ILO Academy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC Academy)

**Turin, ITC Turin Centre,
Piemonte Pavilion**

11-15 July 2016

Concept Note

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1.   Introduction

South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) can be defined as collaboration between two or more developing countries that is guided by the principles of solidarity and non-conditionality, aimed at implementing inclusive and distributive development models that are driven by demand. SSTC is based on the fundamental premise that developing countries should identify their own needs and address them in part by acquiring new expertise, knowledge and technology from other countries of the global South that have acquired experience from regular development cooperation initiatives funded by Official Development Assistance. In this sense, SSTC is a complement to North-South cooperation and a concerted effort to promote development opportunities.

In the past decade, SSTC has become a consolidated practice through both the implementation of projects coordinated by developing countries' cooperation agencies, and commitments made at the international level to boost this type of cooperation. Such commitments include the recent 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as UN General Assembly commitments. From an ILO perspective, SSTC is a horizontal and solidarity-driven means to promote and implement the Decent Work Agenda in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the 17 Goals that it comprises, in particular SDG 8: *to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*, and SDG 17, which includes capacity building as one of its targets: *"Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation."*

This represents a major challenge for the agency and simultaneously opens a window of opportunity to boost its cooperation strategies, including South-South and triangular cooperation. This commitment is reflected in the ten policy outcomes established in the ILO Programme and Budget for 2016-17, which foresees South-South networks and cross-disciplinary learning, including interregional cooperation and partnerships as key elements to implement its development cooperation strategy. These policy outcomes will help the ILO to address key areas of concern to constituents, and will support functions to put the Decent Work Agenda into practice through the implementation of the ILO's four strategic objectives: promoting jobs, guaranteeing rights at work, extending social protection, and promoting social dialogue. Equally important, the policy outcomes will guide the work of the ILO to take follow-up decisions in the context of implementing the centenary initiatives, [1] more specifically in the implementation of the Future of Work Centenary Initiative. [2]

In this context, South-South and triangular cooperation will play a key role, as recognized in the ILO development cooperation strategy for 2015-17, which underlined the need to explore more innovative financing and cooperation mechanisms for development that recognize the importance of SSTC in this sense. The Strategy acknowledges sharing good practices – including policy experience – and creating partnerships, including those with the private sector as the key principles underpinning South-South and triangular cooperation.

In this regard, and based on past staff needs assessments (see below), the ILO is planning to organize a South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Academy devoted to ILO staff and partners. The objectives include ensuring ILO staff and constituents can access tools and methodologies enabling them to implement new South-South and triangular cooperation projects. ILO staff and constituents will be able

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[1] Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_213836.pdf

[2] Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_369026.pdf

to follow up on their learning experience of SSTC by exchanging experience and deepening knowledge through an 'SSTC virtual meeting point' (www.southsouthpoint.net) and by tailor-made coaching and training sessions.

The development cooperation strategy also recognized the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in the capacity building components of the ILO's development cooperation, especially in implementing national strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It affirmed that the outcomes endorsed and guidance provided by the Governing Body on the 2012 South-South and triangular cooperation strategy remain valid for the period 2016-17. The latter enables the ILO to continue promoting horizontal and peer-to-peer exchanges between least developed countries, middle-income countries, fragile countries, and regional and interregional groupings, and between least developed and middle-income countries, as well as through triangular cooperation.

1.1 Learning needs assessment: Focus group discussions and key informant interviews

In 2014 the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO), PARDEV and HRD led an extensive Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) in order to establish the training needs of ILO staff in the field of development cooperation (DC) and make recommendations on how these could be addressed through staff development activities. The assessment identified the needs of HQ and field staff from all regions, as well as the institutional needs in the field of development cooperation. More specifically, as regards partnerships, the LNA found that staff did not feel confident in regard to the rules and procedures concerning how to approach South-South partnerships. The LNA recommended that training in these areas should focus on what the regulations are and on building a foundation with the partners.

In April 2015, the ILO staff Academy on development cooperation (DCA) took place in Turin with the purpose of delivering a coherent, responsive, flexible and up-to-date staff development training programme on development cooperation. Within this framework an elective session on South-South Cooperation was offered. According to the evaluation report, participants considered useful the information on the role of SSTC within the ILO, its modalities (including Fragile-to-Fragile and City-to-City), how to implement SSTC projects.

However they also expressed there was a lack of in depth information (mainly due to time restrictions during the event) on: theoretical information of SSTC, differences between SSTC and traditional projects funded by ODA, guidelines for implementation of SSTC projects, and lessons learned from the field. In addition, participants expressed that this course should be developed to become part of an on - going regular offer by the ITCILO. It is in this context that the South-South and development cooperation Academy is organized. Throughout five days of sessions, it intends to provide participants (ILO staff, constituents and researchers) with a clear understanding of SSTC both in theory and practice and its role within the ILO and the international context, by delivering theory, practical cases and lessons learned to illustrate the challenges, advantages and the areas of opportunity.

Bearing in mind that the 2014 Development Academy's staff assessment has already been prepared, and it is very recent and applicable, we would rather concentrate, this time round, for the fine tuning of the "learning needs" on Focus Group Discussions and key informant interviews (to be organized mainly in February, but also throughout the semester).

1.2 Target audience

The target audience of the SSTC Academy includes HQ and field staff from all regions, ILO constituents and external partners. The target is currently 150 participants, including 30 ILO staff and 120 constituents and external partners, as follows:

- development cooperation agencies
- ministries of foreign affairs
- ministries of labour
- missions in Geneva
- local government
- workers' and employers' organizations
- think tanks and academic institutions
- UN agencies
- social and solidarity enterprises
- ILO staff (mainly CTAs, programme officers, and specialist): to be defined during needs assessment.

2.   General objectives of the SSTC Academy

- ILO staff and constituents will be able to access tools and methodologies in order to have the means for implementation of new South-South and triangular cooperation projects.
- ILO staff and constituents will be able to follow up on their learning experience of SSTC by exchanging experiences and deepening knowledge through the 'virtual meeting point for SSTC' (www.southsouthpoint.net)and by tailor made coaching and training session.
- A larger number of stakeholders will engage in SSTC modalities with the ILO based on specific good practices and lessons learned presented through peer-to-peer approaches during the ILO SSTC Academy.

2.1   Organization of contents

The ILO Department of Partnerships and Field Support (PARDEV) has produced in recent years a considerable and extensive literature on South-South and triangular cooperation, in cooperation with technical departments, ILO Regions, and ILO Turin. There is hence already a set of comprehensive and well-prepared documents that underpin most of the topics to be covered in the ILO's SSTC Academy. These publications can constitute the theoretical backbone of the Academy and be the references around which the training modules will be prepared. The contents to be covered in association with these existing documents will be distributed through panels and modules:

2.1.1 Panels

The Panels will consist in dynamic sessions to discuss around the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 8 on Decent Work. A session on good practices and lessons learned in key topics will also take place. Panels will develop as follows.

Panel 1 – Sustainable Development Goals and SSTC

Panel 1 will be significantly interactive. It will cover a general discussion on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the relevance of South-South and triangular cooperation and the contributions this type of cooperation can bring to their achievement, as ILO's work and mission will be crucial to advancing the entire 2030 Agenda. It will focus particularly on **SDG 8: "Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all".** In addition, South-South and triangular cooperation is also explicitly mentioned in targets under SDG 17 (S*trengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development*) as a significant tool for implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Panel 2 – Triangular cooperation: good practices

South-South and Triangular Cooperation is a manifestation of solidarity among the countries and peoples of the South that contributes to their national well-being, national and collective self-reliance, and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals. South-South and Triangular Cooperation should not be seen as official development assistance, but as a partnership among equals based on solidarity, and it is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North–South cooperation. From this stems the concept **of "triangular cooperation" which is defined as South–South cooperation supported by a Northern partner (GB, 2012).**

Panel 2 will involve discussions on good practices of triangular cooperation, which include and are not limited to traditional development partners with previous experience on triangular cooperation, including the United States, Portugal, Japan, Germany, Spain, France, Norway, and Ireland.

Panel 3 – Gender mainstreaming and SSTC

Participants will be able to analyse how the ILO can make use of gender mainstreaming and women and girls' empowerment as a means to achieve the SDGs, but also to promote South-South Cooperation, through community-to-community approaches and peer learning.

Panel 4 – The Road to Buenos Aires + 40: From TCDC to SSTC

The Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) was adopted by the G77 and endorsed by the General Assembly in September 1978. It was an expression of the aspirations of developing countries and a reflection of their desire to promote economic cooperation among themselves as a complement to North-South cooperation and as an integral part of the collective action of the Group aimed at the promotion of international cooperation for development.

The adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action marked the beginning of a new phase of such cooperation, providing a blueprint with a well-defined mechanism for implementation and follow-up, which initially was called "Technical cooperation between developing countries", and nowadays is known as "South-South and triangular cooperation". Today there is a need to find appropriate organizational modalities to tap effectively resources from various international organizations and financial institutions that could be directed towards supporting South-South cooperation activities and programmes and to outline a common strategy to foster international support for the regional and subregional economic cooperation. This panel will examine the road from TCDC to SSTC, but, first and foremost, the challenges after 2018, when the UN system will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Plan of Action. In this regard the key partnership with the UN Office for South-South Cooperation will be reinforced, as will synergies with the UN system as a whole.

2.1.2 Proposals for modules (mostly elective, apart for Module 1) (see table below)

Apart from Modules 1 and 10, all Modules are Electives, and participants can select two sets of modules, based on their field of experience. Description of module contents can be found above. The modules will be linked to the e-Campus, well enrolled participants will be able to engage in pre-learning activities.

Elective Module 8 – South-South cooperation and labour migration

This module will consist in a discussion on the contributions of SSTC to Labour Migration.

Participants will hear an introduction to two recent case studies:

- Equitable recruitment of Guatemalan migrant workers in Mexico through South-South cooperation
- Promoting Migrant Workers, Development Initiatives through enhanced South-South Cooperation between Mauritania and Senegal

Materials related to each module are also available in a shared folder: https://goo.gl/RcmJdV

2.2 Objectives by session

Session	Objective and short description	Materials
Panel 1 – SDGs and SSTC	Participants will have a clearer understanding of the role of the ILO vis-a-vis the SDGs, they will be able to explain how SSTC can be used as a mechanism that contributes to the achievement in particular of Goal 8 on Decent Work. They will be able to integrate into new SSTC projects the SDG dimension. ILO will continue providing support to the UN SSC Task Force.	http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/sdg-2030/lang--en/index.htm
Panel 2 – Triangular Cooperation: Good Practices	Participants will have a clear understanding on how the ILO can make use of triangular cooperation to contribute to the promotion of decent work. ILO partners will be further stimulated to engage in triangular cooperation (South-South-North) partnerships for development cooperation. Some relevant examples: in 2009 a regional project to prevent and eliminate child labour was financed by the United States Department of Labour (USDOL) in coordination with the Brazilian South-South projects in Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. This was a first sign of interest in joint initiatives of South-South-North (triangular) cooperation. 3 Then, in 2010, the United States Department of State (USDOS), Brazil (ABC), Haiti and the ILO signed the first ILO South-South-North (triangular) cooperation agreement. This had three objectives: a) to protect the most vulnerable children after the	http://www.ilo.org/pardev/partnerships/south-south/WCMS_430348/lang--en/index.htm http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---exrel/documents/publication/wcms_421019.pdf

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[3] During the visit by President Obama to Brazil in March 2011, both countries consolidated their commitment to continue cooperating to prevent and eliminate child labour, and two US-Brazil MoUs were signed on the Decent Work Agenda to promote cooperation in developing countries (one with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and one with the Ministry of Labour), affirming "their common objective to promote hemispheric collaboration on labour issues and strengthen cooperation on labour matters to ensure equitable economic growth, (…) including promoting employment, providing social protection, protecting labour rights and strengthening social dialogue, pursuant to the Hemispheric Decent Work Agenda".

Session	Objective and short description	Materials
	earthquake; b) to develop capacities for the reconstruction of public services, including educational services; c) to promote the programme "safe school" so that the schools become safer places in the event of a disaster. These joint initiatives have created a culture of triangulation that implies the coordination of various initiatives and projects financed by other partners such as Norway, European Union and the Spanish Agency for International development cooperation (AECID).	
Panel 3- Gender Mainstreaming and SSTC	Participants will be able to analyse how the ILO can make use of gender mainstreaming and women and girls' empowerment as a means to achieve SDGs, but also to promote South-South Cooperation, through community-to-community approaches and peer learning.	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---soc_sec/documents/publication/wcms_secsoc_33235.pdf http://tcdc2.undp.org/GSSDAcademy/ResourceCentre/docs/3Training%20Report%20201209.pdf http://www.southsouthcooperation.net/about-us/thematic-areas/gender-equity.html
Panel 4 – The Road to Buenos Aires + 40	Participants will be able to explain the evolution of SSTC and the areas opportunity vis-à-vis the current development challenges (TBC). The Buenos Aires 1978 Conference was the first to concretely define as a technical cooperation need, the support between developing countries. Currently this has evolved to "South-South and triangular cooperation".	Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978) Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation
Module 1 - How-to Guide on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for achieving the SDGs	Participants will have a clear understanding of South-South and triangular cooperation: definitions, main principles, differences between South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, the process that should be followed to implement projects in a South-South and triangular framework, and the actors involved. - Basic SSTC definitions and principles - SSTC strategy - Introduction to ILO's SSTC guidance tools and instruments - Modalities (country-to-country, regional, interregional, triangular, city-to-city and fragile-to-fragile) - Processes - The role of the UN system and the ILO Besides presenting basic notions and concepts related to SSTC, this module will also introduce and emphasize the main elements which are relevant to the ILO development cooperation strategy and as such should guide all activities conducted during the academy and the consultation meetings. These elements are: a) the Decent Work Agenda and South-South Cooperation: four strategic objectives [4]; b) SSTC and the ILO Programme and	Bandung Conference (1955) Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978) Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation (2010) Framework of Operational Guidelines on UN support to SSTC (2012) South-South and Triangular Cooperation: The way forward (ILO Governing Body, 2012) 2012 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) ILO development cooperation strategy This module will be predominantly based on the following resource: *How-to Guide on South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Decent Work (ILO, 2014)*

[4] Promoting decent work: create greater opportunities for women and men to secure productive employment and decent work – a perspective from the Global South; Guaranteeing rights at work: promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work through SSTC; Extending social protection: enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all through good practices in SSTC; Promoting social dialogue and SSTC experiences: strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

Session	Objective and short description	Materials
	Budget for 2016-2017 ; [5] c) SSTC guidance tools and Instruments	2015-17 (2015)
Elective Module 2 – Good SSTC practices in the elimination of child labour and modern slavery	Participants will be able to identify the SSTC components of past and ongoing projects of the ILO, in particular those to combat forced labour. This module resonates with the "Elimination of Child and Forced Labour" flagship programme. In December 2007 and in March 2008 memoranda of understanding [6] were signed on South-South Cooperation to prevent and eliminate child labour and to promote social protection in several regions, but with a special focus on Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa. Those memoranda outline the need to identify needs and process technical cooperation requests from developing countries, and to include commitments to provide support for the mobilization of financial resources. The overarching framework agreement was signed in June 2009 – the "Complementary Agreement on Technical Cooperation with Latin American and African countries for the Implementation of the ILO-Brazil Partnership Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation". As follow up on this agreement, Brazil prioritized the elaboration of cooperation programmes regarding fundamental principles and rights at work, with a strong focus on child labour, social protection, and extending social security. In December 2012 the ILO established a partnership with the US Department of Labor (USDOL) for the implementation of a technical cooperation project aimed at strengthening existing efforts to combat forced labour in Brazil and Peru, as well as disseminating and sharing good practices of cooperation between Brazil and Peru through triangular cooperation mechanisms. This project is the result of discussions and	*South-South Cooperation and Decent Work - Good Practices* (ILO, 2013) *Triangular Cooperation and Decent Work - Good Practices* (ILO, 2015) *CPLP: "A cooperação Sul-Sul e triangular na CPLP"* (2014) *Global South-South Development Expos: Decent Work Solutions* (2010-2013) *Progress Reports and Annual Review Reports (Brazil, China and Panama)*

[5] SSTC is a tool to advance and achieve the Outcomes of the ILO Programme and Budget for 2016-2017. These are –

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

Outcome 2: Ratification and application of international labour standards

Outcome 3: Creating and extending social protection floors

Outcome 4: Promoting sustainable enterprises

Outcome 5: Decent work in the rural economy

Outcome 6: Formalization of the informal economy

Outcome 7: Promoting workplace compliance through labour inspection

Outcome 8: Protecting workers from unacceptable forms of work

Outcome 9: Promoting fair and effective labour migration policies

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

[6] Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labour Organization and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the Establishment of the South-South Cooperation Initiative to Combat Child Labour; and Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labour Organization and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for Technical Cooperation on the Creation and Exchange of Knowledge, Information and Experience on the area of Social Security.

Session	Objective and short description	Materials
	consultations held with different stakeholders in both Brazil and Peru which led to a consensus about the main strategic goals to be pursued. In 2013 the ILO held a seminar in Brazil entitled " Comprehensive Plan for Monitoring and Evaluation" in order to discuss the structure of the project, as well as its mechanism of monitoring and evaluation, with the participation of various stakeholders. The official launch of this project took place on 20 May 2014.	
Elective Module 3 - Job creation, skills, climate change and just transitions: a focus on South-South Cooperation	Under the overarching theme of job creation, climate change and just transitions: a focus on South-South Cooperation, this elective module will constitute an opportunity to demonstrate the collective response of the UN to relevant provisions of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and its capacity to facilitate South-South cooperation and an exchange of experience on sustainable jobs in the light of climate change and green job creation. Employment, environmental and social development are essential and closely interrelated dimensions of sustainable development. Such an integrated approach turns the drive towards environmental sustainability into a significant avenue for development, with more and better jobs, social inclusion and poverty reduction. The opportunities for gains may in fact be greatest in developing countries and emerging economies. This is why South-South and triangular cooperation exchanges are being promoted in this field. This module introduces South-South experiences in knowledge sharing through approaches based on global and regional training centres and networks as well as intervention models and projects in the area of Employment Intensive Investment Programmes (EIIP), taking into context opportunities and challenges of the global response to climate change and the advancement of just transitions in labour markets. Participants will learn about innovative learning approaches among countries in the South, combined with practical experiences and policies in the evolving landscape of jobs in a changing climate.	Useful Resources: Discussion during the International Labour Conference on "Sustainable Development, Decent Work and Green Jobs" http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/ 102/reports/reports-submitted/WCMS_207370/lang--en/index.htm) ILO's page on South-South and Triangular Cooperation within the Partnerships' and Field Support Department http://www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/lang--en/index.htm http://www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/WCMS_220453/lang--en/index.htm Discussion during the International Labour Conference on "Sustainable Development, Decent Work and Green Jobs" http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/ 102/reports/reports-submitted/WCMS_207370/lang--en/index.htm) The Global Impact of e-waste, ILO, available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/ public/---ed_dialogue/---sector/documents/publication/wc ms_196105.pdf).
Elective Module 4 – City-to-City Cooperation and LED	Participants will acquire knowledge of the ILO's involvement with cities and local authorities in SSTC projects in the fields of local economic development, climate change, disaster risk reduction and Social and Solidarity Economy. - ILO's involvement with cities and local authorities through C2C - SSTC and: - Local Economic Development - Climate change - Disaster risk reduction - SSTC on the Social and Solidarity Economy	Materials: *Localizing the DW Agenda through South-South and City-to-City* Cooperation (ILO, 2015) *SSE and South-South Cooperation - A compilation of short articles* (ILO, 2015) *ESS y Cooperación Sur-Sur - Nuevos retos en América Latina y el Caribe (ILO, 2015)* *Social and Solidarity Economy in Asia - A SSTC perspective (ILO, 2015)* *Social and Solidarity Economy: Social Innovation in the World of*

Session	Objective and short description	Materials
		Work (Johannesburg, 27-31 July 2015) - A compilation of short articles for the 2015 Academy Other materials: Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Elective Module 5 - Social Protection Floors and Public Employment Programmes: a South-South perspective	Participants will be able to identify the South-South component of specific projects on Social Protection Floors. This section resonates with the "Social Protection Floors for All" global flagship programme and will be based on experiences presented during several UN system-wide experiences and ILO publications, guides and training materials.	*Sharing Innovative Experiences: Successful Social Protection Floor Experiences* (ILO-UNDP, 2011) *South-South Cooperation and Decent Work - Good Practices* (ILO, 2013) *Triangular Cooperation and Decent Work - Good Practices* (ILO, 2015)
Elective Module 6 - Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation	Participant will be able to identify the opportunities of the ILO in F2F/SSTC cooperation within the framework of the g7+ and the "Jobs for Peace and Resilience" flagship programme. On March 20th, 2014, in the context of the High-Level Panel on Decent Work in Fragile States, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the ILO and the g7+, an association of twenty countries affected by conflicts, most of them African. At present, the g7+ is coordinated by Sierra Leone, one of the countries that was most affected by the Ebola outbreak. The MoU foresees the cooperation of the ILO by means of joint programs and projects. Such initiatives will promote the following outcomes: a) Research of case studies on issues such as job creation and skills development; b) Facilitation of peer learning among the g7+ and other developing and less developed countries with a focus on Fragile-to-Fragile cooperation; c) Coordination between development partners and g7+ Member States on matters of migration policy related to international labour, as well as the socioeconomic integration of refugees and other citizens of states in fragile situations, particularly within the same region and in neighbouring states. **Elements for the elective module:** - Decent work and F2F cooperation within the framework of the g7+ - Past and ongoing ILO support to States in fragile situations - Opportunities for ILO support to F2F cooperation	*Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation and Decent Work - An ILO perspective* (ILO, 2015) *g7+training tools*

Session	Objective and short description	Materials
Elective Module 7 - Social dialogue and SSTC: a workers' perspective	Participants will be able to implement initiatives to strengthen workers' organizations, including developing effective trade union policies and strategies on protecting and promoting worker's fundamental rights. This module will be based on the presentation and discussion of SSTC initiatives intended to strengthen employers' and workers' organizations. These include – - Global Labour University (GLU) -COSATU, CUT, etc. - ILO-ACTRAV and ACFTU SSTC project to strengthen the technical capacities of union leaders and activists in the Asia- Pacific region for developing effective trade union policies and strategies on protecting and promoting fundamental rights of their members.	Materials: *South-South Cooperation and Decent Work - Good Practices* (ILO, 2013) *Triangular Cooperation and Decent Work - Good Practices* (ILO, 2015) *GLU website http://www.global-labour-university.org/fileadmin/GLU_Info/Info_Booklet_South_South_cooperation.pdf*
Elective Module 8 – South-South cooperation and Labour Migration	This module will consist in a discussion on the contributions of SSTC to Labour Migration. Participants will hear an introduction to three recent case studies: - Equitable recruitment of Guatemalan migrant workers in Mexico through South-South cooperation, - Promoting Migrant Workers, Development Initiatives through enhanced South-South Cooperation between Mauritania and Senegal, - Brazilian funded South-South cooperation project on migrant workers' rights in Latin America	http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/lang--en/index.htm http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/WCMS_453917/lang--en/index.htm http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/publications/WCMS_436343/lang--en/index.htm
Elective Module 9-Public-Private Partnerships and SSTC: a focus on skills development, including apprenticeships	As a growing form of partnership, South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) is playing an increasingly important role in the ILO's Public-Private Partnerships. Southern partners with similar experience in development bring particularly relevant and helpful experience in assisting PPPs. Participants will be better able to understand the linkages between SSTC and PPP, including the promotion of skills and apprenticeships. Participants will– - learn more about southern PPPs and peer-to-peer approaches - investigate new opportunities for linking up PPPs and SSTC - Learn more about peer-to-peer approaches to the development of apprenticeships	Decent work, an alliance for the future - South-South and triangular cooperation in ILO Public-Private Partnerships http://www.ilo.org/pardev/partnerships/public-private-partnerships/lang--en/index.htm https://www.facebook.com/groups/687981084568227/ *Case studies of skills mismatch and recognition in BRICS* *Skills recognition for Migrant workers in ASEAN* *Results of South-South Peer-to-Peer Workshop in Tanzania (2015)*

3. Structure of the ILO's SSTC Academy

3.1 Learning strategy and evaluation activities

Similarly to what already happens in other academies and training courses conducted by ITC-ILO, the SSTC Academy will feature a virtual environment (available on the Internet) designed to complement and further its face-to-face period of one week. This environment will comprise two main elements:

- An introductory distance-learning package that will launch basic principles and key questions regarding SSTC on decent work, available to participants 20 days before the face-to-face sessions. This package aims at introducing participants to the content of the SSTC Academy and to its main issues, so as to reduce the time allocated to purely expositive activities during the face-to-face period and as such maximize its interactive aspect.

- A virtual meeting point for South-South and triangular cooperation on decent work (www.southsouthpoint.net), in which participants (as well as their communities and networks) could engage among themselves and exchange and cooperate through the Internet, overcoming geographical distances and language barriers. Its main goal is to use the Internet and social media to maintain and increase the direct connectivity and interactivity between people interested in cooperating on the theme of decent work within the framework of the SSTC, and as a result to foster the creation of an international community of practice and collaboration.

As such, the learning strategy of the SSTC Academy will have three phases:

Pre-learning: This phase will happen though the internet from March to May 2016 and will be done through Internet and the **e-Campus**. Besides introducing basic principles and key questions, this phase will also function as a pre-assessment of participants' practical needs and gaps concerning the subjects covered by the SSTC Academy and will provide elements to increase the efficiency of the face-to-face period. More details about this phase are described in the 'Appendix A and B'. Some of the pre-learning will be performed by the filling-up of module templates, and pre-learning activities posted in the **e-campus.**

The South-South and Triangular Cooperation Academy (Face-to-face period): This phase will last one week (from Monday to Friday) and will require the full-time availability of participants. This will be organized in Panels (high-level sessions); Mandatory Modules; and Elective Modules (elective learning paths to be selected early on by the participants). The specific activities will be detailed jointly with the experts and resource people, who will be responsible for conducting the learning modules and will be of the following types: expository presentations, sections of questions and answers, group works, fishbowls, world café and co-creation sections. A general assessment will be performed by the end of this phase in order to verify the effectiveness of the capacity building activities and to identify gaps to be fulfilled in the post-learning phase. The 'Appendix A' presents a tentative schedule and a preliminary definition of activities for the face-to-face phase of the SSTC Academy.

Post-learning: After the face-to-face phase, participants will be able to keep interacting, exchanging experiences and deepening knowledge though the Internet by means of the 'virtual meeting point for SSTC on Decent Work' (www.southsouthpoint.net). Since the face-to-face period is insufficient to exhaust the full potential of exchanges and synergic complementarities among participants, this interactive environment will allow that they continue through the Internet the most meaningful conversations initiated in person. Although the success this phase will partly depend on the interest and commitment of participants, activities of animation and facilitation will be performed in order to encourage and foster interaction, exchange of experiences and deepening of knowledge (including the provision of feedback from the general assessment conducted in the end of the face-to-face phase, as well as complementary elements concerning the identified gaps).

Regarding the evaluation of the SSTC Academy, in addition to the general assessment performed by the end of the face-to-face phase, an impact assessment will also be carried out four months after. This second assessment will be done through an electronic survey sent to all participants and by interviews (made by videoconference) with participants who mentioned in the survey relevant SSTC initiatives directly linked

to their participation in the SSTC Academy. The impact assessment will try to outline the extension of the overall impact of the Academy, including also the effectiveness of the post-learning phase.

3.2   Guidelines and implementation

Participants will be divided in three groups:

1. ILO staff (from headquarters and field offices)

2. ILO constituents (representatives of governments, workers and employers)

3. Other relevant stakeholders, such as researchers and PPPs.

People in the three groups might spend part of the time in a common programme and part of the time in profile specific activities. In addition to the usual learning modules, panels will also be organized to expand participants' awareness on the work of the ILO in the field of South-South and triangular cooperation in different contexts. Through these panels the ILO aims to provide a platform for dialogue on labour issues among participants, so that constituents and relevant stakeholders share their modalities, new trends, questions and concerns on South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as facilitating the setting of strategic alliances. Materials on ILO development cooperation mechanisms and on documented good practices will also be important elements of the dynamics.

Three principles will guide all activities during the Academy:

*   Activities will be highly flexible and interactive to allow for an enriching experience both for experienced experts and newcomers to the theme.

*   Easiness concerning the assimilation and development of in-depth knowledge, and spontaneity in forging key relationships and creating communities of practice and collaboration among the participants. [7]

*   Whenever possible, the modules will be divided into parts to be spread over different days so as to allow participants time to reflect on the contents and to exchange ideas before advancing in the subjects.

3.2.1   Outreach strategy

An outreach strategy will be elaborated in order to publicize the SSTC Academy among potential participants and to encourage ILO staff, ILO constituents and other relevant stakeholders to take part in it. It will be based on special invitations to key people and on mass communication via multiple media. It will include the following target list:

*   Cooperation agencies from the South and the North

*   work ministries and departments

*   missions in Geneva

*   UN agencies

*   local government

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[7] The creation of communities of practice and collaboration among participants also requires activities of animation, facilitation and follow-up.

- workers' and employers' organizations
- think tanks
- social and solidarity enterprises
- PPPs
- ILO staff.

3.3 Experts and resource people

The experts and resource people will be responsible for the preparation and conduct of all modules. With the support of PARDEV and ITC-ILO they will prepare presentations, panels and activities aimed at fulfilling the contents and specifications stated in this concept note. The experts and resource people will be selected based on their knowledge and experience of the contents of each module. In addition, the experts and resource people will be involved in the preparation and conduct of the introductory Distance-learning Package (see '3.5 Virtual Environment of Support' in 'Appendix B.1'), particularly in the preparation of introductory videos and stimulating texts, as well as in the animation of the discussion forum.

Appendix A - Draft Time-Table :Piemonte Pavilion; Languages: EN, ES, FR, PO

Focal Points : Anita Amorim, Y. Tzvetkova, M. Gasser, L. Deelen

Time	Monday 11/07	Tuesday 12/07	Wednesday 13/07	Thursday 14/07	Friday 15/07
09:00 – 10:30	Registration Academy Overview Official opening ILO (DG video) ITC Turin, Mr. Liu Mr. Levaggi Italian Cooperation IFP, Portugal	Module 1: South-South and Triangular Cooperation for achieving the SDGs: A How-to Guide *TIKA* *Indonesian Agency for Cooperation* *Moderator: Carlien van Empel*	*Module 10: Hands-on session: virtual environment of support to the ILO's SSTC Academy:* *Meeting Point for SSTC on Decent Work* *E-Campus* *LAC Regional Initiative* *CINTERFOR*	Panel 3 : SSTC FAIR	Panel 4 – The Road to Buenos Aires+ 40 Celso Amorim, Chair UNITAID, Es MFA Brazil Jorge Chediek, UNOSSC Virgilio Levaggi

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

Time	Monday 11/07	Tuesday 12/07		Friday 15/07
11:00 – 13:00	Panel 1 - SDGs and SSTC Deputy Minister Afghanistan South Center China g7+ Moderator: Anita Amorim	Elective Module 2 – Combatting Child Labour, Trafficking and Modern Slavery through SSTC (Focal Point: Jose Ramirez, FUNDAMENTALS)	*EN* *PO*	Concluding Plenary: World Café Participatory Evaluation Exercises Finalization of database of proposals Evaluations, Certificates and Closure
		Elective Module 3 – Job creation, skills, climate change and just transitions: a focus on South-South cooperation (Focal Point: Emmanuel Rubayiza (DEVINVEST) & Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Green Jobs Programme)	*FR/ES*	
		Elective Module 4 - City-to-City Cooperation and LED (Focal Point: Pierre Martinot-Lagarde, PARDEV, and Roberto di Meglio, ENTERPRISES)	*FR*	
		Elective Module 5 - Social Protection Floors and Public Employment Programmes: a South-South perspective (Focal Point: Clara van Panhuys, SOCPRO & Maikel Lieuw-Kie-Song (DEVINVEST)	*EN*	

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch break | | | | Lunch – end of activity

Time	Monday 11/07	Tuesday 12/07		Study visit
14:00– 17:30	Panel 2 – Triangular Cooperation: Good Practices *US, Brazil, Germany* Moderator: Peter Rademaker Coffee break: 15:15-15:45 Panel 3- Gender Mainstreaming and SSTC CSA EBRD CINTERFOR *Moderator: ITC Turin* Welcome cocktail	Elective Module 6 - Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation (Focal Point: Federico Negro, DEVINVEST)	*EN*	South-South and Triangular cooperation: The experience of the Slow Food Foundation in Africa University of Gastronomic Sciences, Pollenzo Social dinner
		Elective Module 7 - Social Dialogue and SSTC - Experiences related to a workers' perspective (Focal Point: Enrico Cairola, ACTRAV)	*EN* *PO*	
		Elective Module 8: Labour Migration and SSTC (Focal Point: Gloria Moreno-Fontes, ILO MIGRANT)	*ES/FR*	
		Elective Module 9: SSTC and PPPs: a focus on skills development (Focal Point: Juan Hunt, PARDEV)	*EN*	

Appendix B – Virtual environment of support to the ILO's SSTC Academy

Piemonte Pavilion; Languages: EN, ES, FR, PO

The virtual environment (available on the Internet) designed to complement and further the ILO's SSTC Academy will comprise two main elements:

B.1   Introductory Distance-Learning Package

The introductory distance-learning package will launch basic principles and key questions regarding SSTC on decent work and will be available to participants before the face-to-face sessions. This package aims at introducing participants to the content of the SSTC Academy and to its main issues, so as to reduce the time allocated to purely expositive activities during the face-to-face period and as such maximize its interactive aspect. It will be composed of a simple web page for each of the modules. Each web page will contain 3 elements:

- **Introductory Video:** a video of 10 to 15 minutes, introducing the main concepts, ideas and issues related to the module

- **Stimulating Text:** a short text associated with the content of the module (3 or 4 paragraphs) intended to simultaneously stimulate and provoke the participants. This text should end with two or three direct questions to be answered by participants through the discussion forum placed below the text. The main goal is to stimulate participants to express themselves and exchange ideas before they gather in person at the SSTC Academy.

- **Discussion Forum:** a discussion tool which allows participants to post their ideas, concerns and doubts, as well as comment on each other's posts. This is a classical discussion forum tool such as 'Disqus'.

The introductory distance-learning package will be available to participants 20 days before the opening of the SSTC Academy. Watching the videos and reading the stimulating texts of the modules will require two to three hours of participant's time and will be mandatory (the participant will have to agree to this when applying for admission to the Academy). Exchanges with other participants in the discussion forums will be optional, but will be highly encouraged. The introductory distance-learning package could be implemented either through the 'ITC-ILO E-campus' platform (a distance-learning platform already used by ITC-ILO) or by simple HTML web pages each featuring an embedded YouTube video and Disqus discussion forum (in this case, the HTML web pages could also be linked to the 'Meeting Point for SSTC on Decent Work'). The following is a suggested format for the module web pages in the introductory distance-learning package.

The ILO's Academy on South-South
and Development Cooperation

supported by
ILO
PARDEV

Module 1 - How-to Guide on South-South and
Development Cooperation about Decent Work

Stimulating Text: a short text associated with the content of the module (3 or 4 paragraphs) intended to simultaneously stimulate and provoke the participants. This text should end with 2 or three direct questions to be answered by the participants in the discussion forum placed bellow the text. The main goal is to stimulate the participants to start expressing themselves and exchanging ideas before they gather in person at the SSTC Academy.

Introductory Video: a video of 10 to 15 minutes introducing the main concepts, ideas and issues related to the module.

Forum

18 Comments   Fernando Baptista ▾

♥ Recommend   ☑ Share   Sort by Newest ▾

Join the discussion...

Discussion Forum: a discussion tool which allows participants to post their ideas, concerns and doubts, as well as comment on each other's posts. This is a classical discussion forum tool such as 'Disqus'.

...nteiro · 2 months ago

∧ | ∨ · Share ›

Dimas Gonçalves · 4 months ago

∧ | ∨ · Reply · Share ›

Jacinto Abreu dos Santos → Dimas Gonçalves · 4 months ago

∧ | ∨ · Reply · Share ›

Facilitator_Mpoint Mod · 2 years ago

1 ∧ | ∨ · Reply · Share ›

✉ Subscribe   ⊕ Add Disqus to your site   🔒 Privacy   DISQUS

Appendix C. Meeting point for SSTC and decent work (www.southsouthpoint.net)

The virtual 'Meeting Point' for SSTC and Decent Work will allow ILO staff and constituents (as well as their communities and networks) to interact, exchange ideas, and cooperate through the Internet in spite of geographical distances and language barriers. Its main goal is to use the internet and social media to maintain and increase the direct connectivity and interactivity between people interested in cooperating on the theme of decent work within the framework of SSTC, and as such to foster the creation of an international community of practice and collaboration.

The following image illustrates the aspect of the 'Meeting Point' for SSTC on Decent Work and its main components:

News panel
(linked to Twitter)

Materials panel
(linked to Twitter)

Translation Tool: since contents, comments and replies will be dynamically inserted by people who speak different languages, the Meeting Point features a box for translations which uses Google Translate.

Interactive Channels bar

Conversation Groups
(linked to social media)

Thematic Subspaces
(containing specific materials and linked to social media and discussion forums)

Discussion Forum: a discussion tool which allows people to post their general ideas, comments and propositions, and comment on each other's posts.