



International
Labour
Organization

▶ Global and Regional good practices in SSTC:

Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation
Peer learning, resilience and solidarity in the
world of work in times of COVID-19

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PREFACE

The ILO through its partnership's department has launched 23 South-South and Triangular Cooperation projects across the five regions and the ITC-Turin office for the 2020-2021 biennium. The SSTC projects have covered 75 countries and additional global activities. In the attached compendia, the main good practices from all regions and headquarters have been synthesized following specific criteria, such as adaptability, sustainability, funding potential, linkage to South-South and triangular cooperation modalities among others. The SSTC work performed hereby narrated was mainly funded by the Regular Budget's support to development cooperation (RBTC), which is targeted at ILO constituents capacity development. ILO partners have promoted peer-learning activities, training and capacity development, virtual personnel exchange, joint research, fellowships and virtual study-tours between countries of the South. They have included Cooperation between Small Islands and Developing States (SIDS-to-SIDS), country-to-country, regional and inter-regional projects. These projects have touched on a wide range of topics, including employments services, women economic empowerment, employment policies, skills, informality, Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), labour migration, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), sustainable tourism, and Disaster Risk Reduction, among others. All projects were associated with policy outcomes in accordance with the ILO's strategic framework 2020-2021. The projects have been adapted to the current COVID-19 crisis both in format and content. They included strong and innovative virtual components such as online platforms for exchange, virtual meetings and training. Moreover, they were adapted to address the impacts of COVID-19 on workers, particularly the most vulnerable or those who were hit the hardest, as well as post-COVID recovery strategies. In this regard, following the UNOSSC inter-agency mechanism recommendations (2021), and the follow-up to BAPA +40 UN Conference on South-South Cooperation, global and regional good practices were inventoried and are hereby shared by the ILO regional offices and outcome leads. This provides a quick reading that might also be useful for programming and planning in 2022-2023 biennia.

This collection of good practices benefited from valuable inputs from: Anita Amorim, Duncan Chando, Angelica Munoz Marmolejo, Fernando Baptista, Kwassy Adjamah, Patrick Daru, Maria Jose Mallo, Maria Chamorro, Tania Caron, Claudia Ruiz, Juliana Maziero Castro, Fernando Vargas, Anne Posthuma, Fernando Casanova, Maria Arteta, Ramiro Pizzaro, Julia Surina, Karina Levina, Sara Elder, Luisa Guerra, Salwa Kanaana, Mustapha Saïd, Snehal Soneji, Joel Alcocer, Daniela Zampini, Angelica Neville, Kishore Kumar Singh, Linda Deelen, Mavis Yuen, Henry Cunningham, Ali Madai Boukar, Sindile Moitse, Mwila Chigaga.

GOOD PRACTICE 1 – AFRICA- PES in IGAD region






Author's name: Alexio Musindo

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening public employment services in Ethiopia and in the IGAD region

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Ethiopia and Global South

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>The initiative supported the rolling out of employment service reforms, as envisaged in Ethiopia's NAP, to complement other ongoing resource mobilisation efforts by in partnership with Jobs Creation Commission (JRC), for ILO to act as the lead technical assistance arm of JCC in carrying out the reform programme.</p> <p>Given the size of the population, the development strategy of Ethiopia, Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) 2016-2020, accords due emphasis to youth employment, bring significant growth of the manufacturing industry so that it plays leading role in job creation, learning technology, structural shift in Ethiopia's export and address trade imbalance.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethiopian Jobs Creation commission (JCC) under the Prime Minister Office and ILO coordinated the jobs creation interventions and assisted job seekers to join the world of work and ensured sustainability of jobs that were created. National Jobs creation council established under JCC assessed jobs creation opportunities and provided overall leadership in jobs creation.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A series of knowledge exchange activities targeting the youth were carried out online. Additionally, one week career lab, which allowed participants to understand the processes of looking and applying for jobs was also carried out
<p>Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the activities were incorporated into the ITC's summer youth forum, which incorporated relevant areas related to the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and targeted youth as main beneficiaries.
<p>South-South Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A joint "policy scan" has been conducted, and ILO's demonstrative work in the country, including on integrating employment services in Bahir Dar, informed the preparation by the JCC of the National Action Plan (NAP) for Jobs. ILO works very closely with Jobs Creation Commission to enhance jobs creations intervention and upscale youth employability services at national level. In connection this, JCC has developed National Plan of Action on Jobs creation. Establishing

	Job centres and National employment agency is one of the key strategies for JCC to create decent jobs.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are plans to expand the initiative to a larger target group in 2022, including more youth from the global south.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A study visit was organised by JCC and relevant officials to the employment service agencies of Tunisia and Morocco. - A workshop during the Global Summer Youth Forum devoted to PES with the ITC Turin team in charge of fragility.
Contact details	Alexio Musindo, Director ILO Addis musindo@ilo.org Joel Alcocer, ITCILO Manager j.alcocer@itcilo.org
Funding Sources	ILO, RBTC-SSTC
Materials and Web-links	<p>Link: Summer youth forum</p>  <p>   </p> <p>SUMMER GLOBAL YOUTH FORUM 2021 YOUTH AT THE FOREFRONT OF ACHIEVING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2 - 20 AUGUST 2021 ILO, ADDIS ABABA</p> <p>SOUTH-SOUTH GOOD PRACTICES</p> <p>   </p>

GOOD PRACTICE 2 – AFRICA -SKILLS V FAIR

Author's name: Patrick Daru, Snehal Soneji, ILO SKILLS, ITC Turin and PARDEV

Institution: ILO

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

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Africa, Arab States and Global

South-South Objective (s)	The Skills Virtual Fair aimed at identifying innovative solutions, through South-South and triangular cooperation, for specific skills development challenges, now exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The initiative also established partnerships between participants, as well as peer learning opportunities, related to the following aspects of skills development and lifelong learning.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ILO in collaboration with the African Union (AU), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) organize the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Skills Online to enhance skills and technology transfer among the identified partners with a focus on priority sectors.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge sharing and partnerships among the participating countries on, skills and technology transfer was strengthened by giving the institutions to learn from each other and to build on good practices and lessons learned.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given the travel and meeting restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Skills Fair happened virtually on V-fairs platform with Augmented Reality (AR). - Virtual fairs and conferencing solutions provided a virtual infrastructure where on-line summits/fairs that were organised with exhibition booths (Market Fairs, Knowledge Fairs,) for large audiences. There were over 1000 attendants to the V-Fair. This chosen format allowed participants to engage with other experts and creates the possibility to network around the thematic of the forum
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is sustainable as the VR technology has been positively piloted and can now be brought to scale in the next biennia.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be adaptable to some sub-regions, due to the need for some level of internet connectivity and computer literacy, pre-training sessions were necessary. These can be replicated in future trainings.

<p>South-South Results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The forum strengthened partnerships in specific economic sectors. specific skills thematic areas and TVET institutions. - The SSTC Skills Online Forum platform, enabled participants to share Content - case studies, audio and video products, studies. - Three webinars on key skills thematic areas namely: Skills needs anticipation, Quality Apprenticeships and Digital skills and digital transformation were organised. - Five webinars on sectoral approaches to skills development, focused on key priority sectors were conducted. - A Skills SSTC V-Forum brought all regions together, with a particular focus on Africa and Arab States, but also Asia/ Americas (CINTERFOR) and Europe.
<p>Contact details</p>	<p>ILO Skills ILO EPAP CINTERFOR</p>
<p>Funding Sources</p>	<p>ILO's RBTC-SSTC Arab States/ Asia (PARDEV contribution), Norway and ITC Turin</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links</p>	<p>Job Creation and Skills Development – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net) Acceso a la visita virtual al Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje Comercial - SENAC - de Brasil OIT/Cinterfor (oitcinterfor.org)</p>

GOOD PRACTICE 3 – AFRICA -PUBLIC POLICIES and SSTC

Author's name: Ali Madaï Boukar

Institution: ILO DWT Central Africa Yaounde

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Implementation of modelling tools to simulate and analyse the impacts of public policies and crisis, on employment and growth in Central Africa with an SSTC approach

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Cameroon, DRC, Chad, Gabon

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>The general objective was to contribute to the sharing of good practices in terms of the employment and labour market promotion in Central Africa. This was done through the large-scale extension of technical modelling tools to analyse the impacts of crisis and public policy, on employment and growth and the presentation of good practices already implemented in the region. The aim was to support the development among stakeholders in the central Africa subregion of the national capacities to make a good design and follow up of the labour market and employment programmes in the context of the National development strategies implementation.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The institutions involved in the process were: (i) Ministries in charge of planning, economy, budget, (ii) Ministries in charge of employment and labour, (iii) National statistical institutes, (iv) Employers' organizations, (v) Workers' organizations - The countries involved were DRC, Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, the development partners involved in the enhancement of the tool were the Resident Coordinator Offices. - The ministries mentioned above, and the national statistical institutes have set up technical committees in the countries to monitor modelling processes.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cameroon and the DRC have been the pioneer countries of this process of modelling the labour market in Central Africa. The tools, the approaches used by these 2 countries served as models for the other countries (Chad and Gabon) to also develop their labour market modelling tools. The South-South cooperation initiative has thus enabled Chad and Gabon, as well as Congo, to have the necessary information and methodologies to strengthen their capacity for labour market analysis. - These good practices were introduced during the training process. Besides, an action plan for the development of a network to manage the modelling of labour market policies in the region.
<p>Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main difficulty of implementing the project was the COVID19 pandemic which did not allow us to carry out the study trip of the delegates from Gabon, Congo, DRC, and Chad, face-to-face in Cameroon and to Provide these actors with networking opportunities. - However, the Bureau succeeded to adapt the training to an on-line approach by systematizing the use of ICTs and virtual meeting sessions in webinar mode. In addition, the office

	<p>called on the Turin training Centre to benefit from its training platform and expertise in knowledge management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The above proved effective to implement a South-South learning approach, with successful participation and networking which lasted even beyond the sessions.
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The elements of sustainability of national modelling processes are: (i) Training of ILO tripartite constituents (government representatives, employers, workers) on how to get started with the model, (ii) setting up national model maintenance task forces at the level of ministries of planning and economy, (iii) systematic use of modelling tools during reviews of employment policies and national development plans to prepare economic and social policy measures in countries (iv) implementation of the action plan mentioned above.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are real possibilities to extend this good practice in other Central African countries that have not benefited such as CAR, Congo, Equatorial Guinea. In addition, the DRC and Gabon, having models that make long term and dynamic analyses of the labour market (dynamic models), can accompany other countries which have rather short-term models (static model), to improve them, in this context of exchanges between countries. - The success of this extension will depend on: (i) the resources to design the models for countries that do not have them; (ii) the quality of in-country information systems and human resources on labour market analyses
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main result is the strong appropriation between countries, of methodologies and tools for setting up models simulating and analyzing the impacts of exogenous shocks and economic policy measures on employment and the labor market, in Central Africa (Cameroon, Gabon, Chad, DRC). In addition, the exchange of good practices allowed delegates from Gabon and Chad to learn about the process of developing modelling tools from Cameroon and the DRC; This allowed these 2 countries to also develop their own impact analysis models. - A mapping of research institutions and analytical productions in public policies oriented on the labor market in Central Africa, was developed and shared among the members of the network - The project also counted on close support of ITC Turin for the different activities (Joel Alcocer's team).
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Funding Sources	RBTC-SSTC, PSI Slippage, ITC Turin, ILO Kinshasa
Materials and Web-links	Modelling – labour markets Modélisation des Marchés du Travail – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)

GOOD PRACTICE 4 – AFRICA – Gender Equality SADC SSTC

Author's name: Joni Musabayana, Director ILO Pretoria

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting gender equality and equal opportunities and treatment for all in the world of work: Strengthening the agency of women through economic empowerment and financial inclusion

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland

South-South Objective:	The initiative supported sharing good practices and peer learning particularly for the benefit of the tripartite constituents in Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland on the concept and practical application of innovative practices in Egypt and Kenya (and elsewhere) that have successfully enhanced the agency of women through women's economic and financial inclusion
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ILO Pretoria initiated a series of consultations with the tripartite partners in their respective countries to ascertain specific needs and challenges that women face in the business environment with particular focus on market access and access to finance. The private sector, including financial institutions and central banks, business development agencies, Women in business organizations, and civil society were actively involved to ascertain challenges faced by women, even in the informal economy.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several strategic interventions were initiated to drive the peer learning and knowledge sharing between the tripartite constituents and their counterparts in Ethiopia and Kenya. These included sub-regional activities hosted by the SADC secretariat with ILO support; virtual study tours to learn from the practical application of the women's bank and the gender-based public procurement practices. - The ILO Pretoria also facilitated engagement with the constituents and ILO-HQ (the Enterprises Department and the Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch) for the possible establishment of a Southern African Academy on Small Business Development for Women.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The idea of having a SADC-ILO Academy was not materialized but it can serve as a knowledge-sharing platform on good practice experiences on women's access to finance and strategies for a gender-based public procurement practices. - The initiative leveraged on existing structures within the SADC and East African regional economic blocs, as platforms through which to establish the necessary networks and partnerships for peer learning and knowledge sharing. These structures include the employment & labour sector of the Southern and Eastern African Regional Economic Blocs (SADC, COMESA, and ECA), regional trade union organizations and private sector structures. In the next biennia, the idea is to deepen these experiences.

South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A long-term strategic intervention to assist the SADC secretariat establish and launch a fully functional web platform to facilitate knowledge sharing for government practitioners, policy makers, workers and employers' organizations within the region was established.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The aim of this intervention is to scale up training programmes within the sub-region to strengthen the agency of women.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced awareness and appreciation amongst the ILO constituents within SADC on innovative development models geared towards enhancing the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of women. - Discussion on the establishment of a web-based platform within the SADC secretariat to facilitate dissemination and sharing of good practices on strengthening women's financial and economic inclusion are ongoing - Tripartite policy engagement within Lesotho, Swaziland, and South Africa to review the policy and legislative environment for women in business, drawing upon good practices and experiences gleaned from peer learning and knowledge sharing through South-South cooperation.
Contact details	Joni Musabayana, director, ILO Pretoria
Funding Sources	RBTC-SSTC, SADC
Materials and Web-links	www.southsouthpoint.net

GOOD PRACTICE 5 – AMERICAS – Vulnerable Groups and Skills

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Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: SSTC Americas Gender and Vulnerable Groups- SKILLS

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Central America, Haiti, Panama, and the Dominican Republic

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative strengthened and promoted strategic cooperation between vocational training institutes in Central America and the Dominican Republic (south-south collaboration) with the support of strategic partners: the German Government and SENAI Brazil (triangular collaboration).
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TVET institutions in Central America, Haiti, Panama, and the Dominican Republic, they interact as part of the CINTERFOR and other TVET institution networks. During the training interactions were on-line.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The framework of exchange and collaboration focused on the tripartite development of a roadmap for the promotion of the inclusion of young people in vulnerable situations (especially women) in vocational training programs aligned with labour demand using innovative modalities such as the use of information and communication technologies. - Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, the training was developed on-line. Taking advantage of the ITC experience on developing on-line trainings, a comprehensive programme was developed, with a considerable amount of knowledge sharing opportunities during which participants were invited to contribute to the learning process by sharing their experiences through specific activities or break out rooms.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roadmap agreed tripartite at the subregional level to promote the inclusion of young people in vulnerable situations, especially women, in vocational training programs duly aligned with labor demand and offered through innovative modalities, including the use of information and communication technologies. - Pilot plan to strengthen at least four vocational training institutes, members of REDIFP, agreed with the German Government and SENAI of Brazil, with the technical support of the ILO / ITC and ILO / CINTERFOR.
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are plans to strengthen at least four vocational training institutes, members of REDIFP, agreed with the German Government and SENAI of Brazil, with the technical accompaniment of ILO/ITC and ILO/CINTERFOR. - The Roadmap mentioned above describes the steps towards the development of financial agreements with the triangular partners mentioned above and with other interested institutions, including national institutions to

	strengthen the institutionalist of TVET in Central America and the Dominican Republic.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity can be adapted to other countries in Latin America, as most TVET institutions and education systems share similar characteristics. The knowledge developed during the session could potentially be shared in other sessions with a distinct group of countries.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of vocational training institutes in Central America, Haiti, Panama, and the Dominican Republic, grouped in the network called REDIFP, to take actions to reduce/eliminate barriers that prevent the inclusion of young people in vulnerable situations, especially women, in training programs with high labour insertion. - Study visits to ILO/ITC by the 8 institutes that make up REDIFP to learn about the technological and pedagogical tools that allow for high quality distance training.
Contact details	ILO, San Jose Joel Alcocer, ITCILO Manager j.alcocer@itcilo.org
Funding Sources	RBTC-SSTC, Norway, ITIC-ILO
Materials and Web-links	Buenas Prácticas en la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular: Tecnologías Disruptivas en la Formación Profesional para la Inclusión de Grupos Vulnerables (OIT, 2020) – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net) Skills Anticipation and Mismatch: South-South and Triangular Cooperation Good Practices (ILO, 2020) – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)

GOOD PRACTICE 6 – AMERICAS- SENAC virtual tour

Name : CINTERFOR

Institution: ILO

Dates: 2021-2022

Title of the South-South Good Practice: South-South Virtual Visit of National Commercial Services (SENAC) Brazil

Countries involved: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Perú, Panamá, Colombia, Bolivia, Paraguay

Objetive (s)	To Share SENAC's experience of innovation with trainers from the target countries and the entire region on aspects related to its response to training in the trade and services sector, the way in which its pedagogical model is developed and knowledge management. It includes a virtual visit to a SENAC training center to illustrate its current operation and the future vision of vocational training for the sector.
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The invited countries and institutions interact through the network of training institutions coordinated by ILO/Cinterfor and frequently share knowledge and good practices within the framework of the SSTC. - Originally a program of technical visits was designed that included 24 teachers and technicians from vocational training institutions as follows: INA of Costa Rica, INSAFORP of El Salvador, INTECAP of Guatemala, SENATI of Peru, INADEH of Panama, SENA of Colombia, INFOCAL of Bolivia and SNPP of Paraguay.
Effectiveness of the methodological approach (max. 100 words)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The original idea of the cooperation was to facilitate access to new knowledge and practices. This methodology achieved its goal but in a virtual way through an excellent digital product that facilitated the visit not only to the 24 teachers originally targeted, but also to hundreds of teachers and technicians interested in learning and expanding their knowledge about the innovations in training implemented by SENAC Brazil.
Innovation of the practice (max. 100 words)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The immediate and timely use of a digital solution in times of confinement and impossibility of international travel due to the pandemic. - The strong support of SENAC Brazil to generate a digital visit and share its innovative and transformative vision of its actions and pedagogical practices.
Elements that make good practice sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The digital and visual content produced are available online for more people and for longer than a face-to-face visit. This plays in favour of sustainability. Its durability is linked to the fact that it is hosted on the by CINTERFOR's website and will remain there until it needs to be updated, at least in 2023.
Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Its extension to Portuguese-speaking countries and in Spanish is entirely feasible.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of visitors has been growing since the virtual tour was made public in 2020. - With the addition of other languages, it could be further extended to English and French speakers, for example.
Results	A total of 565 people from 23 different institutions in 16 countries have visited SENAC virtually by December 2021.
Contacts	Fernando Vargas. vargas@ilo.org Anaclara Matosas. matosas@ilo.org
Funds	Provided by the SSTC program administered by PARDEV
Materials and Photos	Acceso a la visita virtual al Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje Comercial - SENAC - de Brasil OIT/Cinterfor (oitcinterfor.org) Job Creation and Skills Development – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)

GOOD PRACTICE 7 – AMERICAS – SDG UN reform & SSTC

Author's name: Linda Deelen, Anita Amorim, Tania Caron, Maria Jose Chamorro and Fernando Baptista

Institution: ILO - LAC Region

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Capacity building for constituents to contribute to the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs with support from SSTC

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Costa-Rica and Trinidad and Tobago.

South-South Objective (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of workers and employers' organisations has been limited and resident coordinators and members of the UNCT have limited knowledge on the governance system of the ILO. - The initiative produces guidance, resources materials, and training to improve the engagement of tripartite constituents in national development strategies related to the United Nations System, in particular the CCAs and the UNSDCFs. The initiative also supported the office to prepare -in collaboration with ITC – ILO resource and training materials for RCs to ensure that they are familiar with ILO, its mandates, the tripartism, the role of social dialogue and decent work agenda.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN agencies, ILO – ACTRAV, ACT/EMP, CO - Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Costa-Rica and Trinidad and Tobago. The RO encouraged the country offices and DWTs to organise national workshops with RCs and UNCT members of selected countries.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiative supported capacity building to improve the knowledge and mutual understanding between the United Nations system and the ILO constituents.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dissemination consisted of the distribution of printing materials, creation of the regional website and the elaboration of specific content for social networks (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook etc).
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of different materials and platforms continue to guide the constituents to elaborate technical inputs required to participate in 2030 Agenda processes, i.e., linking their organization priorities to the SDGs.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training can be adapted to other countries in LAC region and translated into other languages for wider reach.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipped the ILO constituents to align their Decent work priorities to SDGs and contribute to the “Decade of Action to deliver the sustainable Development Goal by 2030” - Improved the capacity of ILO constituents to promote Decent work and social justice in national development

	process due to the increase of knowledge of the resident coordinator and key members of the UNCT on how the ILO works.
Contact details	Claudia Ruiz, ruiz@ilo.org , Head RPU Americas
Funding Sources	LAC – SSTC - RBTC 2020- 2021
Materials and Web-links	Online Training: The 2030 Agenda, Reform of the United Nations and Decent Work, with a South-South approach – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net) (English Version) & Formación en Línea: Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular y la Agenda 2030 – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net) (Spanish Version)

GOOD PRACTICE 8 - AMERICAS -Sustainable Tourism




Author's name: ITC Turin – ILO and Partnerships Department

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Online course on sustainable tourism and local development in rural areas

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Costa Rica, Mexico, Chile

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>The objective of this capacity development activity has been to strengthen the capacities of the actors to design local/rural development strategies based on responsible tourism that can capitalize on its immense potential while at the same time preserving culture and the environment.</p> <p>The ILO considers tourism an essential driver for inclusive socio-economic development and reducing poverty. Moreover, given its ability to generate direct employment in countries of the Global South and its multiplier effect on other sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, construction and transportation, tourism is seen as a contributor to economic diversification and local development, especially in rural areas.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ILO promotes local/rural progress by maximizing the contribution of tourism to the economic prosperity of rural tourist destinations, usually rich in cultural and environmental resources. - The capacity development activity represented an opportunity to share best practices on sustainable tourism in rural areas as a tool for decent work. Rural areas frequently find themselves in economic deterioration due to the drop in agricultural production, the loss of part of their human resources (who migrate to the cities), and the inadequate provision of infrastructure. - The activity promotes sustainable tourism through exchanges between tourism sector actors in countries of the global south, including Employers, Workers, and local Governments.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge sharing among participants was strengthened, and the understanding of the main concepts of sustainable tourism was enhanced by sharing real-life experiences in the sector by the participants. Furthermore, during the sessions, participants were encouraged to exchange challenges and solutions with each other and discuss the type of interventions that could allow them to promote more sustainable tourism practices.

<p>Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and considering the potential of the sector to improve inclusion and livelihoods of vulnerable populations, the capacity development activity tackles an essential policy issue in a post-covid-19 era "to promote a better normal" in the tourism sector.
<p>South-South Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is sustainable activity, as it works directly with implementers promoting cooperation in rural areas. Furthermore, the activity is linked to the Agenda 2030 and, therefore, to participating countries' development commitments and goals.
<p>South-South Adaptability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training is adaptable to other areas of the global south, especially to rural areas with similar characteristics.
<p>South-South Results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The forum strengthened partnerships in specific the tourism sector. It analysed the opportunities that the tourism sector offers to create productive work, enhancing respect and a culture of care for cultural and environmental resources. Participants also improved their marketing and management skills.
<p>Contact details</p>	<p>ITC, delnet@itcilo.org; Maria Jose Mallo, ITC-Turin Anita Amorim,. PARDEV-ILO</p>
<p>Funding Sources</p>	<p>ILO's RBTC-SSTC</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links</p>	<p>ITC COURSE : turismo sostenible y Desarrollo local en areas rurales Desarrollo Rural y Turismo Sostenible – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</p>  <p><small>  CURSO A DISTANCIA EN TURISMO SOSTENIBLE Y DESARROLLO LOCAL EN AREAS RURALES <small>  10 de octubre de 2020 10 de octubre de 2020 </small> </small></p>

GOOD PRACTICE 9 – ASIA & the PACIFIC – BRICS series

Author's name: Sudipta Bhadra

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: BRICS Knowledge Series on Transition to formal economy

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>Successive BRICS summits have stressed the need for transition to the formal economy, through country specific coordinated actions and capacity building to implement the ILO Recommendation No. 204. The pandemic has also underscored the fact that many women and men in the informal economy need to earn an income to feed themselves and their families, as most of them cannot rely on income replacement or savings. Due to the above challenges, the knowledge development series helped participants from BRICS countries to understand the central importance of identifying current and future challenges within a broader policy framework that work as a barrier to formalisation, and to acquire and share knowledge including successes and lessons learnt during implementation. The series was inserted in the follow-up of the Indian Presidency of BRICS in 2021.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The knowledge series provided space for a reflection on how to overcome the existing challenges in formalisation of the informal economy and an opportunity to share knowledge and experience among various stakeholders of BRICS countries.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This innovative e-learning knowledge series was designed based on a learner- centred approach with the objective of involving participants and keeping them motivated and engaged. It was highly interactive and used different methods through the six weeks to make the content interesting, relevant, and entertaining including: PowerPoint presentation, moderated discussions, and group work.
<p>Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite the challenge posed by COVID-19 pandemic, the BRICS knowledge series adopted virtual methodologies that were interactive and engaging. A series of webinars allowed for a greater understanding of the question. Using google slides and language groups participants prepared recommendations that can be found here:
<p>South-South Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The involvement of ILO tripartite constituents from all BRICS countries makes the initiative sustainable given the important role they play in policy formulation regarding decent work.

South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The knowledge series will be an annual event for the BRICS countries, rotating based on the BRICS presidency. It was agreed that next year the knowledge series will be hosted by China.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of one research paper on informality in BRICS countries. - Successful Massive Open Learning Course on formalisation strategies in BRIC countries. - Adoption of recommendation from the research paper on informality in BRICS countries.
Contact details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Snehal Soneji - Head EPAP ITC Turin - Sudipta Bhadra-ILO New Delhi
Funding Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75% of the funding came from the RBTC/ SSTC fund, the remaining 5% came from DC project: 'Towards fair and sustainable global supply chains: Promoting decent work for invisible workers in South Asia, and 20% of the funds was RBTC contribution from 5 participating countries.
Materials and Web-links	<p>Knowledge series information note Informality and the Potential for SSC between BRICS countries BRICS LEM Declaration 2021 Enterprise Formalisation in Brazil BRICS knowledge series – Recorded webinars Brics Space in South-South meeting point: BRICS – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net) Materials on BRICS: BRICS – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</p>

GOOD PRACTICE 10 – ASIA & the PACIFIC- SCORE China


Author's name: ILO SCORE

Institution: ILO BEIJING

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Progress Update on SSTC for SCORE project in China

Countries involved (please add more than one country): China

South-South Objective (s)	The objective of this initiative was threefold:: (1) Achieving the ILO China Decent Work Country Programme (2016 – 2020) specifically with respect to “Outcome 2.2 Workplace compliance is improved to better protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers in line with national laws and regulations and international standards, through strengthened labour inspection and increased preventative OSH culture” (2) Implementing the Memorandum of Understanding between the ILO and the Ministry of Emergency Management on promoting occupational safety and health in the Belt and Road Initiative. It further expanded ILO SCORE programme into China’s South-South Triangular Cooperation programme and funds, notably the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund. (3) Protecting workers at the workplace including against COVID-19, through incorporating measures and tools on prevention of COVID-19 into SCORE’s OSH module and introducing good practices and guidance on prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 at work.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Exchange and Cooperation Centre of MEM (Ministry of Emergency Management) of P.R. China, SCORE Academy in China was responsible for capacity building to trainers to deliver the SCORE training on OSH module and prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 at work.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The effective methodology used in this project was participatory approach to ensure workplace cooperation to promote peer-peer learning and scale up the cooperation.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The innovation part in the project is the capacity building for internal trainers, so they can provide further training to more internal branch enterprises within large group. Due to COVID pandemic this was adapted and concentrated on the Chinese enterprises
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further expansion of ILO SCORE programme into China’s South-South Triangular Cooperation programme and funds, notably the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TOT post COVID-19

<p>South-South Results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building for Trainers on SCORE methodology for 20 HR managers of 20 Chinese companies operating abroad successfully conducted.
<p>Contact details</p>	<p>SCORE Academy in China</p> <p>office@scorechina.com</p>
<p>Funding Sources</p>	<p>ILO -SSTC RBTC</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links</p>	

GOOD PRACTICE 11 – ASIA & the PACIFIC – e-formalisation

Author's name: Sara Elder

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Knowledge sharing on what works in e-formalisation for Asia

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Cambodia, China, India, Fiji, Mongolia, Philippines

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>Technology can help to strengthen national approaches to formalisation, but still there are uncertainties about how to identify and define e-formality policies and on defining and monitoring the outcomes. South-South exchanges can support countries to learn from each other on the topic of technology and its adaptation to the purpose of facilitating more effective public policies that ultimately promote formalisation. In 2020, the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific was granted seed funding to apply South-South principals towards the arena of sharing knowledge between countries on the topic of e-formality. Specifically, the objectives of the South-South programming were to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increase the knowledge base of ILO tripartite constituents in the region on how and to what degree the application of digital technologies in public policies and programmes contributes to the process of formalization; 2. deepen on-going ILO support to increased national investments at country levels in policies that link to R. 204 and accelerate progress toward SDG target 8.3; 3. promote South-South exchanges and mutual learning across countries on the impact of existing e-formality initiatives, the scalability of programmes and transferability of models across countries and between regions; 4. build a network of researchers committed to furthering the evidence base on overcoming inequalities and generating lasting results within countries through the processes of e-formalisation; 5. utilize research for further mobilization of resources in support of national formalisation strategies.
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<p>- ILO partnered with UNESCAP and academics selected in a Call for Proposals to further knowledge on the topic of digital solutions for encouraging formalisation. Two knowledge sharing events were organized: the first to exchange on the topic at the more academic level and the second at the constituency level to exchange knowledge and turn knowledge into practical applications on the ground.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<p>- The knowledge sharing forum was organized on the principals of on peer learning and cross-country exchanges. Six countries were brought together to learn from experiences of e-formalisation in other countries, guided by experts, and to develop roadmaps for practical applications</p>

	of technological adaptations in public policy that can induce objectives of formalisation.
Innovation	- The combination of the academic and practical knowledge generation and sharing was an innovation that proved beneficial. Beyond the collaboration with the ILO, the better-informed constituents and policymakers have already taken further initiatives and actions on their own tapping the newly established network and building national applications that build on applied practices shared from other countries.
South-South Sustainability	- Three reports were published as an outcome of this initiative. The programme of the Knowledge Sharing event will be duplicated for other regions. Two participating countries are moving forward with feasibility studies to apply the knowledge learned in programme/policy development.
South-South Adaptability	- The knowledge gained on what works in e-formalisation can be shared with other ILO members states. It is important for the tripartite partners to work collaboratively.
South-South Results	- Three papers: (i) Michael Gallo and Hannah Thinyane, Supporting decent work and the transition towards formalisation through technology-enhanced labour inspection , ILO Working Paper No. 41, 21 October 2021; (ii) Huang Kun, Technological solutions to guaranteed wage payments of construction workers in China, ILO Working Paper, forthcoming 2022; (iii) Sriani Kring and Sara Elder, Digital solutions and formalisation: E-formalisation case study on Republic of Korea, ILO, forthcoming 2022. - Two countries (Mongolia, the Philippines) that participated in the South-South Forum included in their national e-formalisation roadmaps specific areas where the ILO Country Offices could come in to support further action with seed money from the South-South project. Work on the two is ongoing.
Contact details	ROAP: Sara Elder
Funding Sources	ILO -SSTC RBTC
Materials and Web-links	Summation of achievements available here .

GOOD PRACTICE 12 – ASIA & the PACIFIC –Climate & Migration

Author’s name: Angelica Neville, Mavis Yuen

Institution: International Labour Organization, Office for Pacific Island Countries (CO-Suva)

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation: 1) Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme, 2) Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>Two different initiatives were undertaken in the Pacific region:</p> <p><i>Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme</i></p> <p>The PCCMHS programme objective is to contribute to the protection and empowerment of communities that are adversely affected by or at-risk of being affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific region, focusing specifically on climate change-related migration, displacement and planned relocation.</p> <p><i>Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources</i></p> <p>The overall objective of the Collaborative Development of Educational Resources initiative is to promote South-South Cooperation between Small Island Developing States (SIDS) across different regions. Specifically, it is aimed at building capacity and collaboration, on SSTC and key thematic areas such as labour mobility, skills development and youth employment in the context of climate change and transition to a green economy.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<p><i>Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme</i></p> <p>The PCCMHS programme is led by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) alongside the International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS). 11 different Pacific Island Countries have been involved in the initiative.</p> <p><i>Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources</i></p> <p>For the Collaborative Development of Educational Resources, the first iteration of training materials on climate change and the world of work were drafted by Fiji National University Professor Nii-K Plange. The materials were then reviewed by experts through a collaborative virtual workshop fostering coordination among the participants from different SIDS representing between them Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius, Seychelles, and the Republic of the Maldives.</p>

<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<p><i>The Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme</i></p> <p>One activity under this programme was an online labour mobility training was organized for government officials from 11 Pacific Island Countries and Territories. This course offered participants a unique opportunity to benefit from a training package that included exploring fair and effective labour migration governance, linkages between migration and sustainable development and instruments and mechanisms for protecting the rights of migrants and their families. The training also enabled participants to share experiences and ideas with peers from other Pacific countries who were dealing with labour migration.</p> <p><i>Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources</i></p> <p>This initiative was guided by a participatory approach at all levels. An initial draft of training tools was developed, and then experts from different SIDS were engaged via a consultative workshop to give feedback on the tools. This feedback was not only technical in nature, but also focused on eliciting inputs on how the training materials should be adapted, rolled-out and packaged.</p>
<p>Innovation</p>	<p><i>Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme</i></p> <p>A key area of work under the programme was a regional review of seasonal workers schemes of Australia and New Zealand. Specific recommendations on how South-South and Triangular Cooperation can promote compliance with international labour and human rights standards were included in the review.</p> <p><i>Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources</i></p> <p>The Collaborative Development of Educational Resources initiative was innovative as it aimed to foster South-South cooperation at the level of developing the training materials. A first iteration of training materials was prepared and then critically analysed by SIDS experts who provided written feedback on how the materials could be strengthened. These ideas were also discussed in a virtual workshop. South-South cooperation will also be fostered through the delivery of materials to SIDS youth, which is envisioned for Phase II of the initiative..</p>
<p>South-South Sustainability</p>	<p><i>Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme</i></p> <p>The online labour mobility training will continue to be available to stakeholders from the Pacific with support from the ILO, sustained Pacific participation will be encourage to strengthen the impact of the training and the opportunities for the training to be used as a platform for south-south cooperation.</p> <p><i>Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources</i></p>

	<p>The first iteration of training materials has been prepared through a collaborative approach. Once these are finalised and piloted, the materials will be made publicly available so that they can be used as an educational resource by actors across the SIDS regions.</p>
South-South Adaptability	<p><i>Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme</i></p> <p>The PCCMHS programme will continue to facilitate regional cooperation by involving all 11 ILO Pacific Member States, as well as worker and employer organization members from across the region, employing South-South and Triangular Cooperation approaches.</p> <p><i>Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources</i></p> <p>Under this initiative training materials on climate change and the world of work in the context of SIDS were developed, led by an academic from Fiji. The materials therefore emphasised the Pacific context. A participatory workshop was organized to elicit initial feedback on how the materials can be strengthened, particularly regarding relevance to different SIDS regions. To extend the good practice more broadly to all SIDS contexts, the materials can be further localized by experts from these regions, while maintaining a collaborative SIDS-to-SIDS approach. It is further recommended that piloting the materials in different modalities (virtual setting, university setting, localized setting, international setting) could inform the adaptation of the materials.</p>
South-South Results	<p><i>Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) Programme</i></p> <p>A labour mobility training was organised for government officials from 11 Pacific Islands Countries and Territories. The training enabled participants to share experiences and ideas with peer officials from Pacific countries dealing with labour migration governance issues in the Pacific relating to climate change and relatedly increased South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Region.</p> <p><i>Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration between academics and experts from different SIDS - Identification of recommendations for the further refinement and roll-out of training materials for SIDS youth - Draft training materials prepared through a participatory approach. - Sensitization on the impacts of climate change on the world of work among different SIDSs stakeholders.
Contact details	<p>Angelica Neville (neville@ilo.org) and Mavis Yuen (yuen@ilo.org) ILO CO-Suva</p>
Funding Sources	<p>ILO-SSTC RBTC</p>
Materials and Web-links	<p>On labour migration: Labour Migration – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</p> <p>On climate change: Job Creation and Skills Development – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</p>

ILO PCCMHS Programme Page : [link here](#)
 SWS Summary Report: [Link here](#)
 PCCMHS eLMA News segment: [Link here](#)

Pacific Countries participate in Labour migration e-academy training



ITCILO completed a six week long e-academy on labour migration in bringing on board 47 participants from 11 Pacific countries. The e-academy on labour migration (e-LMA) offered participants a unique opportunity to benefit from a diversified training package, exploring fair and effective labour migration governance, linkages between migration and sustainable development, and instruments and mechanisms for protecting migrants' and their families' rights.

At the end of the training, participants were able to significantly increase their knowledge and understanding on key issues and policies regarding labour migration at the global and regional level, and also from a gender perspective.

It also created an opportunity to promote migration-development linkages, human security and rights-based approaches to labour migration policies and programmes at national, regional and international levels. (December 2020)



Climate Change and the World of Work: Collaborative Development of Educational Resources
 Consultation Workshop 7-8 October 2021.

GOOD PRACTICE 13- EUROPE & CIS – CIS and formalisation

Author's name: Ramiro Pizarro, Chief Technical Adviser, DWT/CO-Moscow

Institution: Decent Work Team and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Developing an integrated approach towards formalisation

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>The initiative aims to promote the development of coherent and integrated strategies to facilitate the transition to formality in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan, through knowledge exchange and mutual learning on formalisation. It also seeks to encourage the assumption of the whole-government approach to formalising the informal economy by stimulating social dialogue within the target countries and among the tripartite partners at the sub-regional level. As an outcome, the initiative sought to develop roadmaps for the target countries towards the integrated strategies to formalisation.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<p>- The initiative covered Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan since these countries demonstrate higher levels of informality in the sub-region. The roadmap report was developed by the DWT/CO-Moscow based on the inputs received from the Ministries of Labour, trade unions and employers and business membership organizations of the target countries. It was followed by a series of knowledge-exchange events on formalisation organized by the DWT/CO-Moscow in cooperation with the ILO PARDEV for the target CIS countries and between the target countries and the BRICS. The knowledge-exchange dialogues were attended by the representatives of the tripartite partners from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<p>The two approaches were selected to guarantee the success of this South-South peer learning initiative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To identify and access the first-hand information on developing an integrated approach to formalisation of the four selected countries, a self-assessment questionnaire was distributed among the tripartite constituents. The responses provided to a questionnaire informed the report on the roadmaps towards formalisation. 2) To facilitate the peer-learning, a series of participatory knowledge-development exchanges were organized for the tripartite partners of the selected countries (in October 2020 and July 2021), and with the BRICS counterparts (in November-December 2021). The roadmap report created the basis for the discussions.

<p>Innovation</p>	<p>This South-South peer learning initiative demonstrates three innovative elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The knowledge exchange on formalisation was framed into an “integrated approach”, thus it has, first, radically shifted the discussion from “reducing informality” to “formalising the economy”. Secondly, it has helped to expand the audience for the discussion on formalisation to social partners, acknowledging their critical role in formalisation. 2) The information on the progress towards an integrated strategy to formalisation in the four target countries was received firsthand by disseminating the questionnaires to the tripartite partners in four target countries. That has allowed setting the accurate and up-to-date grounds for further discussions and peer learning. 3) The knowledge exchange was participatory, meaning that the Ministries of Labour, workers, and employers were invited and encouraged to speak on an equal basis, and share their experiences, successes, challenges, and lessons learned in facilitating formalisation in their respective countries in an integrated way.
<p>South-South Sustainability</p>	<p>The sustainability of the good practice was ensured by the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The new Uzbekistan National Employment Strategy incorporated transition to formality as one of the main priorities. Its successful achievement is likely to require peer learning and knowledge exchange on good practices in formalisation with the countries of the sub-region. 2) The Action Plan on Formalisation in Azerbaijan sets peer learning as one of its major components. 3) The rapid assessment of the situation of the informal workers in Tajikistan builds its research seeks to capitalise on the current knowledge exchange and builds its methodology and data collection tools accordingly. 4) The new initiatives on formalisation in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan also assume an integrated approach towards formalisation of the economy and seek peer learning and knowledge exchange as one of the success factors for its development.
<p>South-South Adaptability</p>	<p>The good practice of South-South peer learning and knowledge exchange on developing an integrated approach to formalisation has strong potential for the scale-up and replication, as has already been demonstrated during the BRICS-CIS dialogue. To extend the practice, the following conditions should be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Formalisation of the informal economy” should replace the “reduction of informality” as a strategic objective.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The strategic objective should be shared and equally understood by the tripartite partners. - There should be the genuine interest of the tripartite partners in the selected countries to engage in peer learning and contribute to knowledge exchange on formalisation. - There should be relevant national policies or/and action plans in place to build upon and create the grounds for knowledge sharing on formalisation.
<p>South-South Results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced knowledge of the tripartite constituents of Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan on the experiences in formalising the informal economy in their peer countries. - Facilitated exchange of knowledge between the tripartite constituents of Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan on developing an integrated approach towards formalisation.
<p>Contact details</p>	<p>Mr. Ramiro Pizarro, Chief Technical Adviser, DWT/CO-Moscow, pizarro@ilo.org</p>
<p>Funding Sources</p>	<p>RBTC-SSTC</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links</p>	<p>Report “Towards integrated strategy for the transition to formality: Road maps for Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan” – Link here</p> <p>New Item “ILO Launches a Knowledge-Sharing Platform to Facilitate Transition to Formality in the Sub-Region” – full article here</p> <p>New Item “CIS countries shared progress on transition to formality during the inter-regional dialogue with the BRICS” – Full article here</p> <p>New Item “ILO supported knowledge exchange on formalisation between BRICS and CIS” – Full article here</p> <p>The BRICS-CIS page can also be found here: BRICS – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</p>

GOOD PRACTICE 14 – EUROPE & CIS– Turkey-Colombia refugees

Author's name: ILO-Turkey/ILO-Colombia

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus through the promotion of decent work in refugee and mixed migration contexts: A south-south triangular cooperation (SSTC) initiative between Turkey and Colombia

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Turkey and Colombia

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>To provide tripartite partners from Turkey and Colombia a platform to exchange knowledge and experiences on how to promote access to decent work for migrants and refugees in countries affected by large-scale displacement.</p> <p>The ILO facilitated the assessment of on-going and past interventions in Turkey to analyse its replicability and improvement in Colombia.</p> <p>The activity also supported tripartite partners to adopt a development approach that strengthens the resilience of refugees, migrants, and host communities and that complements humanitarian interventions.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tripartite constituents from Colombia and Turkey have participated in the initiatives. These constituents are the employer organisations, trade unions, and public authorities involved in labour market governance and migration management.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although the study visits to Turkey and Colombia were planned, the intervention modality has been revised to adapt to the pandemic restrictions. A series of webinars were undertaken with the support of ITC ILO, bringing together tripartite partners from Turkey and Colombia to assess the outcomes and results of programmes implemented and policies adapted in each country to promote decent work for refugees and migrants. - The webinars benefited from simultaneous interpretation in Spanish and Turkish to facilitate exchanges among the participants. - Participants shared their experience, lessons learnt, and best practices through several parallel working group sessions designed around different themes such as formalisation efforts, registration of the refugees and migrants, access to social protection and more.
<p>Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most innovative feature of the SSTC between Turkey and Colombia was the ability to identify best practices that can be replicated/ referenced in both contexts though the geographical and socio-economic differences. - The SSTC initiative and the online training programme were built on the two countries' experiences in

	<p>responding to the large-scale refugee influxes and mixed migratory flows. The programmes have contributed to the two countries' efforts to design inclusive labour market policies and COVID-19 recovery interventions.</p>
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To respond to the specific requests, bilingual information notes on specific programmes (such as the short-term employment allowance implemented in Turkey as a COVID-19 measure) were prepared. Networks among the counterparts were established to ensure dialogue after SSTC. - It should also be noted that, some of the good practices shared by the respective countries will potentially be implemented in the other country. However, this is a long-term process, as the structures that guide employment for refugees and migrants in the respective countries differ and are linked to the respective countries' legal frameworks.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dialogue can include other countries with similar challenges, such as Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon. Additionally, some cases could present good cases for the PROSPECTS programme countries (such as Ethiopia). In addition, some labour market governance practices can be beneficial for countries that have experienced labour migration (such as Germany).
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tripartite partners in Turkey and Colombia increased their role and capacity to promote access to decent work for migrants and refugees, giving special attention to the protection of labour rights and the promotion of social cohesion between host communities and refugee and migrant populations. - 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. - Tripartite partners in Turkey and Colombia increased capacity to extend social protection coverage to migrants and refugees. -
Contact details	<p>Gizem Karsli, ILO Office for Turkey karsli@ilo.org</p> <p>Joel Alcocer, ITC ILO, j.alcocer@itcilo.org</p>
Funding Sources	<p>RBTC-SSTC</p>
Materials and Web-links	<p>Labour migration</p>

GOOD PRACTICE 15 – EUROPE & CIS – Peer learning in CEE

Author's name: Daniela Zampini and Katarina Crnjanski-Vlajcic

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Peer-to -Peer review mechanism on employment policies in CEE (Non-EU member states)

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Western Balkans (WB-6)¹, Moldova, and Ukraine

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>To support the design and implementation of more inclusive labour market policies in selected CEE countries through sub-regional cooperation to reach those more at risk of labour market exclusion. The initiative aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing an opportunity for PES practitioners, representatives of the ministry of labour and the social partners to exchange information, experiences, challenges, and emerging practice in designing policies and implementing service delivery models targeting those most at risk of labour market exclusion. - Offering rapid, targeted technical assistance in addressing the specific recommendations and follow - up actions that emerge through the peer review of employment policies. - Extending networking and mutual learning opportunities across the region.
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PES and Ministries in charge of labour and employment assisted in sharing good practices, preparing technical reports, and implementing new interventions elaborated through peer-to-peer support. Countries involved include: WB-6, Moldova, and Ukraine
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiative used the following methodologies: Sub-regional cooperation as the overall framework, peer-to-peer learning, and peer assistance.
<p>Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The involvement and participation of EU PES representatives in the peer learning supported peer assistance through triangular cooperation. - Digitization of training packages and creation of an on-line Learning Journey for CEE Public Employment Services
<p>South-South Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The utilization of municipality – to – municipality cooperation for the implementation of Local Employment Partnerships (LEP).
<p>South-South Adaptability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The access to tailor -made technical assistance for the improvement of services, programme, and service

¹ WB-6 refers to the following 6 economies in the Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and, Hergovina, Kosovo , Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. All references to Kosovo shall be understood within the context of UNSCR 1244.

	<p>delivery models through the Inclusiveness Facility managed by ILO on behalf of ADA will ensure the technical quality of the solutions implemented and adapted.</p> <p>-</p>
<p>South-South Results Explain the main results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online Learning Journey with three courses (1) Monitoring and Evaluation of PES performance; 2) Profiling of PES clients; 3) ALMPs) for PES staff have been developed and translated to multiple languages ((October 2020 – November 2021) - Policy clinics to address specific issues /recommendations on the improvement of the design and implementation of activation measures were organised. - Practitioners' Guide on the peer-learning dimensions of the design and implementation of LEPs was finalised. -
<p>Contact details</p>	<p>Daniela Zampini</p>
<p>Funding Sources</p>	<p>ILO – SSTC RBTC</p>
<p>Materials and Web-links</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Promoting inclusive labour market solutions in the Western Balkans: Peer learning exchange across Western Balkan countries (Budapest, 25-26 June 2018) – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)</p>

GOOD PRACTICE 16 – ARAB STATES- Skills V Fair MENA

Author's name: Skills and Employability Specialists for Arab States and North Africa

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: What Skills for the Future of Work in the Middle East and North Africa Region? A South-South tripartite consultation with a focus on job rich sectors.

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt as well as Morocco.

South-South Objective (s)	The initiative promoted the ILO Centenary Declaration with a strong focus on Skills development, through peer learning between Middle Eastern and North African constituents – at national and sector levels. Some countries have progressed faster than others in terms of technology and structured skills development systems; they were able to share experiences and promoted models that have proved to work in the region.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	Participants included Government representatives (Ministries of Labour and relevant line ministries), representatives of social partners at national and sector levels, and youth networks , they were able to: (a) review the implications of technological and other changes (including COVID 19) on jobs and skills in targeted job rich sectors; (b) organize participants around national round tables to assess their national performance against the criteria of the readiness assessment that is currently being piloted in Jordan.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	A two-day regional tripartite consultation workshop focusing on the skills needed in the future of Work in the MENA region and possibly other selected countries in Africa with a focus on job rich sectors was organized to facilitate knowledge exchange. The sectors involved included agriculture, construction, garment, chemicals, health.
Innovation	The initiative actively involved the private sector in the discussions and increased focused on promoting partnerships between countries and constituents, for knowledge sharing and peer support.
South-South Sustainability	The initiative focused on the on lifelong learning, specifically on: “promoting the acquisition of skills, competencies and qualifications for all workers throughout their working lives as a joint responsibility of governments and social partners to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address existing and anticipated skills gaps through SSTC.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pay particular attention to ensuring that education and training systems are responsive to labour market needs, considering the evolution of work; and - enhance workers’ capacity to make use of the opportunities available for decent work”
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The countries in focus also included those under the PROSPECTS partnership in MENA, i.e., Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt as well as Morocco, this will ensure adaptability given the support given under the PROSPECTS project.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 representatives of workers, employers (from national and sector levels) and governments (Ministries of labour and ministries dealing with the particular sectors in focus) of five MENA countries – Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Morocco and possibly other selected countries from Africa were able to improved their understanding of the technological and other changes affecting job rich sectors, the impact of COVID 19 on the contents and organization of work, the new skills that are required, and the importance of an innovative policy framework for a human centred future of work.
Contact details	Skills and Employability Specialists for Arab States and North Africa
Funding Sources	ILO – SSTC RBTC
Materials and Web-links	

GOOD PRACTICE 17 – ARAB STATES – Media and SSTC

Author's name: Salwa Kanaana

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Promoting a Human -Centred Approach to Reporting on the future of work and communicating ILO Results in the Arab Region: A South -South and Triangular Initiative

Countries involved (please add more than one country): UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>To build a generation of journalists who are knowledgeable on the ILO's human centred approach to achieving its social justice and decent work mandate; on its knowledge and results on labour standards and rights, and on the centrality of decent work to successful economic, social, and environmental policies and realization of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. It will also contribute strengthening ILO's position as a global centre of excellence for knowledge on the world of work.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ILO worked collaboratively with different academic, policy, civil society, and media institutions to implement the fellowship program.
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiative promoted a human centered approach to reporting on the FoW in the Arab states through peer learning. It also created a platform for knowledge development and exchange among communication practitioners on labour standards and FPR, and on the centrality of decent work to successful economic, social, and environmental policies and realisation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.
<p>Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The group of experts provided technical and editorial support and mentorship to the participants throughout their fellowship and specifically in producing their media reports, to ensure they accurately reflected the ILO mandate and adhere to the guidelines provided during the workshop.
<p>South-South Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reports produced by the journalists were widely publicized by the ILO ROAS on all communication platforms, thus promoting ILO results to numerous stakeholders. - Journalism fellows passed on their knowledge to peers across media organizations in their countries and positively influenced the journalistic narrative on world

	<p>– of Work issues, multiplying the benefits of the knowledge and experience they gained.</p>
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiative allowed the countries to learn from experience, replicate the good practices, while adapting the experience of other countries in reporting on future of work issues.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A two-day intensive training and peer learning workshop was conducted by media organizations and supported by ILO technical specialist. - Production of different media materials (in-depth reports/articles/videos/blogs) were published in respective organizations. - Successful implementation of the mentorship programme supported by relevant academic, policy, civil society, and media institutions.
Contact details	Salwa Kanaana – Regional Communication and public information Officer.
Funding Sources	ILO SSTC - RBTC for Arab states.
Materials and Web-links	<p>ILO article: ILO fellowship equips Arab journalists to better report on labour market issues</p> <p>ILO press release: Press Release: New guidelines for ethical reporting on labour market issues in the Arab region</p> <p>ILO video: Arab Journalists connect for a more robust and human-centred approach to labour market reporting</p> <p>Products prepared by the journalists as part of their participation in the Fellowship:</p> <p>Repercussions of the financial crisis on the relationship between employers and domestic workers in Lebanon by Rida Hariri</p> <p>Lebanon’s teachers: collective failure and individual attempts at survival by Rida Hariri</p> <p>“Work we invented ourselves”: circumventing closed paths in Lebanon by Sabah Jalloul</p> <p>The women who work in Lebanon’s health sector: the heavy burden of confronting Covid-19 amidst the collapse of the country By Sabah Jalloul</p>

[A crumbling infrastructure: another aspect of the Lebanese crisis](#) By Hanan Hamdan

[Revived by the economic crisis: How do workers in local industries deal with the Lebanese crisis?](#) By Hanan Hamdan

[Hello, how can I help you? Infringements on the rights of call centre employees working from home](#) By Afnan Abu Yahya

[When the employer decides what employees can post on Facebook](#) by Afnan Abu Yahya

[Day workers in Jordan look towards legal protection](#) by Mahmoud Al Sharaan

[Will Jordanian training and employment programmes lower unemployment rates?](#) by Mahmoud Al Sharaan

[How has Covid-19 affected domestic work in Kuwait?](#) By Salima Lebel

[Worker cities: a promising dream](#) By Salima Lebel

[Iraqi women at work: denied promotion and higher positions](#) By Assad Zalzali

[Uncertain future faces millions of workers without social protection in Iraq](#) By Assad Zalzali

[Migrant workers in Jordan: a future contingent on the employer's mood](#) by Ahmad Malkawi

[Jordanian workers lack recognition of their right to organize](#) by Ahmad Malkawi

[Transportation Workers in Kuwait: At the wheel, thrown under the bus](#) By Yasmena Al Mulla

[Recruitment black market leaves domestic workers more vulnerable in Kuwait](#) By Yasmena Al Mulla

[The effect of changes in the Lebanese labour market on jobs and unemployment](#) by Raheel Dandash

	<p>Syrian refugee women fleeing war face exploitation and harassment by Sanar Hasan</p> <p>Women take on leadership roles in Kuwait by Abdallah Al Solah</p>
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GOOD PRACTICE 18 – ARAB STATES- Austerity Peer learning

Author's name: Mustapha Said

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: South -South and Triangular Cooperation: Promoting Peer -to- peer learning and exchanges of good practices amongst Trade Unions on the Impact of structural adjustment on Decent Work and the Trade Union Movement.

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, oPT, Yemen, Bahrain, Oman, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq

South-South Objective (s)	The SSTC intervention aimed at assisting Arab Trade Union leaders to discuss the experience of peer trade union leaders in selected countries that have faced similar financial and economic crises. It will discuss the impact of the structural transformation and adopted austerity policies on Decent Work, the priorities for the TU movement, the challenges faced and adopted strategies, and lessons learned. The intervention enhanced the integration of new partnerships and strengthened cooperation between countries of the South.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiative brought together 50 trade union leaders from Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, GCC, Argentina, Chile, Zimbabwe, and Lithuania, in addition to the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Arab Trade Union Confederation (ATUC), and ILO specialists.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through mutual learning and accountability, the trade union leaders from various countries shared experiences and learned from each other on how to enhance their role to achieve decent work through social dialogue.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good practices from Zimbabwe , Lithuania, and other African and European countries were presented during the seminar. In addition to the learning and knowledge exchange, the workshop also generated recommendations on technical support and capacity building needed by the Arab unions; to be able to develop their structures and roles; and potential collaboration amongst each other.
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The peer-to-peer learning supported the Arab trade unions to adopt new strategies and actions that will ultimately enhance its role in representing and defending the interests of all workers and support its efforts to achieve decent work agenda. - The ITCILO e-campus will be used as a repository for training materials on the topic, enabling workers' organisations to make use of dedicated training materials

	to roll out training activities internally and across the Arab region.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SSTC initiative allowed unions to understand the negative impacts of austerity policies on decent work in the Arab region and learn from the experience and replicate the good practices of unions in other countries.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through SSTC peer-to peer exchanges, the Arab Trade Union leaders strengthened their knowledge on the impact of structural transformation on DW and the trade union movement and response strategies they can adopt to respond to evolving resulting socio-economic challenges and inequalities - Background papers on impact of structural transformation on DW and trade union movement in the Arab region were drafted to contribute to peer exchanges - Peer-to-peer dialogue between trade unions in the Arab region and those in Zimbabwe, Lithuania, Argentina, Chile (South), was fostered.
Contact details	Mustapha Said, Senior Specialist in Workers' Activities said@ilo.org
Funding Sources	RBTC for Arab States
Materials and Web-links	www.southsouthpoint.net https://arabtradeunion.org/blog/austerity https://arabtradeunion.org/ar/blog/austerity

GOOD PRACTICE 19 – GLOBAL – Disaster Reduction and F2F

Author's name: ILO, ILO-ITC

Institution: ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: South-South Cooperation for disaster risk reduction

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Africa and Americas

South-South Objective (s)	The training focused on promoting peer learning and exchange of experience among countries and regions in situations of fragility.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity brought together a wide range of stakeholders from the Americas: technicians and key socioeconomic actors of territorial development and disaster risk management, civil society, academia and employers, workers, and government representatives. The participants shared good practices from within the region on their approaches to
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The methodological approach was adapted to a knowledgeable audience with expert presentations and moderated knowledge exchange. In addition, 26 good practices in the area were collected and shared.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The devastating impact of the COVID pandemic was taken as an opportunity to learn from each other and promote peer learning on actions to act in distress conditions and how to be resilient.
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sustainability of peer learning will depend on the arising challenges and risk components in the participating countries. Overall, risk mitigation strategies are enhanced through regional networks. However, the world has seen unprecedented challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which call for continuous learning and exchange.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity has the potential of being adapted to other regions. However, adaptation needs to tackle differences in capacity and other cultural issues.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective knowledge exchange and enhancement of networks.
Contact details	Maria Jose Mallo, ITC-Turin
Funding Sources	ILO's RBTC-SSTC
Materials and Web-links	Disaster Risk Reduction and Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)

GOOD PRACTICE 20 – GLOBAL -Financing Decent Work & SSTC

Author's name: PARDEV, ILO NY, ILO-ITC

Institution: ILO, ILO-ITC

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: Financing Decent Work: A global South Approach- French, English and Spanish

Countries involved (please add more than one country): Global

South-South Objective (s)	This training aimed at building the capacity of government agencies, trade unions, and employers' and business organizations to achieve decent work and the aims of the 2030 Agenda, while at the same time supporting knowledge sharing and create a network of practitioners.
South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Financing Decent Work facilitated online training course built the capacity of government agencies, workers', and employers' organizations, as well as a wider group of development partners and practitioners collaborating on achieving Decent Work.
Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training activity was effective as it increased knowledge and understanding of national SDG financing strategies and how Decent Work priorities can be incorporated and mainstreamed; explored national SDG financing mechanisms that seek to combine domestic and international, public, and private sources of financing, including – by the Global South; and identified Decent Work financing strategies and mechanisms that can be applied at country level.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The learning activity introduced several innovative financing mechanisms such as microfinance, public fundraising for social enterprises, equity finance, different types of credits, cooperatives, solidarity exchanges and the advantages of fair trade among others.
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training activity presented participants with a series of innovative solutions to make their development cooperation projects more sustainable.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity was undertaken for participants of different regions with equal successful results.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved understanding and diversification of financing options for development cooperation.
Contact details	
Funding Sources	ILO's RBTC-SSTC
Materials and Web-links	Financing Decent Work: a Global South Perspective – South-South Meeting Point (southsouthpoint.net)

GOOD PRACTICE 21- GLOBAL- Academy SSE Portugal- SSTC

Author's name: ILO Lisbon, ENTERPRISES, PARDEV, ITCILO

Institution: ILO, ITC-ILO

Title of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) good practice: 12th Social and Solidarity Academy: South-South and Triangular Cooperation Elective

Countries involved (please add more than one country): CPLP, Portuguese Speaking Countries in Africa and Global

<p>South-South Objective (s)</p>	<p>The objective of the capacity development activity was to enhance knowledge about the potential of SSTC to promote local development and city-to-city cooperation and to support local authorities in achieving their objectives.</p> <p>The activity promoted horizontal cooperation, encouraging solidarity among parties.</p> <p>Participants gained knowledge on the ILO's involvement with cities and local authorities in SSTC (South-South and Triangular Cooperation) projects in the fields of Local Economic Development (LED), City to City Cooperation (C2C) and Social and Solidarity Economy. City-to-city cooperation is increasingly seen as a form of development cooperation between cities in the South (and in the North, through triangular cooperation) and a useful tool for implementing LED and strategies for decent work and development. This form of peer-to-peer cooperation has increased in scope and practice, bringing cities together to work together on issues of common interest and to exchange knowledge on a peer-to-peer basis, as well as to transfer successful practices to new contexts..</p> <p>The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) emerged as a relevant driver for the development of a new model of production and consumption. Indeed, the needs of large groups of society, both in industrialised and developing countries, are not effectively met by either markets or the state, forcing us to rethink the way we "do business". One of the products of this rethinking has been the emergence of social enterprises, enterprises with essentially social objectives.</p>
<p>South-South Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives.</p>	<p>CASES and Portugal authorities participated in the discussion.</p>
<p>Effectiveness of the South-South / peer learning methodological approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity promoted the exchange of good practices in SSTC projects (South-South and Triangular Cooperation) in the areas of Local Economic Development (LED), City-to-City Cooperation (C2C) and Economy Social and Solidarity effectively. - The different activities undertaken during the capacity development activity allowed participants to share their experiences openly. These

	activities include expert presentations, group works, strategic sessions, fishbowl, and Q&A sessions among others.
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The design of an action plan allowed participants to visualize their objectives and the way forward in a clear, implementable manner. The innovation component of the Social Solidarity Economy brings it closer to the concept of South-South and triangular cooperation. The idea behind South-South cooperation is that it allows countries to interact horizontally, promoting solutions that are the result of an exchange of skills, resources and know-how, while promoting solidarity. The South-South cooperation model complements the North-South dimension, in a dynamic that seeks to promote equality among peoples and democracy among states
South-South Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The action plan establishes clear actions at short, medium and long intervals, which will allow the sustainability of the results.
South-South Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity is adaptable to other regions.
South-South Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity highlighted several case studies, exemplifying the role of SSE/SSTC in promoting quality employment and broader local development strategies. In addition, it stimulated an interesting debate on the subject matter, allowing the identification of key challenges and knowledge gaps.
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