championing workers' rights to Decent Work and decent life targeting Women, Youth and workers living with disability.

Countries involved: Zimbabwe

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing and unpacking the concept of decent work and its four pillars; • To discuss the decent work deficits and challenges for women and youths brought about by COVID-19 and the impact; • To capacitate participants on the new methods of organizing in the context of COVID-19; • To plan effective trade union responses to alleviate the situation for workers in order to protect their rights and interests. • To instill the spirit of teamwork and unity of purpose amongst women, youths and those living with disability in trade unions
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants are Zimbabwean Women workers and the Youth (Young Workers) and those living with disability and they are regarded as a vulnerable group in the society. • They interact through face-to-face meeting (workshops) Social Media Platforms. • Formation of networks between themselves in their different unions.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The initiative is on empowering and capacitating Women workers, Young Workers and those workers living with disability as a vulnerable group in the community. Through capacity building workshops, they will be able to participate in decision making processes without fear. The program will also ensure sustainability through poverty alleviation.
<i>Innovation</i>	The project will utilize different innovative methods to ensure Decent Work and decent life is achieved amongst the target group.

<i>Sustainability</i>	There is need to keep on mobilizing for funds to keep the program going. Currently the program is being supported by LO Noway, FES, ILO country office. We also hope for the inclusion of TNF so that it becomes a tripartite, we are also exploring possibilities of getting funding from the Government and private sector. Business as well as Labour. The program will enable change of attitude from participants and even to our tripartite partners and particular practice and interactions between countries in the South as well promoting SSTC.
<i>Adaptability</i>	This project can be easily be adapted by developing countries especially in sub-Saharan Africa.
<i>Results</i>	Active engagement of tripartite and collaboration with international community thus strengthening triangular cooperation. Adaptation of decent work and decent life initiatives
<i>Contact details</i>	The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) Education Training and Gender Department. Contact person Fiona Magaya Email fgmag29@gmail.com
<i>Funding & Financing opportunities</i>	The project is receiving funding from International Labour Organization (ILO), FES, LO Noway. There is possibility of partnering with the private sector and strengthening of public private partnership.
<i>Materials</i>	Click or tap here to enter text

Author's name: Chimwemwe Safalaoh

Institution: Ministry of Labour

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

Countries involved: Malawi and the European Union

<i>Objective (s)</i>	To address the challenge of unskilled youths in the country, the project aims to establish community colleges in every district and skills development centres at the consistency level.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Ministry of Labour, European Union, Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education Authority as well as contractors. The ministry is responsible for identifying land where the construction will be done.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The multi-stakeholder approach and government involvement will as well as decentralization of the project will ensure wider reach and community participation. Working with relevant ministry to address youth unemployment and establishment of Community colleges will ensure right skills are being imparted to the youth
<i>Innovation</i>	Identifying the requisite skills that are currently available in the industry and ensuring that the community colleges give out skills that are relevant to the industry.
<i>Sustainability</i>	By imparting relevant skills, participants will have will embark on self-employment i.e., starting businesses which will motivate more members of the community to enrol for the trainings.
<i>Adaptability</i>	This is a model that can be adapted by neighbouring countries to address the issue of unemployment among young people.

<i>Results</i>	14 Community Colleges are currently operational with intake of 1500 yearly in which skills are imparted then start-up capital is provided for them to start their businesses.
<i>Contact details</i>	Dickson Chunga Principal Secretary 0992239728 dchung@yahoo.co.uk Todini Marecha 0994723199
<i>Funding & Financing opportunities</i>	Malawi government, European Union, This is project can be a good triangular cooperation if other countries are involved and Malawi engaged to share their good practice.
<i>Materials</i>	Click or tap here to enter text

Author's name: Marianne Faith Rosas

Institution: Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: ECOP-DI Project on “Strengthening Bipartite Relations at the National and Enterprise Levels” **Countries involved:** Denmark, Philippines

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Through this project, ECOP aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the relations between ECOP and organized labour both at the enterprise and national levels by building trust and confidence between employers and union. • Implement capacity building activities and develop tools that will facilitate the institutionalization of the dialogue mechanism. • Equip the parties in the dialogue mechanisms with skills that will promote a mutually beneficial relationship may be established between the management and unions both at the national and enterprise levels. • Pilot models of dialogue mechanisms at the enterprise level; and • Develop tools and communication materials to showcase the good practices, including the process that brought them about arising from the project.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	With the support of the Confederation of the Danish Industry (DI), ECOP is initiating a collaboration with the major trade unions in the country, including the Federation of Free Workers (FFW), Sentro ng mga Nagkakaisa at Progresibong Manggagawa (SENTRO), Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP-ITUC), and the Associated Labor Unions (ALU-TUCP) – three (3) of which are members of the International Trade Unions Confederation (ITUC). The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) and the Philippine Exporters Confederation (PHILEXPORT) is also involved in the project as partners in the Leaders Forum.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	ECOP and its partner trade unions will be conducting both national and enterprise level initiatives which include a series of two-day thematic workshops among the participating enterprises on topics such as but not limited to the essentials of social dialogue, negotiation skills, dispute settlement, teambuilding, communication, among others. Enterprise level activities will also be carried out based on an approved action plan submitted by the targeted companies. The gathered inputs and insights on the workshops and activities will then later be developed and launched as IEC materials through an event giving them the opportunity to share best practices.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collaboration between the three representative business organizations in the Philippines (ECOP, PCCI, Philexport) and the three major trade unions in the country (FFW, SENTRO, and ALU-TUCP). ECOP believes that strengthening bipartism is an important ingredient in maintaining and sustaining tripartism.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The project has already a Leaders Forum comprised of leaders from ECOP, PCCI, Philexport, FFW, SENTRO, ALU-TUCP. This platform is now a separate entity under ECOP's networks which discusses issues that the bipartite may come into agreement with.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The Confederation of Danish Industry (DI) works with different employer and business membership organizations to strengthen the voice of business and inform their members of rights and duties. The development work of DI is guided by the Danish tradition of compromise and dialogue between the public and private sector and between employers and employees.
<i>Results</i> <i>Explain the main results</i>	The project is still ongoing as part of the initiatives of ECOP and the Confederation of Danish Industry.
<i>Contact details</i>	Name: Virginia Angela Usero Designation: External Affairs Coordinator Mobile No.: +639177092742 E-mail Address: angelausero.ecop@gmail.com / angela.usero@ecop.org.ph
<i>Funding & Financing opportunities</i>	DI's development programmes are supported by development aid from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, private funds and international donors. This project can benefit from private sector support and expanded to the neighbouring counties to share good practices thus making it a good South - south and Triangular cooperation.
<i>Materials</i>	<p>2nd Leaders Forum convened 11 July 2019 with the agenda to find the common position of employers and workers on the gaps and issues on skills development. A press conference where the leaders expressed their respective organization's commitment was also conducted following the discussion.</p> 

Author's name: R.Nyaruwe

Institution: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Batoka Gorge hydro electric project

Countries involved: Zimbabwe and Zambia China (Power China) General Electric (USA)

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>The objective of the Project is to strengthen cooperative management and development within the Zambezi River Basin to facilitate sustainable, climate resilient growth and ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, which will enhance the socio-economic development of the two countries of Zambia and Zimbabwe including the SADC region.</p> <p>The project seek to address the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Inadequate power supply- High cost of power imports- Insecure and unreliable power import supplies
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The Zambezi River Authority an organisation owned by Zambia and Zimbabwe together with AfDB are implementing construction of the Batoka Gorge Hydro Project.</p> <p>Americas General Electric and Power China will finance \$4.5 billion to construct a dam with a 181m wall and a hydropower plant generating 2400MW to be powered into Zambia and Zimbabwe power grids.</p> <p>World Bank and AfDB has expressed readiness to support this project. Other stakeholders include representatives of SADC, relevant Government Ministries from the 2 countries, lead National Agencies, regional and continental energy power agencies.</p> <p>Interaction has been through meetings and key milestone reports, project information memos and briefs, finance legal and technical reports. Project Overview Report from implementing partners and World Bank Implementation and Status Report</p> <p>Zambia and Zimbabwe are represented in the initiative</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The creation of the Zambezi River Authority by Zambia and Zimbabwe has brought a sense of dual ownership of the vast water body along the Zambezi Valley. This has diminished conflict over control of the waters and already the two countries have worked jointly on the Kariba Hydropower project since its inception generating shared power into national grids. The same mutual cooperation would result in a sustainable project has steered future developments along the Zambezi River</p> <p>The project would be implemented through the Build Operate and Transfer financial model.</p> <p>In May 2019, a joint meeting was held with stakeholders from Government , local industries, local institutional investors, universities , technical vocational colleges and development partners to share knowledge and experiences. The meeting came up with concrete actions to maximise the job creation potential of the project among other issues</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>Creation of one organisation (Zambezi River Authority) with support from partnering parliaments buttressed the dual ownership of the Zambezi river between Zambia and Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Built Operate and Transfer financing model has managed to unlock financial and technical commitment to the project. General Electric(USA) and China Power are major technical partners to the project with World Bank and AfDB rendering financial backing.</p>

<i>Sustainability</i>	For the successful implementation of the project there is engagement with stakeholders at every stage of the project. Further and of importance is the partnership between the two countries which emanated into Joint Permanent Commission to scale up trade and cultural relations to sustain the project
<i>Adaptability</i>	The project share a key resource and therefore require transparency through creation of one body or authority through Acts of Parliaments of represented countries. Dual ownership with legislative support (political will) would enable its continuity and success The project requires a huge financial outlay and potential investors should also be allowed to own the project so as to derive benefit on investment over a specified period and later transfer the project to host countries (BOT).
<i>Results</i>	The project is envisaged to successfully add 2400MW to Zambia and Zimbabwe power grids. Previously the Zambezi River Authority successfully completed the Kariba South Hydropower Expansion Project which has added 300 MW to the grid in year 2019. This project will put both nations in a stable and resilient position with regard to improved power supplies and reserves, competitive cost of electricity and reliability of supplies. With improved power supply, perennial power outages due to incessant load shedding would be reduced. This will enable industry to function normally. Furthermore, it presents a significant opportunity for creating and absorbing the demand for labour with potential to create 10 443 jobs during construction of which 4 262 are direct, 20176 indirect and 4 015 induced jobs.
<i>Contact details</i>	David Madziva Zambezi River Authority mazvidza@zaraho.org.zm
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	General Electric and Power China will finance the project requirement of \$4,5 Billion with support from the World Bank and AfDB who have expressed readiness to support this project. This mix of SSTC approach and PPP funding is quite innovative
<i>Materials</i>	

Author's name: Sansartuya Lkhagvajav

Institution: Ministry of Labor and So

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: South-South Cooperation On Green Economy

Countries involved: Mongolia, Republic of Kyrgyzstan

<i>Objective (s)</i>	Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia, both are partner countries in PAGE. Mongolia since 2013 and Kyrgyz Republic since 2016. Mongolia has already achieved significant results with the support of PAGE that can serve as best practice for other PAGE countries that have recently joined the partnership, such as the Kyrgyz Republic.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Both sides included representatives of government organizations and private sector and International organizations. They have organized several forums and dialogues to share experience.

<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	Peer-to-peer learning sessions on the development and implementation of the policy reform for green economy and the use of green technologies in business.
<i>Innovation</i>	The Government of Mongolia has recognized the challenges of transitioning to a more socially inclusive and environmentally friendly economy, given its high economic growth on the back of its mining boom. It has enacted a series of environmental laws and developed a National Green Development Strategy, which is the most significant piece of development policy since Mongolia's economic transition in the early 1990s. Mongolia has demonstrated strong leadership and ownership to get sustainable results with the support of PAGE, including: Green development policy and planning, including green development planning at sub national level, mainstreaming gender into the National Green Development Policy (NDGP) and assessment of the alignment between NDGP, the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia; Green development indicators; Modelling and policy assessment; Green jobs; Green building and construction; Green economy learning; Sustainable public procurement; Sustainable financing; Waste management; and Green economy and trade.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The South-South Triangular Cooperation between the Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia provided an opportunity to build and strengthen mutual exchange on green economy policy development and practice between the two neighboring countries. This is very important to the successful implementation of green economy objectives.
	Today, Kyrgyz Republic is at the starting point to promote green economy and experience of other countries is of cardinal importance.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The political, historical, cultural, economic, social contextual similarity made it easier for Kyrgyz Republic to collaborate with Mongolia.
<i>Results</i>	Knowledge exchange and peer learning between Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan strengthened. Introduction of green procurement in Kyrgyz Republic through sharing of good practices by Mongolia thus contributing to sustainable development.
<i>Contact details</i>	Ministry of Tourism and Green Environment Email: info@mne.gov.mn
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	Funding come from Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) and other development partners such as European Union, Finland, Germany, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and United Arab Emirates. The project provides an opportunity from Triangular cooperation.
<i>Materials</i>	Please visit the links below. https://www.un-page.org/south-south-cooperation-green-economy https://www.un-page.org/page-steering-committee-meeting-and-sustainabilityweek-take-place-mongolia

Author's name: Dona Dimov

Institution: Organization of employers of Macedonia

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Bridging The "Agegap" - Development Of Social Partners' Initiatives For Managing Age Related Challenges

Countries involved: Republic of North Macedonia

<i>Objective (s)</i>	One of the main goals of the "AgeGap" project is providing employers, workers and their representatives at all levels with practical approaches and/or measures to promote and manage active ageing in an effective manner. This regional project has to contribute towards fostering innovative life-cycle approaches with productive and quality jobs to enable people to remain in work until legal retirement age. With the recent European autonomous agreement on active ageing and inter-generational approach the social partners' commit to making it easier for older workers to actively participate and stay longer in the labour market.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The AGE GAP project, led by the Confederation of Hungarian Employers and Industrialists (MGYOSZ-BusinessHungary), co-financed by the European Commission, brings together seven European employers' organizations in Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, North-Macedonia, Slovakia and Romania, to study the different aspects of intergenerational problems and challenges facing employers and employees at the workplaces. In the realization of the project activities that the OEM implements, it receives the support of the social partners and the trade unions in North Macedonia.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The problem of age-gap is a cultural, economic, sociological and educational. It can be experienced very often in the workplace in different forms which usually depend on the environment, the economic and organizational development, the educational background and the mentality of the workers. This survey aimed to obtain essential data about the aging management and the inter-generational challenges in the North Macedonian labour market. It was conducted on-line by the Organization of Employers of Macedonia between November and December 2019 in Macedonian language, consisting of 66 participants from different organizations, by using Google Forms (survey administration application).
<i>Innovation</i>	For this to be successful, governments, social partners and organisations need to work together to develop the skills and employability of older people while maintaining the health, motivation and capacities of workers as they age. Age discrimination and negative stereotypes of older workers must be tackled, while working conditions and employment opportunities must be adapted to an age-diverse workforce.
<i>Sustainability</i>	To achieve more sustainable economic and social development, the EU has set itself the target of increasing the employment rate of older people. For this to be successful, governments, social partners and organisations need to work together to develop the skills and employability of older people, while maintaining the health, motivation and capacities of workers as they age.
<i>Adaptability</i>	European social partners (Businesseurope, UEAPME, CEEP and ETUC) approved a framework agreement on active ageing and an intergenerational approach on 8th March 2017. The agreement is to ensure a healthy, safe and productive working environment and work organization to enable workers of all ages to remain in work until legal retirement age. It is to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and experience between generations at the workplace and takes into account the changing national demographic and labour market realities. Good practices will be promoted in the coming period, and this approach can be successfully applied at the national level.
<i>Results</i>	Our recommendations for the national stakeholders, such as the social partners, the authorities and especially the organizations who are already, or will be facing the intergenerational challenges in the workplace, can be taken

	out from the already existing works in this field, based on research and experiences made worldwide.
<i>Contact details</i>	Please visit our project website for more information: www.agegap.eu
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The project is co-funded by the European Commission.
<i>Materials</i>	All of project partners organization would be able to create national versions of the project studies and promotional leaflet, where everybody could highlight the national best practices. We could use it for our own purposes, starting from put it to our website, or do the same as we'll try to do with the trade union. In this moment we are preparing the first version of the project leaflet and it is still in process of design for the national version.

Author's name: Fatma Urari

Institution: Prime Minister's Office – Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons With Disability (United Republic Of Tanzania)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Skills Anticipation System – Capacity Building Component

Countries involved: Tanzania, Equatorial Guinea; Ethiopia; Eswatini; Gabon; Ghana; Mali; Mauritania; Tanzania; Tunisia; Zambia; And Zimbabwe

<i>Objective (s)</i>	In United republic of Tanzania, vertical and horizontal mobility of labour is greatly limited as the majority of the labour force has low levels of skills. The government made various initiatives including development and implementation of national skills development programme (2015/16 – 2020/21). Despite these significant efforts, skills mismatch challenge persist; as there is disconnection between demand and supply of skills in labour market. Hence, the URT decided to collaboration with some of African countries (Eswatini, Zambia and Mali)to share experience and knowledge in combating the mentioned challenges through implementation of skills anticipation system – capacity building component. The objective of the programme is to ensure more effective matching of the skills supply to skills demand in the existing labour markets.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	Institutions involved: vocational education for Tanzania (VETA); ministries responsible for labour and employment (mainland and Zanzibar); ministry responsible for foreign affairs and East African countries cooperation. Partners: ILO, ETF, European centre for the development of vocational training (CEDEFOP). The interaction involved identification of the skills gaps, labour shortages and surpluses resulting from the impact and recommend effective reskilling and upskilling measures.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The programme focused on three methods of skills intelligence and anticipation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Technological skills foresights/forecast. ii. Sector-based skills anticipation/skills mismatch; and iii. Skills needing. Graduate tracer studies. <p>other processes involved discussions and dialogues to share experiences between African Union Development Agency (AUDA) and other stakeholders</p>

<i>Innovation</i>	The key element of innovation under this process involved the inclusion of the key lessons to learn; performance indicators; implementation plans; M&E framework; identification of risks associated with implementation of the programme and their mitigation measures.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The programme will be sustainable because it is one of the key national priority in dealing with unemployment challenges. It is also linked with Tanzania vision 2025; Tanzania long term perspective plan (LTPP) 2011/12-2025/26as well as forthcoming five-year development plan three (2021/22 – 2025/26). Furthermore, the imitative has enough resources both internal through skills development levy and external sources such as from SADC, East and other international initiatives through the ILO.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The programme has been adopted beyond borders including East Africa communities and SADC countries Tanzania being a learning champion on unemployment challenges whereas, skills mismatch is amongst the common one which retard development in most of African countries including east and SADC countries in which Tanzania is a member. There are conventions, protocols and agreements within which member countries agreed to have joint efforts.
<i>Results</i>	The farmers participating in the project are economically empowered .The project is also contributing to poverty alleviation in the targeted districts in Malawi and improving the children education in targeted areas.
<i>Contact details</i>	Ministry of foreign affairs and east African cooperation . P. O. Box 2933, Dodoma - Tanzania
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	ILO Skills Anticipation Component; ILO Country Office for Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda And Burundi.
<i>Materials</i>	Desk Reviews On Sector analysis; Technical Working Sessions And Interviews, Public Awareness Materials Related Target Issues

Author's name: Welbon Mwafongo

Institution: Ministry of Labour

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

Countries involved: Malawi, Mali, Egypt, Coted de Voire, Uganda and Nigeria

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The ACCEL Africa Project aims to deal with the problem of child labour in the tea and coffee industry. The project is geared to promote production and productivity among the farmers so as to increase their income and hence being able to support their families and communities. If farmers make enough income, they will be able to send their children to school and not to work in the farms.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	The International Labour Organization (ILO) is implementing this project. Other players also implementing the project are the governments of Malawi, Uganda, Egypt, Mali, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria. There are also Social partners (employers and workers organizations), NGOs and Civil Organizations involved in the implementation of the Project. This Project is funded by the Government of the Netherlands and targeting the value chains of tea and coffee. In other countries like Ghana the Project target cocoa plantations value chains. In Malawi the Project is being implemented in Mulanje, Thyolo, Ntchisi, Mzimba and Chitipa. These are the districts that grow tea

	and coffee, and the project is targeting the value chains of these crops to address the problem of child labour.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	The Project has employed the peer-to-peer approach by involving both the government and other institutions in taking part to implement the project. This methodology has been very effective in driving the project around. The involvement of the stakeholders has made it a success and is making strides in addressing the poverty levels of farmers in the value chain of the tea and coffee.
<i>Innovation</i>	The project is involving the professionals in seed innovation like the Tea and Coffee Planters Association and the Research Institutions in Malawi like Chitedze Agricultural Research Station that is the hub of crops research in Malawi to aid with high yield seed which will ensure better economic empowerment for the communities and the farmers in these districts.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The involvement of the communities and also the farmers in the value chain has made it possible for the project to be sustainable and flourish to the other levels. The approach of allowing the communities take part in the implementation of the project is one way of making the interventions sustainable and last for a long time even after the end of the project life span.
<i>Adaptability</i>	The crops involved are grown in many countries and which makes it easier for the project to be replicated in other countries with a few adjustments so as to fit in the different environment.
<i>Results</i>	The farmers participating in the project are economically empowered .The project is also contributing to poverty alleviation in the targeted districts in Malawi and improving the children education in targeted areas.
<i>Contact details</i>	The Secretary for Labour - dchungu@yahoo.co.uk The development partner Dylan Von Tromp - vantromp@ilo.org or nangwale@ilo.org www.labour.mmw www.ilo.org
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The funds for the project support come from the government of the Netherlands.
<i>Materials</i>	Websites www.labour.mmw www.ilo.org

Author's name: Svetlana Dimoski

Institution: Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: COUNSELING FOR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES, TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES AND TRADE UNION LEADERS

Countries involved: Republic of North Macedonia

<i>Objective (s)</i>	<p>Federation of trade Unions of Macedonia provides the most comprehensive protection of workers' rights by providing free legal protection offered by Federation of trade Unions of Macedonia and related unions.</p> <p>Legal protection is provided through the Sector for Labour Relations, Legal Protection and Collective Bargaining, as well as through the regional trade union branches and offices of Federation of trade Unions of Macedonia throughout the country and through the trade unions associated in Federation of trade Unions of Macedonia. The project will provide faster and more effective protection of labour rights, increasing visibility and efficiency by providing greater coverage, as well as training and empowerment of union members to recognize violations of workers' rights, as well as the manner and procedure for their retention and protection.</p>
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The project: Strengthening Social Dialogue, funded by the European Union and implemented by the International Labour Organization, the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia conducts counselling for Legal Representatives, Trade Union Representatives and Leaders.</p>
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia, through the implementation of the activities envisaged in the project proposal, will enable greater number of works to access the services of the Sector for Labour Relations, Legal Protection and Collective Bargaining as well as of the Regional Trade Union Branch offices and offices of SSM across the country.</p> <p>A greater degree of competence and training of legal representatives and trade union leaders will be provided, and furthermore they will be fully informed on the labour rights of union members affiliated with SSM, and we expect the results of the increase of efficiency and visibility of the services for ensuring and protecting labour rights to contribute to the mobilization and increase of the number of union members affiliated with SSM.</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>The new skills and knowledge will enable the training of new trade union staff who in the future will significantly contribute to the mobilization of new membership, its education, as well as to the realization of legal protection of workers' rights directly in the environments where they work, and also outside of them, and at the same time the cooperation with other bodies and organizations in the field of protection of workers' rights will be developed and promoted.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The protection of workers' rights is the basis of the Statutory and Program tasks of the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia. Though this project, an activity that SSM has been carrying out continuously for more than 40 years, will become more efficient, prompt, will gain more expertise and thus contribute to the modernization of services and to the significant improvement of the legal position of workers in the country. Simultaneously, by improving the services and modernizing the capacities, the services will become faster and more efficiently accessible to the final beneficiaries - SSM membership. Improvement of professional capacities and technical and technological equipment will enable full realization of the role of territorial organizations, Regional Trade Union Branches and Trade Union offices, whose representatives will thus most directly present in the companies to fight for the protection of workers' rights. Taking into account that SSM has its own spatial capacities in the territory, they continue to be available to the membership of trade unions affiliated with SSM and will carry out this activity according to the needs of the membership.</p>

<p><i>Adaptability</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment and employment contracts, - Flexibility and non-standard forms of employment, - Working conditions, <p>-Cancellation of the employment contract and protection of workers from dismissal</p>
<p><i>Results</i></p>	<p>The Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia, through the implementation of the activities envisaged in the project proposal, will enable greater number of workers to access the services of the Sector for Labour Relations, Legal Protection and Collective Bargaining as well as of the Regional Trade Union Branch offices and offices of SSM across the country.</p> <p>A greater degree of competence and training of legal representatives and trade union leaders will be provided, and furthermore, they will be fully informed on the labour rights of union members affiliated with SSM, and we expect the results of the increase of efficiency and visibility of the services for ensuring and protecting labour rights to contribute to the mobilization and increase of the number of union members affiliated with SSM.</p>
<p><i>Contact details</i></p>	<p>Visit our project website for more information: www.ssm.org.mk</p>
<p><i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i></p>	<p>Project: Strengthening Social Dialogue, funded by the European Union</p>
<p><i>Materials</i></p>	<p>Strengthening Social Dialogue</p> 

Author's name: Carlo Lorenzo

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Brunei Darussalam–Indonesia–Malaysia–Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)

Countries involved: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines

<p><i>Objective (s)</i></p>	<p>The Brunei Darussalam–Indonesia–Malaysia–Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) is a cooperation initiative established in 1994 to spur development in remote and less developed areas in the four participating Southeast Asian countries.</p> <p>BIMP-EAGA is an intergovernmental economic cooperation program that is envisioned to promote private sector-led and market-driven growth.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bimp-eaga.asia/about-bimp-eaga/what-bimp-eaga</p>
<p><i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i></p>	<p>Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Timor Leste hold an annual Senior Officials Meeting and Ministers Meeting (SOMM) which serves as the main consultative body for EAGA cooperation. A National Secretariat for each member country coordinates in-country and subregional activities.</p> <p>The BIMPT -EAGA Facilitation Centre (BIMPT-FC) was established in 2003 for co-ordination among the organisations engaged in the BIMPT-EAGA initiative, and support implementation of activities consonant with the BIMPT-EAGA Development Roadmap.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BIMP-EAGA#EAGA_institutions</p>
<p><i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i></p>	<p>The governments address the basic problems of the growth area, such as lack of adequate transport, power, and ICT infrastructure, to pave the way for private sector investments and activities. They fill the infrastructure gaps, provide the policy and regulatory environment for public-private partnerships in relevant projects, and resolve such issues as transport facilitation, cross-border trade facilitation, elimination of non-tariff barriers and measures, and streamlining of customs, immigration, quarantine, and security rules, regulations and procedures.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bimp-eaga.asia/about-bimp-eaga/how-does-it-work</p>
<p><i>Innovation</i></p>	<p>Along with the private sector, local governments are key enablers of the strategic directions set by the BIMP-EAGA national governments. They create a conducive business environment and support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in their areas.</p> <p>The private sector plays an important role in identifying challenges and solutions to better promote trade, tourism and investment, and also helps identify private sector-led projects that can support the subregion's development.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bimp-eaga.asia/about-bimp-eaga/how-does-it-work</p>
<p><i>Sustainability</i></p>	<p>The governments determine the development path of BIMP-EAGA, aligning it with the social and economic development priorities of local governments and local communities' aspirations. Vision 2025 sets the long-term strategic thrusts of becoming a regional food basket and premier tourism destination provided natural resources</p>

	<p>are sustainably managed and connectivity is enhanced within and outside of BIMP-EAGA.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bimp-eaga.asia/about-bimp-eaga/how-does-it-work</p>
<i>Adaptability</i>	The countries/ institutions involved must have common needs or goals in order to promote effective cooperation. Strong ownership and commitment (i.e., financial, human and technical resources) from the participating countries is also necessary to sustain its objectives.
<i>Results</i>	<p>BIMP-EAGA has grown over the last 25 years. In 2017, BIMP-EAGA's combined gross domestic product reached \$287 billion, merchandise trade surged 21.5%, and annual tourist arrivals grew 6.6%.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bimp-eaga.asia/about-bimp-eaga/how-does-it-work</p>
<i>Contact details</i>	<p>BIMP-EAGA FACILITATION CENTER Tingkat 19 & 20, Blok A Pusat Pentadbiran Negeri Sabah, Jalan Sulaman, Teluk Likas, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia 088-369768 / 088-369763 info@bimp-eaga.asia</p>
<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	National governments and private sector
<i>Materials</i>	<p>https://www.bimp-eaga.asia/</p> <p>Resources for public and private sector are also available in the website.</p>

Author's name: Kondwani Kamaliza

Institution: Ministry of Labour

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Accelerating Action for the Elimination of Child Labour in Supply Chains in Africa (ACCEL Africa)

Countries involved: Malawi, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Egypt and Nigeria

<i>Objective (s)</i>	The initiative seeks to eliminate Child Labour in the tea and coffee supply chains in Malawi. To attain this global objective, the project seeks to improve the policy, regulatory and legal frameworks in addressing child labour issue; using evidence-based approaches to come up with innovative solutions; and strengthen partnerships and knowledge sharing.
<i>Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</i>	<p>The actors include Malawi government (Ministry of Labour); Social Partners including employers' representatives and workers' representatives; civil society organizations, community leaders; stakeholders in the supply chains; research/academic institutions; media, development partners and UN organizations with the International Labour Organization taking lead in providing technical assistance and mobilizing resources.</p> <p>On the national level this initiative has an Implementation Committee in place to oversee the implementation. At Regional level, countries involved meet periodically and they all have signed up to the 8.7 Alliance which is global movement to elimination</p>

	of child labour. Countries involved include Malawi, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Egypt and Nigeria.
<i>Effectiveness of the methodological approach</i>	<p>The project design was very consultative involving a wide range of stakeholders which generated ownership; the process was evidence-driven; it draws upon lessons learned especially by the ILO as a specialized UN agency; and it is linked to the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III which means it is aligned to the national development goals.</p> <p>Regional meetings with other countries and participation in the Alliance 8.7 allows learning from other countries within the region</p>
<i>Innovation</i>	<p>Alliance 8.7 is the unique feature of the program that will enable experience sharing and learning from each other.</p> <p>Inclusion of diverse stakeholders (Government, private sector, traditional leaders, Religious leaders, etc) at all stages of implementation of the program. The coming together of different actors from diverse background gives a wide range of solutions to eradicate child labour.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The involvement of the diverse actors in the program in the design and implementation of the project has won complete ownership of the initiative at all levels. The involvement of the well-established structures at all levels as made it possible for the project to be sustainable and flourish to the other levels. The approach of allowing the communities take part in the implementation of the project is one way of making the interventions sustainable and last for a long time even after the end of the project life span</p>
<i>Adaptability</i>	<p>The use of bodies of employers and workers will enable the spread of the lessons learned in this project to other sectors of the economy.</p> <p>Similarly, the peer-peer learning has the capacity to transplant good practices from one country to another or others. One condition to ensure adaptability is that that the project should be flexible to allow solutions that are pertinent to particular countries and not to impose them.</p> <p>Also, the crops involved are grown in many countries and this can make it easier for the project to be extended to other countries if the extension could be the way to go. Therefore, it is envisaged that the expansion of the project could be possible and get easily adapted by such targeted countries</p>
<i>Results</i>	<p>The ultimate goal is to accelerate the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the targeted supply chains. This objective will be supported by supportive policy, legal and institutional frameworks and their enforcement; innovative and evidence-based solutions that tackle the root causes of child labour; and strengthening of partnerships and knowledge sharing</p>
<i>Contact details</i>	<p>The Secretary for Labour - dchung@yahoo.co.uk</p> <p>The development partner Dylan Von Tromp - vantromp@ilo.org or nangwale@ilo.org www.labour.mmw www.ilo.org</p>

<i>Funding Sources and Financing Opportunities</i>	The Government of Netherlands Government through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<i>Materials</i>	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_698541.pdf