



United Nations  
Office for South-South Cooperation



# High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation



Strengthening Policy and Management for the Implementation  
of South-South and Triangular Cooperation towards the Attainment  
of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

3 November 2016



*This publication was made possible by the generous sponsorship of the Japan International Cooperation Agency*

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# High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation

Strengthening Policy and Management for the Implementation of South-South and Triangular Cooperation towards the Attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Held as Part of the Global South-South Development Expo 2016  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 3 November 2016



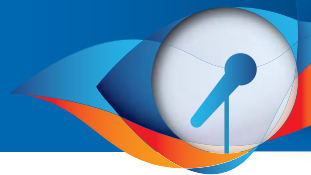


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# Foreword

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with their 169 targets came into effect in January 2016 as the common international goals, following and expanding on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but this time not only for developing countries but for all the countries on the planet. They will guide policies for the next 15 years, with their core principle of leaving no one behind. South-South cooperation is highlighted in the 17th Goal and has increasingly demonstrated its contribution to the results of development through a variety of flexible cooperation modalities, including knowledge exchanges, technology transfers, financing and peer support.

In order to achieve the SDGs, addressing the lack of resources for development is critical, a need for resource flows epitomized by the phrase “from billions to trillions”. Therefore, it is vital that all countries and partners contribute to this important endeavour. Additionally, it is important for experienced partners to share their good practices and lessons learned with new partners in order for them to contribute to the SDGs more efficiently and effectively. For this reason, 2016 has been a key year in which to identify and enhance the role that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation can play in the achievement of the SDGs.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is proud of taking the lead in holding this annual High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation. I believe that the Forum offers the best opportunity to exchange knowledge on capacity development, encourage cooperation among Southern countries, and contribute to increased interdependence and governance. The present publication will help all of us who are involved in South-South and triangular cooperation to understand the current situation in South-South and triangular cooperation and draw lessons from past experiences so that our future contribution can be even more effective.

JICA has long supported South-South and triangular cooperation, but with the challenge of meeting the SDGs, our cooperation is needed more than ever. It is crucial to stress the importance of further promoting economic, technical and political cooperation among Southern countries by sharing best practices to diversify and expand their development options and to assist in achieving sustainable economic and social development.

JICA wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the Zayed International Foundation for the Environment and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation for their contribution to the success of the Forum, which involved the active participation of over 150 practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation. We hope that the High-level Forum and the Global South-South Development Expo will continue to serve as the milestones for these evolving modalities of development cooperation that are central to achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

**Shinichi Yamanaka**

Director General

Operations Strategy Department

Japan International Cooperation Agency

# Acknowledgements

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) is pleased that we, in partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), co-organized the High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 3 November 2016, as a part of the eighth Global South-South Development Expo. The Forum brought together national policymakers and lead practitioners who are actively engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation. The key objective of this annual Forum is to provide a unique platform to share successful experiences and best practices, to promote innovative approaches and to leverage partnership opportunities. The Forum also offers the opportunity to discuss South-South and triangular cooperation in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. The present report is a compilation of what was discussed and exchanged among the participants during the Forum.

We would like to express our gratitude to all those who participated in the High-level Forum by sharing their experiences and knowledge. In particular, I would like to extend my special thanks to: Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij (Thailand); Ms. Cristina Gangan (Republic of Moldova); Ms. Florence Nazare (NEPAD Agency); Ms. Orria Goni Delzangles (UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa); Mr. Noel González Segura (Mexico); Ms. Ana Ciuti (Argentina); H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi (Fiji); Ms. Michiko Umezaki (JICA); Mr. Peter Rademaker (ILO); Mr. Weixi Gong (UNIDO); Mr. Nabil Gangi (FAO); Ms. Carola Kenngott (WFP); H.E. Mr. Merzak Belhimeur (Algeria); H.E. Dr. Hazem Fahmy (Egypt); Mr. Anir Chowdhury (Bangladesh); and Mr. Jaime A. Garron Bozo (Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation), who shared their valuable experiences in South-South and triangular cooperation with the Forum participants. Special thanks are also due to: H.E. Mr. Richard Nduhuura (President of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations); Dr. Meshgan Al Awar (Zayed International Foundation for the Environment); Mr. Yasushi Kanzaki (JICA); H.E. Mr. Ramil Hasanov (Turkic Council) and Mr. Getachew Engida (UNESCO) for their outstanding opening remarks; to Ms. Sabina Maghanga (Kenya), H.E. Mr. Dragan Zupanjevac (Serbia), Ms. Katrin Taylor (FAO) and Mr. Murilo Vieira Komniski (Brazil), who moderated constructive discussions at respective sessions; and to Mr. Alejandro Gamboa (APC-Colombia) for his insightful closing remarks on behalf of participants.

The publication of the present report would not have been possible without the generous contributions of many individuals and organizations. Special mention must be made of JICA, which intellectually and financially supported the Forum. We would also like to extend our appreciation to the Zayed International Foundation for the Environment, which hosted the High-level Forum. I also express my appreciation to Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Mr. Denis Nkala, Ms. Barbara Brewka, Ms. Cecilia Milesi, Ms. Yoko Shimura and Ms. Maria Martinez Romero, who contributed to the High-level Forum and the report preparation. Last but not least, I would like to thank all UNOSSC staff who led the Expo and the High-level Forum to a successful conclusion.

I am confident that this report will serve as a practical guide in learning from the frontlines of South-South and triangular cooperation for development practitioners in many countries, regions and organizations.

**Jorge Chediek**

Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and  
Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation





# Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>AMEXCID</b>	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation
<b>APC-Colombia</b>	Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization
<b>EAPD</b>	Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FO.AR</b>	Argentine Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation
<b>GSSD Expo</b>	Global South-South Development Expo
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IGO</b>	Intergovernmental organization
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>LDCs</b>	Least developed countries
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	Southern Common Market
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>ODA</b>	Official development assistance
<b>PIFCSS</b>	Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation
<b>PPPs</b>	Public-private partnerships
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SEGIB</b>	Ibero-American General Secretariat
<b>SEP</b>	Sufficiency economy philosophy
<b>STI</b>	Science, technology and innovation
<b>TICA</b>	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNOSSC</b>	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme





# Executive Summary

The eighth annual Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) was convened in November 2016 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, with more than 700 delegates from over 150 countries gathered to showcase innovative solutions to development challenges, as called for by Member States in the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (A/RES/64/222).

The GSSD Expo provides a powerful platform for Southern development actors to celebrate successes, share knowledge and lessons learned, explore new avenues for collaboration, and initiate new collaborative efforts towards achieving internationally agreed development goals. With the active participation of developing countries and their development partners such as donor agencies, the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs), the Expo facilitates innovative and inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships (PPPs). Since its inception in 2008, the GSSD Expo has featured contributions from hundreds of partner countries, United Nations agencies, private-sector enterprises and CSOs, and over 700 Southern development solutions have been showcased. The annual High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation is organized as part of the GSSD Expo.

## Objectives of The Forum

The annual High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation seeks to bring together Directors General and practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to discuss how to improve and scale up South-South and triangular cooperation and to facilitate innovative partnerships among all stakeholders. Since the first Forum in 2008, which was jointly launched by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) during the first GSSD Expo, the Forum has been an integral part of the Expo. It is intended to facilitate an exchange of solutions to the challenges posed by policy, strategy, and institutional and financial arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation as well as by management capacity. The Forum also offers an opportunity to make proposals for further mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation and to discuss the expected role of UNOSSC and other United Nations organizations.

## Achievements

The eighth Forum was co-organized by UNOSSC and JICA and hosted by the Zayed International Foundation for the Environment. The theme of the 2016 Forum was “Strengthening policy and management for the implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation towards the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The Forum brought together a total of 150 people from 34 countries, 6 intergovernmental organizations, 8 international organizations, 3 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and/or local organizations, 3 academia and/or research organizations, 16 United Nations entities, and 3 private sector and other entities.

3 academic institutions, 15 United Nations entities and 13 other entities. The participants shared good practices and ideas in the three sessions: (a) “Experiences in policymaking and the institutional setting for South-South cooperation towards the 2030 Agenda”; (b) “Strengthening capacity development in the management of South-South and triangular cooperation”; and (c) “Tools for strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation (both technical and financial tools)”. There was also a special session for United Nations agencies.





The opening session was moderated by Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). The speakers at that session were H.E. Mr. Richard Nduhuura, President of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, and Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations; Dr. Meshgan Al Awar, Secretary General, Zayed International Foundation for the Environment; Mr. Yasushi Kanzaki, Vice President, JICA; H.E. Mr. Ramil Hasanov, Secretary-General, Turkic Council; and Mr. Getachew Engida, Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The first session, “Experiences in policymaking and the institutional setting for South-South cooperation towards the 2030 Agenda”, focused on national practices covering South-South and triangular cooperation in national development plans, national strategies/visions, and national implementation strategies for the 2030 Agenda. Ms. Sabina Maghanga, Director of Planning, Macro Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya, moderated the session. Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij, Deputy Director-General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand, shared information on a Thailand-Cambodia development project, whose objective was to create a community development model based on the application of the “sufficiency economy philosophy (SEP)” model from Thailand. Ms. Cristina Gangan, Senior Adviser, Monitoring and Evaluation Division, State Chancellery, Republic of Moldova, introduced a national development strategy called Moldova 2020 and a monitoring system for tracking effective development cooperation. Ms. Florence Nazare, Head, Capacity Development at the NEPAD Agency, and Ms. Orria Goni Delzangles, South-South Adviser, UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, presented a regional initiative in which NEPAD and UNDP jointly worked to foster political dialogue to enhance capacity to make South-South cooperation a reality in Africa, introducing the African Solutions Platform, which features development solutions from African countries. Mr. Noel González Segura, Coordinator of Multilateral and Regional Fora and Mechanism of International Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), shared information on the agency, which both provides and receives cooperation, and its system for measuring South-South cooperation.



The second session, “Strengthening capacity development in the management of South-South and triangular cooperation”, focused on tools necessary to improve the management South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives. The session was moderated by H.E. Mr. Dragan Zupanjevac, Ambassador, Sector for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Serbia. Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina, shared a South-South cooperation experience with Colombia on the identification of disappeared people. H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi, Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to Pacific Island Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fiji, shared its projects on human resources development in the “sinking nations” of Kiribati and Tuvalu. Ms. Michiko Umezaki, Chief Adviser of the Capacity Development Project for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (CADEP-SSTC) in Indonesia, JICA, described the JICA capacity development efforts in Indonesia in coordination with the Indonesia National Coordination Team to further promote South-South cooperation programmes.

The session for United Nations agencies was moderated by Ms. Katrin Taylor, South-South Cooperation Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Mr. Peter Rademaker, Head of the Resource Mobilization Unit (PARDEV-DPRU), Partnerships Department, ILO, highlighted the ILO triangular cooperation effort in the area of decent work and social and solidarity economy in partnership with various stakeholders and introduced the ILO Academy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, UNIDO, introduced its South-South and triangular industrial cooperation, highlighting the “UNIDO Operational Strategy for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation”. Mr. Nabil Gangi, Deputy Regional Representative for the Near East and North Africa, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), illustrated the importance of city-to-city cooperation to reduce poverty in cities and described the FAO initiative on city-to-city cooperation. Ms. Carola Kenngott, focal point on South-South and triangular cooperation, Programme and Innovation Division, World Food Programme (WFP), shared the WFP experience with trilateral cooperation between China, Zimbabwe and WFP for hunger eradication.



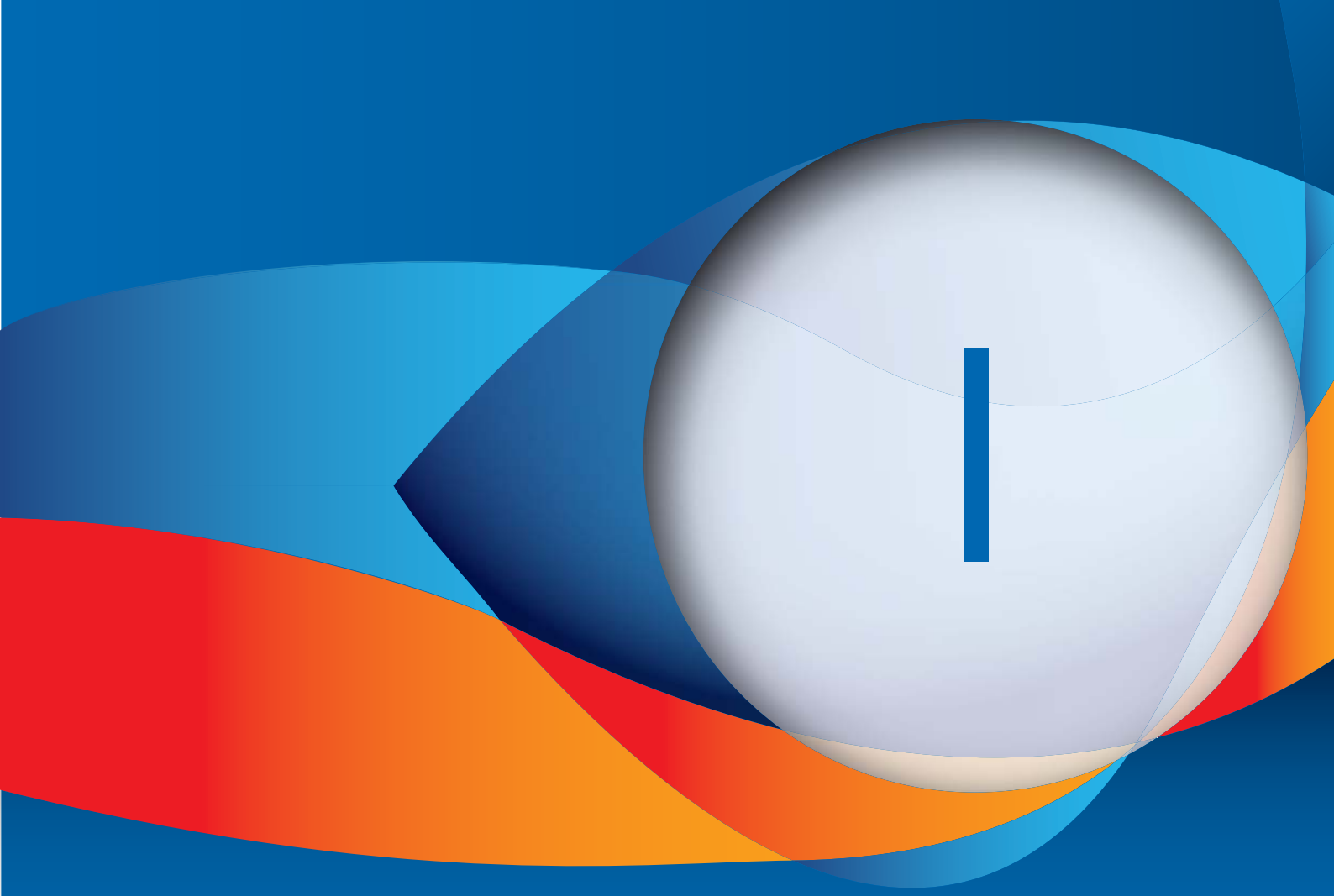
The third and final session, “Tools for strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation (both technical and financial tools)”, showcased successful tools for scaling up South-South cooperation in collaboration with partners. The session was moderated by Mr. Murilo Vieira Komniski, Adviser to the Director, Brazilian Cooperation Agency,



Ministry of External Relations. H.E. Mr. Merzak Belhimeur, Ambassador, Director General, Economic Relations and International Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Algeria, shared the country's contribution to the development of the plan of action for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a platform for a regional strategy for the socioeconomic development of the continent. H.E. Dr. Hazem Fahmy, Ambassador, Secretary General, Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD), introduced the EAPD activities and presented a case study on the establishment of three medical Centres of Excellence that were opened in various countries with Egyptian support. Mr. Anir Chowdhury, Policy Adviser, Access to Information, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh, shared the experiences of Bangladesh with the digitalization of government service delivery to tackle corruption and bribery. Mr. Jaime A. Garron Bozo, Programme Manager, Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), presented its management guide, published in 2015, including developing practices and criteria on how to best manage triangular cooperation.

During the interactive session, many participants shared their innovative solutions and collaboration experiences with other countries and agencies. Several participants asked questions about how to keep national sovereignty in triangular cooperation and how to make South-South cooperation more effective.

In the closing session, Mr. Alejandro Gamboa, Director General, Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia), speaking on behalf of participants at the 2016 Forum, expressed appreciation to UNOSSC for its support in exchanging ideas and partnership-building opportunities for scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives through the annual Directors General Forum. He expressed the commitment of the Directors General to continue efforts to strengthen capacity for improving the development impact of South-South and triangular cooperation and scaling up its results under innovative partnership arrangements with different sectors.



Opening Session







## Welcoming Remarks

**Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)**

In 1978 in Buenos Aires and in 2009 in Nairobi, the countries of the world committed to making South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation central modalities in efforts to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development. Member States also committed to strengthening their own national South-South cooperation management and coordination mechanisms; sharing best practices among South-South cooperation authorities; enabling mutual learning and mutual capacity development; forming innovative and inclusive partnerships, especially triangular and public-private partnerships; and maximizing and scaling up the development impact of both South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. More recently, Member States have emphasized the role of South-South cooperation in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation continue to play an increasingly important and widening role in international affairs.

Investment in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation aims at supporting rapid economic growth and improving human conditions in developing countries. As the Secretariat of the 2016 Global South-South Development Expo and co-organizer of the High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation, UNOSSC is committed to continuing to facilitate dialogue for the purpose of mutual learning, partnership-building and scaling up.

## Opening remarks

**H.E. Mr. Richard Nduhuura, President of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, and Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations**

As we head towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is important to assess how South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation can play roles in addressing development challenges. This question is even more pertinent for the countries that are lagging behind, for communities that are disadvantaged and vulnerable to economic shocks and natural disasters.

In order to reach the full potential of South-South and triangular cooperation, the issues that hinder development must be resolved. With this aim, the policies and frameworks under which South-South and triangular cooperation operate need to be strengthened, the capacities of the development institutions need to be built, and extensive tools such as regional funds need to be facilitated.

A number of countries and intergovernmental institutions have already started documenting their experiences in strengthening the management of South-South and triangular cooperation. The GSSD Expo and this Forum provide the perfect opportunity to share these lessons.

At the Directors General Forum in 2008, the project “Capacity Development in Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” was recommended to strengthen management capacities. This project has been implemented from 2012, with training courses and follow-up events based on the demands of the national governments that implement South-South and triangular cooperation.

South-South cooperation is critical to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Southern practitioners need to continue overcoming challenges and working together towards meeting the Goals.

### **Mr. Yasushi Kanzaki, Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

The recent UNOSSC publication Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development attests to the fact that the mode of cooperation can directly contribute to the attainment of each of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It encourages knowledge-sharing and creates a space for mutual learning and joint discovery of solutions. The South has accumulated valuable experience in overcoming difficulties and constraints, and it can develop and provide effective development solutions that are relevant to other countries.

Achieving the SDGs requires regional and global approaches since many challenges go beyond national borders. Cooperation between different actors is crucial: global partnerships involving the North and the South as well as multi-stakeholders such as the private sector, academia and the civil society organizations.

JICA attaches great importance to the following three key factors in triangular cooperation:

1. It is important to formulate institutional arrangements that enable the effective creation or sharing of knowledge.
2. Long-term capacity development is essential not only for beneficiary countries but also for pivotal countries.
3. In order to create effective knowledge-sharing among the countries of the South and produce development impacts through it, the North has vital roles to play.

Japan developed the “Partnership Programme” with 12 key triangular cooperation partners to offer a platform for systematic joint programming and implementation. The Programme includes a mechanism for matching supply and demand and the establishment of Centres of Excellence that have developed prominent solutions and delivery methods to assist other countries.

### **Dr. Meshgan Al Awar, Secretary General, Zayed International Foundation for the Environment**

It is important to state that this is the first time that the Global South-South Development Expo is hosted by a member State of the United Arab Emirates. The Zayed international Foundation for the Environment is willing to promote collaboration and call for the alliance of the Southern countries so that they can enhance the sustainable welfare of the South.

New and old partnerships are crucial to help in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government in each country plays a critical role in pulling together resources and in coordinating the efforts of different actors: citizens, communities, civil society and the private



sector. Building bridges and connecting dots for these local partnerships is not easy. This Forum will help us to think how best to develop and coordinate partnerships that will fit our common purposes.

It is essential that the Forum, as a place of exchanges of ideas, would end with specific proposals to strengthen the management and implementation of South-South cooperation and that each government would continue to promote capacity-building to achieve the objective of “leaving no one behind”.

#### **H.E. Mr. Ramil Hasanov, Secretary-General, Turkic Council**

The nature of global challenges that people face today has become more complex, interdependent and transboundary. These challenges include serious issues from extreme poverty, food and financial crises and climate change to environmental challenges, scarcity of water and natural resources, irregular migration and violent extremism. Facing these hurdles, we need to enhance the cooperation within the international community more than ever. These global challenges require collective responses.

In this context, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation serve as key instruments that are complementary to the other traditional cooperation schemes worldwide. These cooperation frameworks have a special spirit: more dynamic, practical and result-oriented.

The Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States, known as the Turkic Council, places great importance on the enhancement of South-South and triangular cooperation. Our member States – Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey – individually contribute to strengthen this cooperation. The Turkic Council puts capacity-building, experience-sharing, technical assistance and exchange of good practices at the core of our working mechanism.

As an example, since December 2013, as an initiative of the Turkic Council, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey has shared its experience in the service sector through vocational training programmes for tourism employees of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Through these programmes, Turkey’s rich know-how and experience in the tourism sector have been transferred to other member States. Until now, more than 900 tourism employees have benefited from these vocational training programmes. Almost 50 per cent of these trainees were female. These training programmes were instrumental in developing skills for high-quality hospitality services in these countries through experience-sharing.

As an observer to the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Turkic Council enhances its existing fruitful relations with the United Nations. The Turkish Council will work together with UNOSSC and with other relevant United Nations bodies through mutually beneficial projects and expand South-South cooperation modalities.

#### **Mr. Getachew Engida, Deputy Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

With the changing dynamics in development cooperation processes, such as the downward trend in total aid to education, which has declined by 8 per cent since 2010, new types of innovative cooperation such as South-South and triangular cooperation will be needed if we are to reach the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Developed countries are growing more slowly than developing countries, which is impacting traditional aid dynamics. This makes how to further strengthen the financing of South-South cooperation extremely important. Cost projections in the 2015 Global Monitoring Report – Education for All 2000-2015: Achievements and Challenges show that the annual financing gap was estimated at \$39 billion over 2015-2030 for reaching universal pre-primary, primary and secondary education of good quality in low-income and lower-middle-income countries. While domestic resource mobilization is becoming more important and achievable for some countries, external aid will play an important role in countries where domestic resources fall short. New emerging donors from the global South will therefore have an important role to play in filling this gap.

New types of innovative partnerships will be needed to mobilize the private sector, philanthropists, multilateral development banks and other innovative sources of financing to make real progress towards the achievement of SDGs. This is the aim of the SDG 4-Education 2030 Steering Committee led by UNESCO, a multi-stakeholder partnership that provides strategic guidance to Member States and the education community.

Developing countries recognize that in order to leapfrog onto a sustainable development path, increased investment will be needed to develop the required knowledge base and human capital. With this aim, UNESCO is working to strengthen national capacities in science, technology and innovation (STI), on a demand-driven basis, to meet this challenge. UNESCO is supporting the development of STI-enabling environments to develop robust STI policies and systems that aim to meet the rising demand for qualified scientists, engineers and technicians and to promote sustainable industries and foster innovation.

UNESCO is also engaged in mechanisms such as the technology facilitation mechanism and the technology bank for the least developed countries (LDCs), aiming to support technology transfer and build STI capacities in developing countries through South-South and triangular cooperation. More South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships are needed to increase the educational potential of information and communications technologies, particularly in developing countries where books and schools may be scarce. The innovative use of such technology can also support efforts to respond to natural disasters.

The importance of promoting culture for sustainable development through South-South and triangular cooperation cannot be overlooked. Culture-based sustainable development strategies can contribute to sustainable economic growth and to new pathways for job creation and locally owned economic development.



Session 1.  
Experiences in  
Policymaking and the  
Institutional Setting  
for South-South  
Cooperation towards  
the 2030 Agenda



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3

Session





**Moderator: Ms. Sabina Maghanga, Director of Planning, Macro Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya**

The first session aimed to analyse national practices covering South-South and triangular cooperation. The need for improvements in both qualitative and quantitative measures was discussed.

## Case 1. Thailand

**Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij, Deputy Director-General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

TICA has been expanding partnerships in Asia and other regions. It is for this reason that promoting South-South and triangular cooperation is one of our top priorities.

The Thailand-Cambodia community development project aims to create a sustainable community development model based on the application of the “sufficiency economy philosophy” (SEP). Communities in Koh Kong Province are not far from the Thailand-Cambodia border. The Thai expert team, supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand in partnership with the Community Development Department of the Ministry of Interior of Thailand, had first conducted a survey and found that those communities were facing challenges posed by limited access to appropriate technology for farming and food processing and by deteriorating mangrove forests and biodiversity. The Thai project team actively engaged Cambodian local governments and supported them to formulate participatory development plans and encourage communities to be equipped with a self-reliant mindset regarding sustainable development. TICA supported the organization of visits to see evidence-based practices of SEP in other Thai communities facing similar challenges and endowed with comparable topographical and sociological conditions, training of trainers and transfer of knowledge activities.

The partnership and participation of communities and local governments in planning constitute the most important aspect of carrying out this project. The project was aimed at decreasing expenses, increasing production for their own consumption and for selling surpluses in local markets. Another objective was to develop ecotourism. In those areas, the local economy was heavily dependent on fish farming and agriculture. Consequently, the conservation of natural resources was very crucial.

At the same time, the project wanted to ensure women’s empowerment to improve their standard of living by giving them the opportunity to produce their own fish and fruit as well as develop local products. It also succeeded in setting up a learning centre towards sharing knowledge, where local solutions with the application of local knowledge and wisdom could be discussed. TICA also supported the creation of a market place where villagers could sell their products.

The SEP is about transforming the economy of exploitation into an economy of moderation, with the final aim of achieving a balance between the social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects of development. The key idea is to promote progress with balance in order to ensure sustainable development.

1

2

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Session

1

## Case 2. Republic of Moldova

2

**Ms. Cristina Gangan, Senior Adviser, Monitoring and Evaluation Division, State Chancellery, Republic of Moldova**

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Session

Despite several challenges, the economic performance of the Republic of Moldova in the last two years has been strong. Some challenges remain, such as reducing poverty through macroeconomic stability and sustainable growth. This requires modernization, liberalization of the economy and investment in development, support of medium-sized businesses, investment in infrastructure, creation of jobs and social protection for vulnerable people.

In accordance with the agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, our efforts are focused on the implementation of the Moldova 2020 Plan for economic growth and poverty reduction. The Republic of Moldova takes part in a number of Eastern European cooperation mechanisms, such as the Eastern Partnership launched in 2009 or the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

The Republic of Moldova aims to track the progress in effective development cooperation through a monitoring framework including 10 indicators, such as strengthening development institutions, increasing transparency, enhancing gender equality, guaranteeing civil society participation and promoting private partnerships. The framework will now be revised in order to align it with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets.

Most of the South-South cooperation interactions of the Republic of Moldova are with its neighbouring countries owing to similarities in culture, history, proximity and process of accession to the European Union. Achieving the SDGs will require further involvement of more actors for partnerships.

The Republic of Moldova launched the Aid Management Platform in 2013 with the support of UNDP, a platform to enable the management of development assistance in the country. It tracks all donors' commitments and all the projects in different regions, including a breakdown of total assistance from countries, starting from the past decade. The Republic of Moldova will install a South-South cooperation module within the platform, making sure that tracking is properly undertaken at different government levels.

The country arrived at the solution of developing a website focused on monitoring the targets of the SDGs. It will launch a national campaign to publicly share information on international cooperation programmes and efforts. This will be done with the involvement of civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and the media. Everyone will be invited to share and learn about the SDGs and will be able to see progress towards meeting them. The Republic of Moldova tries to increase its commitments to South-South cooperation to make the achievement of these development goals possible.





## Case 3. NEPAD Agency and the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa

**Ms. Florence Nazare, Head, Capacity Development, NEPAD Agency, and Ms. Orria Goni Delzangles, South-South Adviser, UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa**

In the last several years, Africa, through the African Union, has been working on developing its own development framework. Either through Agenda 2063 and its alignment with the SDG agenda, through the national development plans, or through the African Union regions medium-term strategic framework, Africa has strengthened the use of its country systems and overall policy and regulatory framework, focusing on its wealth creation, its socioeconomic transformation and social inclusion, which can lead and guide its path to development. One crucial window in this broad development agenda is South-South cooperation, which is also considered to be a key element of the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness.

In response to this key element, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and UNDP have jointly put together a regional initiative that is working on several fronts. On the one hand, it is working to assess the African South-South cooperation landscape and to foster political dialogue to promote a shared understanding and enhance the practice of South-South cooperation in Africa. In addition, it is working at the national and regional levels to create the enabling environment, enhancing the capacities to make South-South cooperation a reality in Africa. This is being undertaken in coordination with the Development Cooperation units, facilitating the policy development to foster the South-South exchanges and supporting the codification of good practices of some countries to promote their role as development cooperation providers.

A clear outcome of the first effort to assess the South-South cooperation landscape in Africa has been the development of the African Solutions Platform, which is linked with the Global SSMART (UNDP) and the NEPAD African Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev Platform). The platform is currently featuring development solutions from African countries that are ready to be scaled up to other countries for technical cooperation. An open platform that can be accessed by all development stakeholders to help in the networking and brokering of South-South cooperation partnerships, the solutions can be searched either by theme or by country.

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## Case 4. Mexico

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**Mr. Noel González Segura, Coordinator of Multilateral and Regional Fora and Mechanism of International Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)**

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The Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID) was established in 2009. An agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, AMEXCID has the responsibility for fostering South-South cooperation, focusing on cultural and economic promotion. Mexico also established a council to align all activities of South-South cooperation with all ministries, and there are working groups of civil society organizations, private-sector representatives, local governments and high-level partners. AMEXCID is both a provider of South-South cooperation and a recipient through bilateral and multilateral channels. The five pillars of Mexico's international cooperation plan are as follows: (a) the legal pillar; (b) the managerial pillar; (c) the financial pillar; (d) the strategic pillar; and (e) the programmatic pillar.

In terms of the measurement of South-South cooperation, Mexico has established, by law, a system to monitor and register all aspects of development cooperation provided by the federal government. The country, comprising 32 states, has various federal government ministries, all of which report to the central system, including, for example, the total amount of human, financial and technical resources invested in South-South cooperation. There are focal points responsible for registering information in an electronic platform, including monetizing the support that Mexico provides. This also includes the opportunity cost for developing our own national capabilities, which refers to experts sharing experiences outside of their national responsibilities. Mexico measures not only different types of technical cooperation activities but also financial resources that the country provides (loans, debt forgiveness, scholarships and contributions to international organizations dealing with development or operational costs).

Mexico holds dialogues with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), including the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), on how to better systematize South-South cooperation. The role of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation is also central to systematize and discuss international cooperation policies. Mexico believes that the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action will be a great opportunity to further strengthen South-South cooperation.



Session 2.  
Strengthening  
Capacity Development  
in the Management  
of South-South and  
Triangular Cooperation

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## Case 1. Argentina

**Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina**

In order to promote development, Argentina considers that South-South cooperation plays an important role in partnership consolidation, in the sharing of good practices and knowledge, and in the transfer of technologies. In that vein, 25 years ago, Argentina created the Argentine Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (FO.AR). Through this Fund, about 150 bilateral and triangular technical cooperation projects are being implemented in more than 40 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. The projects not only seek to contribute to the achievement of SDGs through the capabilities that they build, but they also look forward to reviewing the contribution and the optimization of measurement and monitoring of the efforts to achieve SDG 17. Thus, the 2030 Agenda is a horizon for all these initiatives.

For many years, Argentina has implemented a project with Colombia titled Search, Localization and Identification of Disappeared People. In order to develop it, Argentina offered the expertise of prestigious institutions, such as the National Genetic Data Bank of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation and the NGO Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (which has been working in Argentina since 1984 and in several other countries, such as the Plurinational State of Bolivia, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam).

After 2005, the exhumation of bodies or human remains of people presumed to have been victims of enforced disappearance has increased in Colombia, requiring a great effort by the Government of Colombia to address the identification process. Therefore, a scientific programme exclusively dedicated to the identification of disappeared people was created.

The first phase of the project focused on the implementation of the Bank of Genetic Profiles of Disappeared People in Colombia. The second phase established protocols of identification in cemeteries where unrecognized people were found. That phase enabled a mutual exchange since it helped to identify needs in Argentina, especially in Argentine laboratories, since there are currently no ISO 17025-certified laboratories while Colombia is a regional leader as regards accreditation of forensic laboratories. The third phase of the project consisted of exchanges between Argentina and Colombia focused on activities to support the process of search, location and identification of disappeared people. Within this framework, the importance of coordination between multiple stakeholders, including non-governmental actors, must be highlighted.

This example shows that Southern countries are ready to share expertise and resources, aligning their cooperation with the 2030 Agenda.

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## Case 2. Fiji

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**H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi, Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to Pacific Island Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fiji**

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The aim of this presentation was to raise awareness about the need to tackle the great drama of climate change and how it affects small islands such as Fiji and many others. It is important to consider that the planet is a global village. If the world were a global village with 100 people, there would be 61 Asian villagers, 13 would be African, 13 would be American, 12 would be European and the remaining one would be from Oceania, also called “the Pacific” (including Australia and New Zealand). The number is small compared with that for other regions, and this is something to keep in mind when thinking about Oceania.

The leaders of the Pacific region met in 2011 and recognized that, in this Pacific region, there were three sectors able to produce commodities and increase exports: fisheries, agriculture and tourism. The other three sectors important to note were energy, transport and capacity-building for people and institutions.

With respect to South-South and triangular cooperation in Fiji, it is important to note that the country is a hub of the Pacific islands; it is a South-South partner with its neighbouring islands; and it has memorandums of understanding with various islands, all focusing on capacity-building. Japan is a triangular cooperation partner of Fiji. However, Fiji still needs more partners to sustain the work.

In the projects of Fiji with Kiribati and Tuvalu, the focus is human resources development. Kiribati and Tuvalu are sinking; people in those countries need to migrate to other countries. In this context, Fiji supports projects looking at migration with dignity. It also supports developing capacities in order for people to be integrated into new countries where they could work. To date, the project has been successful, with over 134 participants from 6 countries trained in relevant topics. The content of the training courses was based on consultation and surveys at the local level in order to adapt better to people’s needs.

In this context, Fiji asks new potential partners to join this initiative in order to add value to what has already been done. Independently of how small these islands are, their people need support. The five underlying principles of the Sustainable Development Goals need to be considered: people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships.



## Case 3. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

**Ms. Michiko Umezaki, Chief Adviser of the Capacity Development Project for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (CADEP) in Indonesia, JICA**

JICA started collaborating with Indonesia on triangular cooperation in 1981 and has been expanding its collaboration in the last few decades. Since Indonesia became a member of the Group of 20 and a middle-income country (MIC) in the 2000s, it has also become an active provider of South-South cooperation, and in 2010, its Mid-term National Development Plan included South-South and triangular cooperation for the first time. Meanwhile, the National Coordination Team (NCT) was formulated. The NCT, comprising the four ministries, namely, the Ministry of Foreign affairs, the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Ministry of State Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance, was mandated to coordinate Indonesia's South-South cooperation programmes with all the concerned stakeholders, including implementing organizations, beneficiary countries and development partners.

JICA has been committed to supporting the capacity development of Indonesia's South-South and triangular cooperation, focusing on the three pillars: (a) mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation into national policy; (b) enhancing human resources; and (c) improving the quality of the implementation of the triangular cooperation programme. The "Capacity Development Project for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (CADEP)" is one of the efforts of JICA in this field. The project, which aims at building a base for continuously expanding effective and efficient South-South and triangular cooperation by the NCT, started with a baseline study in order to illustrate the current situations of South-South and triangular cooperation in Indonesia. The study revealed that there exist various challenges to improvement.

The capacity for monitoring and evaluation is one of the challenges that needs to be addressed. In fact, the NCT developed the monitoring and evaluation guidelines; however, they have not been used as well as had been expected. In order to examine the causes of the "malfunction" of the guidelines, a workshop was organized, and it was found that organizations implementing South-South and triangular cooperation programmes were not motivated to follow the guidelines because they did not know how evaluation results would be utilized. A tool such as the evaluation guidelines alone cannot bring about immediate effects. As this example shows, capacity development is a long process that requires comprehensive and endogenous efforts.

In this regard, there is a space where development partners can make contributions. They have accumulated experience and knowledge from trials and errors of development cooperation. Emerging partners such as Indonesia can shorten their process of capacity development by learning from development partners' long experience. Collaboration of this kind will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

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Session







IV

Session for United  
Nations Agencies





## Case 1. International Labour Organization (ILO)

**Mr. Peter Rademaker, Head of the Resource Mobilization Unit (PARDEV-DPRU), Partnerships Department, ILO**

ILO focuses on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, decent work, which also interlinks with many other SDGs. The United Nations must work closer with countries and organizations. ILO plays an important role in integrating actions with the private sector. Developing an integral strategy towards development that is demand driven, focusing on listening to the needs of each specific country, is essential.

ILO incorporates a South-South and triangular cooperation perspective across its work. One example is the ILO Academy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation. A meeting was held in Turin, Italy, in June 2016 to discuss how the Decent Work Agenda with a South-South and triangular cooperation perspective contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. ILO has also held seven consecutive editions of the Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy, with a strong focus on South-South and triangular cooperation.

The social and solidarity economy has been increasingly recognized as a significant approach for promoting local economic development and implementing the 2030 Agenda at the local level. ILO has pioneered the development of the concept of fragile-to-fragile cooperation, South-South and triangular cooperation among fragile countries, in partnership with the Group of Seven Plus, including the topic of natural disaster risk prevention and management. ILO further supports city-to-city cooperation with a focus on local economic development and cooperation for achieving the SDGs. It has been directly fostering many South-South and triangular cooperation projects across regions, often focusing on youth employment, green jobs, skills development, social protection, social dialogue, and the eradication of child and forced labour.

Learning from the debates at the Global South-South Development Expo 2015, ILO considers that cooperation among United Nations agencies needs to be further strengthened to ensure that actions are complementary and to produce synergies.

Furthermore, ILO recognizes the importance of engaging with the private sector. ILO is the only United Nations agency where the Member States are represented not just by their governments but also by employers and enterprises and by the workers, who through trade unions have an equal voice. ILO will be happy to engage with other United Nations agencies and national development cooperation agencies to reach out to those actors of the real economy.

## Case 2. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

**Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, UNIDO**

UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations mandated to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 on “industry, innovation and infrastructure” recognizes the importance of the integrated approach of UNIDO to industrial development. The most important thing to note in this regard, however, is that no single country in the world has transitioned to high-income status without first undergoing a process of industrialization. It is not possible to promote growth and development if no highly effective process of industrialization exists.

With regard to the work of UNIDO in the area of South-South and triangular industrial cooperation (SSTIC), the Organization is currently endeavouring to measure how the involvement of each Member State with SSTIC can be linked with the SDGs to contribute to its internal growth and development. It is essential to establish robust mechanisms for scaling up and measuring the quantitative and qualitative achievements of SSTIC initiatives. To this end, UNIDO has developed its operational strategy for South-South and triangular industrial cooperation, which focuses on mainstreaming, replicating, scaling up and reporting on the UNIDO SSTIC undertakings.

## Case 3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

**Mr. Nabil Gangi, Deputy Regional Representative for the Near East and North Africa, FAO**

In the last 20 years, FAO has worked with more than 2,000 experts in over 80 Southern countries, sharing experiences and expertise and developing South-South and triangular cooperation projects. During the Milan Expo, FAO highlighted that, by 2050, over two thirds of the population will live in urban centres, so it is necessary to focus on decreasing poverty in cities. Following the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact and the meetings of mayors in Rome, more than 50 mayors agreed on the need to work together on city-to-city cooperation.

The pilot phase started in 2016. To date, various cities have worked on diverse topics from urban gardening to education. The city-to-city cooperation begins with needs identification (city A) and then links with city B (provider of the good practice). FAO facilitates matchmaking of demand and supply by identifying needs and the best exchange modalities. The second phase, after documenting the lessons learned, will involve partnering with other cities to support this initiative over the next decade. FAO recognizes that city-to-city cooperation will become more and more important over time.



## Case 4. World Food Programme (WFP)

**Ms. Carola Kenngott, Focal point on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Programme and Innovation Division, WFP**

The WFP China Office facilitates South-South partnerships towards zero hunger with Zimbabwe. The past three decades have witnessed a significant economic transformation, remarkable progress in poverty reduction and social development in China. China has also adopted a series of measures to address international food security through its foreign aid to foster South-South cooperation through various channels, including public and private foreign direct investments, knowledge-sharing, and direct bilateral and multilateral assistance. Recognizing the importance of sharing the experience of China in poverty alleviation and food security with other countries, WFP and China signed an agreement in March 2016 to strengthen their partnership towards ending global hunger.

Capacity-building will focus on the following:

- expert advice and policy support to governments on food security and nutrition issues;
- knowledge-sharing through study tours, training and technology transfers; and
- fostering of leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers.

In 2016, the WFP Centre of Excellence in China successfully facilitated a policy dialogue for strengthening partnership, and trilateral cooperation between China, Zimbabwe and WFP is under way. In addition, it is expected that concrete collaborative efforts on food security and hunger eradication in Zimbabwe will be concretized.

In the case of Zimbabwe, support is needed to help smallholders to make efficiency gains, engage in more sustainable practices and integrate into commercial value chains. A WFP-facilitated visit to China was organized in June 2016, targeting policymakers and senior government officials for experiential learning and policy engagement. A ministerial visit from Zimbabwe to China was scheduled to take place in November 2016 to substantialize our collaborative efforts on food security.

The design and execution of South-South cooperation activities will be based on evolving needs and requests. Proposed activities would be to: (a) provide advice and consultations at the policy level to improve food security in other developing countries; (b) facilitate knowledge-sharing at the institutional level to enhance the capacity regarding harvest loss reduction, food processing and storage management; and (c) provide technical support at the grass-roots level to foster a new generation of farmer leadership.

In conclusion, an inclusive partnership will be essential to engage in South-South cooperation and to ensure the successful operation of the China Centre of Excellence. WFP will further strengthen its collaboration with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to fulfil a common commitment in facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation, building on one another's strengths to eliminate poverty and achieve zero hunger.







Session 3. Tools  
for Strengthening  
South-South and  
Triangular Cooperation  
(Both Technical and  
Financial Tools)

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## Case 1. Algeria

**H.E. Mr. Merzak Belhimeur, Ambassador, Director General, Economic Relations and International Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Algeria**

Cooperation between developing countries is an important factor to achieve socio-economic progress and bolster development. The Algerian vision of South-South cooperation is based on the conviction that the development of the South is the responsibility of the South.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, in collaboration with the United Nations system, undertook a review and evaluation of the results of Algeria's experience in terms of South-South and triangular cooperation during the last two decades.

With regard to the cooperation in Africa, Algeria has been actively contributing to the development of the plan of action for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) that constitutes an adequate platform for a regional strategy for socioeconomic development. As a founding member of NEPAD, Algeria is active in the implementation of regional projects, especially in the fields of agriculture, trade, industry, technology transfer, education and higher education.

Algeria also supports the realization of the trans-Saharan road that will connect landlocked bordering countries to the Mediterranean Sea. This road goes from the north of Nigeria, crossing the Sahara with two bifurcations towards Mali and Niger.

Algeria also strengthens relations between the Arab region and South America. It hosts the Arab-South American library to promote cultural exchanges between those two regions. It also has initiated, in collaboration with Indonesia, Japan and South Africa, the creation of a network of universities in Asia and Africa as a means to reduce poverty through the promotion of science and technology.

In 2010, Algeria provided food aid in the form of 15,000 metric tons of rice worth \$10 million to six African countries seriously affected by drought. In 2014, it also provided food aid in the form of 6,400 tons of rice to the Philippines, severely affected by Typhoon Haiyan. Furthermore, Algeria has proceeded, since 2010, to cancel the debt of 16 African countries, totalling \$1.4 billion. These concrete initiatives of mutual aid and solidarity are a cornerstone of Algeria's immediate solidarity towards developing countries, in particular in support of swift economic and social recovery efforts.

## Case 2. Egypt

**H.E. Dr. Hazem Fahmy, Ambassador, Secretary General, the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD), Egypt**

EAPD was established in July 2014 by the President of Egypt as the first South-South cooperation institution in Egypt aimed at putting the many comparative advantages of the country into play for the benefit of the South and of African countries in particular. The creation of EAPD and the strong political backing that it continues to enjoy are a clear signal of the resolve of Egypt to strengthen its longstanding ties with Africa at a time when the continent is undergoing major positive developments.

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The four main axes of EAPD activities are: organizing training programmes, mainly for African countries, in partnership with Egyptian Centres of Excellence; providing humanitarian assistance; dispatching experts to transfer knowledge and expertise; and supporting economic integration between Egypt and African countries. The Agency is engaged in regional technical cooperation activities while establishing innovative partnerships to support countries of the South, especially African countries, to achieve their sustainable development goals.

EAPD contributes to the promotion of scalable, effective solutions in various fields, including in response to health problems in the region. Its modus operandi is to partner with national centres of excellence that are of international standing in various medical specializations to transmit their knowledge to African countries. For example, EAPD is partnering with the Magdi Yacoub Heart Foundation, a globally recognized centre specializing in heart transplants that offers state-of-the-art free health services meeting international standards to the less privileged, mainly through its Aswan Heart Centre. The programme that EAPD is implementing with the Foundation has three main objectives: training African doctors, providing treatment without charge for African patients and buying equipment for African centres. EAPD has been working closely with the Foundation to develop African expertise in cardiovascular diseases. Promising African surgeons are being trained, for free, in the Aswan Centre. Once they return home, they are able not to perform complex heart interventions but also to pass on the knowledge that they acquired in Egypt to fellow doctors.

EAPD is also working with the Urology and Nephrology Centre at the University of Mansoura on a number of training programmes for African doctors. This is crucial given that many African countries lack expertise in kidney diseases and nephrology.

EAPD also partners with the Children's Cancer Hospital Egypt (CCHE 57357), the only specialized children's cancer hospital in the Middle East and Africa and the largest of its kind in the world, totally funded by donations. Together, they are implementing an ambitious programme that includes training 600 African doctors, the provision of equipment to hospitals in African cities, the free treatment of a number of African children suffering from cancer, and the dispatch of Egyptian doctors to train other doctors, especially in African hospitals.

The most important point to highlight is that EAPD does not provide a large amount of resources but it manages to leverage a huge amount of knowledge from the partnerships that it forges, especially in the medical field. It is thus crucial to consider the "value for money" of these partnerships. If the value of knowledge could be quantified, it would be worth many millions of dollars.





## Case 3. Bangladesh

**Mr. Anir Chowdhury, Policy Adviser, Access to Information, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh**



Around 2,000 farmers in Bangladesh suffered from bribery and corruption practices in 1930. In order to address this issue, the Government created a system enabling the farmers to use short message service (SMS). With this system, less time is wasted and there is no chance to undertake bribery as everything is recorded.

Another successful experience, Service Project Simplification, started with a local institution called the Union Council. In three years, the number of locations covering the project expanded to more than 400 in Bangladesh, using technology to deliver government, banking and e-commerce services. Another technological initiative focuses on providing the citizens with their land titles. In the past, this process was extremely slow, but thanks to current digital technology, the service became faster and simpler and avoids corruption.

Currently, the Government of Bangladesh has been conducting an evaluation of the process of digitalizing government service delivery. To date, we have found that with the implementation of around 23 e-services, the Government has saved billions of dollars. A dashboard was also established to compare service-delivery statistics among different offices and e-government services, which has created a healthy competition that supports further improvements.

The Government also offers a portal of public access, which provides information to over 3 million people per day. The digitalization includes, for example, access to legal identity information, including birth registration and school enrolment. It also brings efficiency to the courts and the justice system.

Concerning inclusive participatory decision-making, the Government of Bangladesh uses social media in all our districts so that citizens can publicly post all their opinions, concerns and suggestions. The Government has also created a “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) tracker” to track progress toward all SDGs within the country.

It is important to highlight the role of technology to ensure effectiveness and efficiency. In this sense, Bangladesh learned from the experience of Egypt with a digital-centres mechanism; from Singapore about service simplification; and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland about the idea of “empathy” training. Now, Bangladesh supports Bhutan, Maldives and other countries.

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## Case 4. Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS)

**Mr. Jaime A. Garron Bozo, Technical Unit Manager, PIFCSS**

PIFCSS, operationalized since 2010, is currently hosted by El Salvador and includes 20 member States from Latin America. The programme focuses on capacity-building and knowledge-sharing on South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation is not a new development. What is new is the momentum experienced in the last 15 years, particularly in Latin America, where we have seen the success of many public policies linked with a more stable macroeconomic context. Furthermore, triangular cooperation is a phenomenon that has been scaled up in many ways. For example, the activities and projects recorded by the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America have increased by 6 per cent since the first edition of the report in 2007.

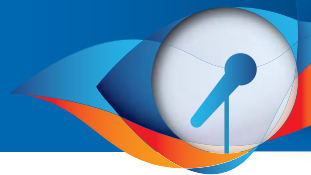
A management guide for implementing triangular cooperation was developed based on a horizontal exercise involving joint discussions among 20 countries of the region over the last four years. The management guide, published in 2015, includes practices and criteria on how best to manage triangular cooperation. It is important that the management guide ensure common criteria for the management of triangular cooperation because at least three parties are involved in it and many institutions are therefore interlinked in complex operations at different levels. PIFCSS identified five principles and 16 criteria, such as mutual accountability, efficacy and efficiency, horizontality, mutual benefit, leadership by recipients, resource-driven management, adaptability, consensus-building, and visibility of all stakeholders. The guide, which can be downloaded from the PIFCSS website, is very detailed as to how to improve management and practices for each cycle. Finally, it is remarkable that this is a referential framework built on country experiences and taking into consideration the heterogeneous policy environment, which is what makes the guide useful for Ibero-America and beyond.



VI

Questions and  
Answers





## A. Session One

**Ms. Lucy Mungai, Lawyer, Civil Society Support Officer, UNEP Kenya**, asked about how promoting growth and economic development and the safeguarding of natural resources can be balanced in the African context. Africa has many investors and the natural capital is being exploited with no return, affecting the sustainability and violating human rights in the name of economic development.

**Ms. Florence Nazare, Head, Capacity Development, NEPAD**, replied that South-South cooperation mobilizes resources at both domestic and international levels so that domestic resources are not overexploited. She highlighted the need to link them together in order to work better. On the importance of mapping and knowledge management, regions must assume a role in capturing data and knowledge to start reporting on South-South cooperation. The NEPAD Agency was partnering with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) to work on gathering knowledge on this with UNDP.

**Ms. Marcela Suazo, Global Director of South-South Cooperation, UNFPA**, noted that she found the Thai model on the sufficiency economy philosophy (SEP) interesting. She raised the question of what the results would be if everyone worked with this approach. She also asked if Thailand has worked with young people in order to implement this sufficiency economy philosophy model.

In response, **Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij, Deputy Director-General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand**, noted that youth involvement in their community development was highly important. Young people receive scholarships and are engaged in many areas, including volunteering. The communities are involved in their planning for development. Mr. Rupanichkij remarked that the SEP concerns taking a sustainable approach in order for the country to become a developed country and at the same time being aware of the fact that resources are not sufficient. The representative from Thailand argued that moderation was necessary and stated that Thailand also made available all its documentation about the sufficiency economy for learning.

**Mr. Pascal Tchiwanou, General Director, Centre de partenariat et d'expertise pour le développement durable (CePED), Benin**, asked for recommendations, in relation to the Republic of Moldova, on how to obtain investments and internal support to develop a South-South cooperation framework. He praised the NEPAD database and its coordination with United Nations agencies.

**Ms. Sanja Zografaska-Krsteska, Assistant Director for Economic Multilateral Relations, Economic Diplomacy Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, noted that the country was in its initial phase of establishing international cooperation and therefore initially systematizing practices. She asked about the tools at the disposal of countries working with South-South cooperation; more concretely, she asked the representative from Mexico if there was catalogue and a financial manual that could be helpful for other countries.

In response to that question, **Mr. Noel González Segura, Coordinator of Multilateral and Regional Fora and Mechanism of International Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, Mexico**, stated that even when South-South cooperation was not new, the amount invested in it had increased immensely. Mr. González explained that there is a great increase of \$23 billion dollars, probably 50 per cent of the total



official development assistance (ODA). The number of instruments to manage this flow has been increasing, and Mexico was trying to systematize as much as possible. He remarked that there are no ready-made solutions but it is necessary to create one's own systems. Mr. González urged all the countries and agencies to come together and exchange tools for systematizing their work.

## B. Session Two

**H.E. Mr. Abdullah Sheik Ali, Deputy Minister, Somalia**, shared Somalia's experience in South-South cooperation. He explained that the country had been in conflict for 25 years. Thanks to its partners, the country had succeeded in establishing its Ministry of Planning in 2014. In that context, Somalia needed to establish a national development plan based on a consultative process. It took nearly two years to come up with the plan and to select a few indicators to implement it. The country took stock of its challenges, especially in relation to economic oppression, with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States. H.E. Mr. Ali stressed that Somalia could share its successes regarding conflict management and reconciliation with other post-conflict countries.

**Mr. Murilo Vieira Komniski, Adviser to the Director, Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil**, asked the representative from Argentina about cooperation on genetics and enforced disappearances. He stressed how important the right to truth and memory is for Brazil and how technical cooperation with Argentina would benefit Brazil. The question focused on how that bilateral cooperation would interact with regional bodies such as the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).

In response, **Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina**, observed that Argentina, Brazil and some other countries implement more South-South cooperation related to industry and agriculture. The project started based on receiving demand from other countries in Africa and Asia. Argentina is also engaged with the Red Cross in other regions and is determined to take the project beyond Latin America. Ms. Ciuti also highlighted that the challenge faced by South-South cooperation is to create indicators showing impact and the added value of cooperation projects. Since cooperation is growing, one challenge is to create indicators to monitor and evaluate the importance of activities. There is a need to show the world the amount and relevance of activities for South-South cooperation.

**Mr. Noel Gonzalez, Coordinator of Multilateral and Regional Fora and Mechanism of International Development Cooperation, AMEXCID**, asked the participant from Fiji and the other Pacific islands about appropriate channels to enhance multilateral cooperation with Pacific islands, particularly in the area of climate change and building resilience.

**Mr. François Martel, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Development Forum**, responded that the Forum has a mandate to lead a South-South cooperation platform and enhance cooperation between the Pacific Islands and other countries, especially in relation to climate change, green growth, green economy and building climate resilience.

**Mr. Noel Gonzalez** also asked to a representative of JICA, in relation to capacity-building, why JICA is interested in promoting South-South cooperation.



**Ms. Michiko Umezaki, Chief Adviser of the Capacity Development Project for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (CADEP) in Indonesia, JICA,** replied that there are two main factors. First, JICA has many assets and experience in technical and bilateral cooperation, so emerging economies can reproduce applicable knowledge through South-South cooperation. By supporting emerging economies, JICA can support scaling up effects of technical cooperation. Second, JICA has a great deal of experience, including failures. As many emerging economies are faced with the same kinds of problems, they can help each other to find their own solutions in their own context.

**H.E. Mr. Dragan Zupanjevac, Ambassador, Sector for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Serbia,** asked about the biggest challenges related to South-South cooperation.

In response, **Ms. Umezaki** stated that the most difficult aspect, when working based on the principles of South-South cooperation, is for her to maintain the role of facilitator in order to enhance the capacities of partners and countries and to respect and be aware of the ownership of the countries involved.

**H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi, Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to Pacific Island Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fiji,** observed that the biggest challenge of South-South cooperation is the mindset of people and the lack of ownership of efforts to help each other. Some people are critical of helping others who are in the same situation for which they themselves still need help. For SDGs, a spirit of collaboration, helping one another and strengthening partnership, is essential when climate change and migration are realities to be faced.

## C. Session Three

**Mr. Amr Soliman, Chair, Environment Committee, National Council for Women, Egypt,** noted that Bangladesh is an example for all developing countries in the fight against corruption and asked how Bangladesh managed to work against all the people who make a great deal of money from bribery.

**Mr. Anir Chowdhury, Policy Adviser, Access to Information, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh,** emphasized the importance of empathy training and of dashboards to create public accountability. These dashboards created a sense of positive competition, which fostered a cultural change. The vested groups found alternative sources of income. In relation to the tools, Mr. Chowdhury commented on a transferrable approach: governments must demand information.

**H.E. Mr. Bernard Ntahiraja, Ambassador, Director General for Africa, Asia and Oceania, Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation, Burundi,** expressed his gratitude for the role that both Algeria and Egypt play in Burundi regarding health, education, security and the environment. He asked the representative from Egypt about how to respect the sovereignty of countries considering the Bandung Conference.

**Mr. Md Ashadul Islam, Director General, NGO Affairs Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh,** asked the participant from PIFCSS about the six-fold increase with respect to South-South cooperation or triangular cooperation. He also asked the participant from Egypt about how to achieve public health goals.

**H.E. Dr. Hazem Fahmy, Ambassador, Secretary General, Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD), Egypt**, replied that the country mainly works with JICA in triangular cooperation. He also noted the difficulty of a having demand-driven approach: to see if the demand fits with the objectives.

**H.E. Mr. Musa Kulaklıkaya, Ambassador, Director General, Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)**, based in Turkey, congratulated Egypt for establishing its national development agency and invited the country to support efforts to establish networking systems and programmes with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

**H.E. Dr. Hazem Fahmy, Ambassador, Secretary General of the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD), Egypt**, mentioned Egypt's partnership with the Islamic Development Bank and how the bank supports some of its training and other activities. He expressed the willingness of Egypt to do more work with OIC, including offering its expertise to OIC members.

**Mr. Alejandro Gamboa, General Director, Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (APC-Colombia)**, raised the question of sustainability, asking how Egypt could continue with the hospitals project considering the economic pressure and financial constraints.

**H.E. Dr. Fahmy** explained that sustainability means investing resources in the centres and at the same time transferring knowledge for free so that they can all benefit from it.

**Ms. Michiko Umezaki, Chief Adviser of the Capacity Development Project for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (CADEP) in Indonesia, JICA**, asked the representative of Egypt about doctors selecting equipment and whom they ask for advice in order to use the equipment effectively.

**H.E. Dr. Fahmy** replied that the doctors know what is necessary to buy in each case and they also provide advice on how to do the maintenance and train people in the use of the machines.

**Mr. Murilo Vieira Komniski, Adviser to the Director, Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil**, noted that the issue of sovereignty is extremely important in triangular cooperation because there is an owner of the money, which makes it more difficult to promote horizontality and solidarity. He raised the question of how to ensure a common, equal horizontal basis in every project.

In response, **H.E. Mr. Merzak Belhimeur, Ambassador, Director General, Economic Relations and International Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Algeria**, remarked that principles of South-South cooperation, such as mutual accountability, non-interference and respect for national sovereignty, help to overcome the issue and maintain the horizontal relationship instead of a top-down approach. Algeria is considered as a both an African country and an Arab country. This double affiliation generates its identity and becomes a source for mutual support. **H.E. Mr. Belhimeur** noted that Algeria also offers the support of the country to the OIC.



VII

Closing Session





**Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)**

South-South cooperation is more than a modality of cooperation. It is an instrument with profound content and directly linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). South-South cooperation also has a moral dimension. It involves solidarity because it implies sharing among those countries that, sometimes, do not have that much to share. It is for this reason that it is important to recognize the efforts of practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to build a better world and express gratitude for this to all of the participants. UNOSSC will make a strong effort to continue implementing the ideas that were discussed and shared during the Directors General Forum.

**Mr. Alejandro Gamboa, Director General, Colombian Presidential Agency of Cooperation (APC-Colombia), speaking on behalf of Forum participants**

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are important modalities for making progress towards our achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. It is therefore important to continue upgrading the policy frameworks and to develop tools that make South-South and triangular cooperation even better modalities for achieving the 2030 Agenda, even during periods of economic downturn and fiscal stress, such as those faced recently by many of our countries.

The participants recognized the various efforts made by countries, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, other multilateral organizations and think tanks to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation. Such efforts contribute to the exchange of knowledge among development institutions. The participants noted that the scope of application of South-South cooperation continues to grow as exemplified by experiences in peacebuilding and delivery of public services. South-South and triangular cooperation should support innovation for scaling up development solutions, with a clear focus on overcoming development bottlenecks and simplifying processes for development cooperation through effective knowledge-sharing. Knowledge-sharing is critical and a great deal of work needs to be done at the methodological and technical levels.

The participants commented on the work undertaken by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the Government of Japan, JICA and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) in implementing a programme for capacity development in the management of South-South and triangular cooperation. Owing to the demand for capacity-building through training and knowledge exchanges, it is recommended that these partners continue to collaborate under a new phase of the Capacity Development project that was first called for by this Forum in 2008. The Forum recognized the efforts of other partners including the United Nations agencies and commissions in supporting Member States and urged them to scale up their efforts under the ownership and leadership of national institutions.

The Forum took note that a 40-year anniversary commemoration of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action of 1978 should be a tool to review South-South and triangular cooperation issues. As Director General for APC-Colombia, I would also like to pledge our support for a future partnership with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and other interested partners in supporting peacebuilding initiatives through the effective exchange of initiatives and practical experiences. We thank the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and JICA for co-organizing the Directors General Forum. The Directors General Forum should continue as a complementary arm to improve the management of South-South cooperation.









# Annex 1. Timetable of the Forum



## 2016 High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation (DG Forum)

“Strengthening Policy and Management for the Implementation of South-South and Triangular Cooperation towards the Attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

Thursday, 3 November 2016  
9 a.m. – 4 p.m.  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Co-organized by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the Japan International Cooperation Agency

## Agenda

*MC: Mr. Ben Malor*

### **9.00 a.m. -10.00 a.m. Opening Session**

#### **Welcoming remarks**

- Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)

#### **Opening remarks**

- H.E. Mr. Richard Nduhuura, President of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, and Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations
- Dr. Meshgan Al Awar, Secretary General, Zayed International Foundation for the Environment

- Mr. Yasushi Kanzaki, Vice President, JICA
- H.E. Mr. Ramil Hasanov, Secretary-General, Turkic Council
- Mr. Getachew Engida, Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

**10.00 a.m. – 11.15 a.m. Session 1. and the institutional setting for South-South cooperation towards the 2030 Agenda**

**Moderator**

- Ms. Sabina Maghanga, Director of Planning, Macro Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya

**Panellists**

- Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij, Deputy Director-General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand
- Ms. Cristina Gangan, Senior Adviser, Monitoring and Evaluation Division, State Chancellery, Republic of Moldova
- Ms. Florence Nazare, Head, Capacity Development at NEPAD Agency and Ms. Orria Goni Delzangles, South-South Adviser, UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa
- Mr. Noel González Segura, Coordinator of Multilateral and Regional Fora and Mechanisms of International Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, Mexico

**11.15 a.m. – 11.30 a.m. Tea Break**

**11.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. Session 2. Strengthening capacity development in the management of South-South and triangular cooperation**

**Moderator**

- H.E. Mr. Dragan Zupanjevac, Ambassador, Sector for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Serbia

**Panellists**

- Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina
- H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi, Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to Pacific Island Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fiji
- Ms. Michiko Umezaki, Chief Adviser of “Capacity Development Project for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (CADEP)” in Indonesia, JICA



### **12.30 p.m. – 2.00 p.m. Session for the United Nations Agencies**

#### **Moderator**

- Ms. Katrin Taylor, South-South Cooperation Officer, FA

#### **Panellists**

- Mr. Peter Rademaker, Head of the Resource Mobilization Unit (PARDEV-DPRU), Partnerships Department, ILO
- Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, UNIDO
- Mr. Nabil Gangi, Deputy Regional Representative for the Near East and North Africa at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Ms. Carola Kenngott, Focal Point on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Programme and Innovation Division, WFP

### **2.00 p.m. – 3.30 p.m. Session 3. Tools for strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation (both technical and financial tools)**

#### **Moderator**

- Mr. Murilo Vieira Komniski, Adviser to the Director, Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil

#### **Panellists**

- H.E. Mr. Merzak Belhimeur, Ambassador, Director General, Economic Relations and International Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Algeria
- H.E. Dr. Hazem Fahmy, Ambassador, Secretary General of the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD), Egypt
- Mr. Anir Chowdhury, Policy Adviser, Access to Information, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh
- Mr. Jaime A. Garron Bozo, Programme Manager, Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS)

### **3.30 p.m. – 4.00 p.m. Closing Session**

- Mr. Alejandro Gamboa, Director General, APC-Colombia, on behalf of participants
- Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)

## Annex 2. List of Participants

	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
<b>1</b>	H.E. Mr. Merzak Belhimeur	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador, General Director	Algeria
<b>2</b>	Ms. Ana Ciuti	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	General Directorate of International Cooperation	Argentina
<b>3</b>	Mr. Khudaverdiyev Mahammadali	State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations	Head of Division	Azerbaijan
<b>4</b>	Mr. Membefou Elnur	State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations	Head, International Relations Department	Azerbaijan
<b>5</b>	Mr. Md Ashadul Islam	Prime Minister's Office	Director General, NGO Affairs Bureau	Bangladesh
<b>6</b>	Mr. Anir Chowdhury	Prime Minister's Office	Policy Adviser, Access to Information	Bangladesh
<b>7</b>	Dr. A.K.M. Rafique Ahammed	Consulate General of Bangladesh, Dubai	Commercial Counsellor	Bangladesh
<b>8</b>	Mr. Vitali Shumski	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director for Multilateral Diplomacy, Head of Economic Cooperation and Sustainable Development Department	Belarus
<b>9</b>	Dr. Pascal G. Tchiwanou	Centre de partenariat et d'expertise pour le développement durable (CePED)	General Director	Benin
<b>10</b>	Mr. Murilo Vieira Komniski	Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Ministry of External Relations	Adviser to the Director	Brazil
<b>11</b>	Ms. Anina Chileva	National Centre of Public Health and Analysis (NCPHA), Ministry of Health	PETRI - Sofia Executive	Bulgaria



	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
<b>12</b>	H.E. Mr. Bernard Ntahiraja	Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation	Ambassador, Directeur Général des Relations avec l'Afrique	Burundi
<b>13</b>	Mr. Essomba Ngoula Blaise	Ministry	Expert Consultant	Cameroon
<b>14</b>	Mr. Alejandro Gamboa	Colombian Presidential Agency of Cooperation (APC-Colombia)	Director General	Colombia
<b>15</b>	Mr. Enrique Maruri Londoño	Colombian Presidential Agency of Cooperation (APC-Colombia)	Director, Oferta de Cooperación	Colombia
<b>16</b>	Ms. Lucia Pulido Fentanes	Colombian Presidential Agency of Cooperation (APC-Colombia)		Colombia
<b>17</b>	Mr. Ban Kouassi Yeboua	Côte d'Ivoire Education	Ministry Adviser	Côte d'Ivoire
<b>18</b>	Ms. Danijela Zunec Brandt	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Counsellor, Development Cooperation Division	Croatia
<b>19</b>	H.E. Dr. Hazem Fahmy	Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD)	Secretary General	Egypt
<b>20</b>	Ms. Amr Soliman	National Council of Women	Chair, Environment Committee	Egypt
<b>21</b>	Ms. Fawzya Hanafy	National Council for Women	General Secretary	Egypt
<b>22</b>	Ms. Marie Louis Bishara	National Council of Women	Board Member	Egypt
<b>23</b>	Ms. Nourane Khedr	Egyptian General Consulate in Dubai	Consul	Egypt
<b>24</b>	H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to the Pacific	Fiji
<b>25</b>	Mr. Solomon Momoivalu	Embassy	First Secretary	Fiji
<b>26</b>	Mr. Zurab Chinchaladze	Government Administration	Senior Economic Policy Adviser, Department of Policy Analysis, Strategic Planning and Coordination	Georgia



	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
<b>27</b>	Mr. Fortune Dorlean	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director-General	Haiti
<b>28</b>	Mr. Jean Claude Barthelemy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director, Economic Relations and Cooperation	Haiti
<b>29</b>	H.E. Mr. Majid Bizmark	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director General for International Environment and Sustainable Development Affairs	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
<b>30</b>	Mr. Yasushi Kanzaki	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Vice President	Japan
<b>31</b>	Mr. Suguru Minoya	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Senior Director, Operation Strategy Department	Japan
<b>32</b>	Ms. Michiko Umezaki	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Chief Adviser on Capacity Development of SSTC (in Indonesia)	Japan
<b>33</b>	Mr. Kairat Torebayev	Ministry of National Economy	Director, Department of International Cooperation	Kazakhstan
<b>34</b>	Ms. Sabina Maghanga	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Director	Kenya
<b>35</b>	Mr. William Munyoli	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Economist, Macroeconomic Planning and International Cooperation Department	Kenya
<b>36</b>	Mr. Hassan Norayana	Ministry of Health	Public Health Physician	Malaysia
<b>37</b>	Mr. Noel González Segura	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Coordinator of Multilateral and Regional Fora and Mechanism of International Development Cooperation	Mexico
<b>38</b>	Mr. Osama Elfaki	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Adviser	Qatar
<b>39</b>	Mrs. Sanja Zografska-Krsteska	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assistant Director for Economic Multilateral Relations, Economic Diplomacy Directorate	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
<b>40</b>	Miss. Cristina Gangan	State Chancellery	Senior Adviser, Monitoring and Evaluation Division	Republic of Moldova



	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
<b>41</b>	H.E. Mr. Dragan Zupanjevac	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador, Sector for Multilateral Affairs	Serbia
<b>42</b>	H.E. Mr. Abdullahi Sheikh Ali	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Deputy Minister	Somalia
<b>43</b>	Dr. Paisan Rupanichkij	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director-General	Thailand
<b>44</b>	Mrs. Somsuan Howe	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Senior Development Cooperation Office, Multilateral Branch	Thailand
<b>45</b>	Mr. Grisada Phakakarn	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Development Cooperation Officer	Thailand
<b>46</b>	Mr. Wuthikit Chaicharna	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Development Cooperation Officer	Thailand
<b>47</b>	Mr. Habib Hadj Othman	Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation	Director of Recruitment	Tunisia
<b>48</b>	Ms. Ayse Orun	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency	Expert	Turkey
<b>49</b>	Mr. Burak Guner	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency	Assistant to TIKa President	Turkey
<b>50</b>	Ms. Tibamwenda Assumpta	Ministry of Local Government	Technical Adviser	Uganda
<b>51</b>	Ms. Gryshkevych Oksana	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	Deputy Director, Investment Department	Ukraine

	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
<b>52</b>	Mr. Kadambay Sultanov	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director, Department for the USA and Americas Countries	Uzbekistan
<b>53</b>	Mr. Muhammadjou Kosimov	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	Head of Department	Uzbekistan
<b>Intergovernmental Organizations</b>				
<b>54</b>	Mr. Hernan Chiriboga	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Representative	Brazil
<b>55</b>	Dr. Margaret Karembu	International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications (ISAAA) AfriCentre	Director	Kenya
<b>56</b>	Mrs. Bonane Angele	Organisation internationale de la francophonie	Expert	Burkina Faso
<b>57</b>	Mr. Francois Martel	Pacific Islands Development Forum	Secretary General	Fiji
<b>58</b>	Ms. Florence Nazare	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency)	Head, Capacity Development	South Africa
<b>59</b>	H.E. Mr. Ramil Hasanov	Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States	Secretary General	Based in Turkey
<b>60</b>	Ms. Pelin Musabay Baki	Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States	Project Director	Turkey
<b>International Organizations</b>				
<b>61</b>	Ms. Luana Bermudez	South American Institute of Government in Health (ISAGS/ UNASUR)	Head of Office	Brazil
<b>62</b>	Mrs. Flávia Bueno	South American Institute of Government in Health (ISAGS/ UNASUR)	Information and Communications Coordinator	Brazil



	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
<b>63</b>	Ms. Beatriz Nascimento	South American Institute of Government in Health (ISAGS/ UNASUR)	International Relations Analyst	Brazil
<b>64</b>	Mr. Jaime A. Garron Bozo	Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS)	Programme Manager	El Salvador
<b>65</b>	Dr. Oluwole Fatunbi	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	Lead Specialist, Innovation Systems and Partnerships	Ghana
<b>66</b>	Dr. Cheikh Tidiane Dieye	African Centre for Trade, Integration and Development (CACID)	Executive Director	Senegal
<b>67</b>	Mr. Mazhar Hussain	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)	Researcher, Economic and Social Research Department	Turkey
<b>68</b>	H.E. Mr. Musa Kulaklikaya	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)	Director General	Turkey
<b>69</b>	Mr. Onur Caglar	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)	Technical Cooperation Specialist, Training and Technical Cooperation Department	Turkey
<b>70</b>	Ms. Gina Zhou	World Organization of Governance and Competitiveness	Assistant to the President	China
<b>71</b>	Dr. Meshgan Al Awar	Zayed International Foundation for the Environment	Secretary General	United Arab Emirates

	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
72	Ms. Sangutha	Zayed International Foundation for the Environment	Editor, Society + Environment Magazine	United Arab Emirates
73	Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed	Islamic Development Bank	Manager, Capacity Development Department	United Arab Emirates
74	Mr. Abdelhakim Yessouf	Islamic Development Bank	Senior Technical Cooperation Specialist, Capacity Development Department	United Arab Emirates
75	Mr. Ahmed Faruk Diken	Islamic Development Bank	Senior Technical Cooperation Specialist, Capacity Development Department	United Arab Emirates
<b>NGOs, Local Organizations</b>				
76	Ms. Mirea Oprea	ChildPact	Secretary General/Advocacy Director	Romania
77	Mrs. Cecilia Milesi	Global Change	Director	Spain
78	Ms. Francis Mwape	World Skills Zambia	Chief Executive Officer	Zambia
<b>Academia, Research Organizations</b>				
79	Ms. Karin Vazquez	Brazilian Centre for International Relations (CEBRI)		Brazil
80	Dr. Shirley Yeung	Hang Seng Management College	Director, Centre for Corporate Sustainability and Innovations	Hong Kong SAR
81	Ms. Dilek Kahraman	International Agricultural Research and Training Centre (IARTC)	Director	Turkey
<b>Private Sector and Other Entities</b>				
82	Anthony Catajan	ADEC Innovations	Chief Compliance Officer	Philippines
83	Mr. James Donovan	Global CEO Alliance	Chairman/CEO	United Kingdom
84	Mr. Shariar G. Rahimi	ICAFE / UAFA	Secretary General	United States of America
<b>United Nations Entities</b>				
85	H.E. Dr. Palitha Kohona	GOGC	Former Ambassador of Sri Lanka to the United Nations	





	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
<b>86</b>	Mr. Nabil Gangi	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Deputy Regional Representative for the Near East and North Africa	
<b>87</b>	Ms. Katrin Taylor	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	South-South Cooperation Officer	
<b>88</b>	Mr. Kristofer Hamel	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Senior Technical Specialist, Strategy and Knowledge Department	
<b>89</b>	Mrs. Monica de Vito	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Strategy and Knowledge Department	
<b>90</b>	Ms. Elena Bertusi	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Consultant, Global Engagement, Knowledge and Strategy Division, Strategy and Knowledge Department	
<b>91</b>	Mr. Peter Rademaker	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Head of the Resource Mobilization Unit	
<b>92</b>	Ms. Yordanka Tzvetkova	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Manager, BRICS and Emerging Partnerships	
<b>93</b>	Mr. Fernando Baptista	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Consultant	
<b>94</b>	Ms. Anita Mathur	United Nations	Senior Political Affairs Officer, Department of Political Affairs	
<b>95</b>	Mr. Ben Malor	United Nations	Master of Ceremonies, Directors General Forum	
<b>96</b>	H.E. Mr. Richard Nduhuura	United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation	President, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations	

	Name	Name of Organization	Official Title and Department	Country
<b>Countries</b>				
<b>97</b>	Ms. Rana Korayem	UN-Women	Programme Analyst	
<b>98</b>	Mr. Ghulam Isaczai	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	United Nations Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative, Azerbaijan Office	
<b>99</b>	Mr. Zineb Touimi-Benjelloun	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	United Nations Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative, Kuwait Office	
<b>100</b>	Mr. Firas Gharaibeh	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, Saudi Arabia Office	
<b>101</b>	Mr. Sherif El Tokali	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Assistant Resident Representative	
<b>102</b>	Mr. Minh	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Head of Division, Viet Nam office	
<b>103</b>	Mr. Alikhan Baimenov	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Chairman, Steering Committee, Regional Hub of Civil Service in Astana, Kazakhstan Office	
<b>104</b>	Ms. Simona Marinescu	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Chief, Development Impact Group	
<b>105</b>	Mr. Douglas Webb	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Team Leader, HIV and Health	
<b>106</b>	Ms. Orria Goni	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	South-South Adviser, Regional Service Centre for Africa	
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<b>108</b>	Mr. Elfatih Abdelrahim	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Policy Specialist, Regional Office in Amman	



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<b>Countries</b>				
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<b>111</b>	Mr. Abdullah Kamal	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Communications and Partnerships Analyst	
<b>112</b>	Ms. Shams Banihani	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Policy Analyst, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Development Impact Group, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)	
<b>113</b>	Mr. Doningnon Soro	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Consultant, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)	
<b>114</b>	Ms. Lucy Mungai	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Lawyer, Civil Society Support Officer	
<b>115</b>	Mr. Tarcisio Alvarez-Rivero	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	Chief, Programme Planning and Technical Cooperation Section	
<b>116</b>	Mr. Getachew Engida	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Deputy Director-General	
<b>117</b>	Ms. Marcela Suazo	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Global Director, South-South Cooperation	
<b>118</b>	Ms. Elena Zlatanova	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Consultant	
<b>119</b>	Mrs. Michelle Barron	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Programme Manager, South-South Cooperation	

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<b>Countries</b>				
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