



United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation



High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation

Towards the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40): The Role of Practitioners in Scaling up the Impact of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

30 November 2018



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

Copyright © United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.
All rights reserved.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme or governments. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or its frontiers or boundaries.

Cover Design and Report Design: Klenka IT Solutions

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
304 East 45th Street, FF-11th Floor
New York, NY 10017 USA
<https://www.unsouthsouth.org/>

High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation

Towards the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40): The Role of Practitioners in Scaling up the Impact of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

30 November 2018

Co-organized by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the Islamic Development Bank



Contents

Foreword by JICA	07
Foreword by IsDB	09
Acknowledgements	10
Abbreviations and Acronyms	11
Executive summary	13
Opening session	15
Session 1: Institutionalization of South-South cooperation	21
Case 1. Kenya	23
Case 2. Qatar	23
Case 3. Bangladesh	23
Case 4. Mexico	24
Case 5. OECD Development Centre	25
Discussant 1. The Lao People's Democratic Republic	25
Discussant 2. Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	25
Session 2: Reporting on the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation: Sharing experiences and promotion of partnership	27
Case 1. Argentina	28
Case 2. Comoros	29
Case 3. Tunisia	29
Case 4. JICA	29
Case 5. OECD	30
Session 3: The role of the United Nations in scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation	31
Case 1. UN-OHRLLS	32
Case 2. World Intellectual Property Organization	33
Case 3. World Food Programme	33
Case 4. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	34
Case 5. International Labour Organization	34
Discussant 1. Partners in Population and Development	34
Discussant 2. UN Women	35

Session 4: South-South cooperation: Regional perspectives	37
Case 1. Cuba	39
Case 2. Indonesia	39
Case 3. Morocco	40
Case 4. Colombia	40
Case 5. Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States	41
Case 6. European Commission	41
Questions and answers	43
Session 5: Road to the BAPA+40 and closing session	49
Annex 1: Agenda	52
Annex 2: List of Forum Participants	54

Foreword



South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are highlighted under Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under the framework of the SDGs, the importance and reach of South-South and triangular cooperation have become greater than ever. It is important for every partner to contribute to achieving the SDGs more efficiently and effectively.

The Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference) will provide an opportunity to discuss and agree on the renewed importance and relevance of South-South and triangular cooperation in the era of the SDGs. Towards this goal, the 2018 High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation aimed to serve as a venue for practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to express their voices and opinions based on their own experiences on the ground, thereby exploring the potential to find common understanding to enhance the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation.

JICA has long supported South-South and triangular cooperation and is proud of having co-hosted this annual High-level Forum with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) since 2008. Based on its past experiences and analyses of South-South and triangular cooperation, effective South-South and triangular cooperation practices have some common features. For the cooperation to be efficient and effective to the beneficiary countries, it should be owned by the beneficiary countries and demand-driven. JICA tries to work with partner countries to find appropriate demand in beneficiary countries and to address these challenges together. Alignment to national development priorities as well as to the 2030 Agenda is also important. For efficient and effective implementation of cooperation without duplication, national reporting and coordination mechanisms should be strengthened. In addition, effective knowledge sharing and mutual learning are essential to improve South-South and triangular cooperation. For this purpose, monitoring and evaluation, as well as transparency and accountability, serve as tools to continuously improve the effectiveness of programmes. JICA also tries to leverage the impact of South-South cooperation by serving as a facilitator to play a catalytic role for mutual learning and helping to identify and enable most effective utilization of the comparative advantages of all stakeholders.

JICA wishes to express its sincere appreciation to UNOSSC and the Islamic Development Bank for their contributions to the success of the High-level Forum, which involved the active participation of about 200 practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation. We hope that the Forum and the Global South-South Development Expo will continue to serve as milestones for these evolving modalities of development cooperation, which are central to achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

Keiichiro Nakazawa

Director General

Operations Strategy Department

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Foreword



Since its establishment, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has been a strong advocate as well as a facilitator of South-South cooperation. This is driven by the fact that the Bank is the only multilateral development bank that is fully owned and operated by 57 member countries from the Global South. We aspire to be a key player in South-South cooperation.

To support this objective, the Bank has undertaken a large number of South-South technical cooperation projects since the early 1980s. In recent years, attention to South-South cooperation as a contributory methodology for achieving the

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has increased; this has led us to revise the way we undertake our operations in this field and to introduce new mechanisms to better meet the needs of our member countries. This has resulted in introducing more advanced, results-oriented, South-South cooperation mechanisms such as reverse linkage. Furthermore, under the leadership of the IsDB's President, Dr. Bandar Hajjar, and the pillar of Decentralization under the President's Five-Year Programme (P5P), we are positioning our operations to be closer to targeted beneficiaries through more effective field presence. Furthermore, the IsDB is moving more heavily into deepening its partnerships to include non-traditional development partners and donors such as philanthropists, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia/universities and research institutions.

The aim of the new P5P is to transform the IsDB from a bank of development to a "Bank of Developers", thus promoting wider South-South cooperation. It is in this vein that the Bank has collaborated with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to organize the 2018 High-level Forum for Directors General for Development Cooperation (DG Forum). The topics of this year's DG Forum are of great importance to us, particularly with regard to institutionalizing South-South cooperation globally, regionally and at country level.

This year's DG Forum is also of particular importance as it will allow us to hold consultative meetings prior to the upcoming Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), scheduled for March 2019 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The IsDB is particularly excited about this milestone conference as it will showcase the achievements of South-South cooperation since the first conference held in the same city in 1978. The BAPA+40 Conference will also charter the way forward to enhance global South-South and triangular cooperation.

With these thoughts, I would like to express the IsDB's dedication and support to enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation. The outcomes of platforms such as the DG Forum will be used to prepare the IsDB to better serve our member countries by introducing new initiatives and programmes to address their development challenges and achieve the SDGs while promoting solidarity-based partnerships.

Dr. Abdulhakim Elwaer

Advisor to the IsDB President on Global Advocacy

Chairman of the IsDB South-South Cooperation Task Force

Acknowledgements



The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) is delighted to present the following report of the Second High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation. Co-organized with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the Forum provided a space for practitioners and policy makers to come together to renew and reaffirm commitments towards South-South and triangular cooperation in the context of the 2030 Agenda. It was an opportunity for practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to share successful experiences and best practices, to foster new partnerships and to catalyse the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report documents the discussion and the knowledge shared during the Forum.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to all those who participated in the High-level Forum. Special thanks must be given to Dr. Julius Muia (Kenya), H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari (Qatar), Mr. Mustafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), Mr. Noel Gonzalez Segura (Mexico), Mr. Federico Bonaglia (OECD Development Centre), Mr. Anouparb Vongnorkeo (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Mr. Abdullah Almusaibeeh (Kuwait), Ms. Ana Ciuti (Argentina), Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi (Comoros), Mr. Elborni Salhi (Tunisia), Mr. Ryutaro Murotani (JICA), Ms. Ana Lopes Fernandes (OECD), Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox (UN-OHRLLS), Mr. Marcelo Di Pietro (WIPO), Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie (WFP), Mr. Weixi Gong (UNIDO), Ms. Anita Amorim (ILO), Mr. Adnene Ben Haj Aissa (PPD), Mr. Monjurul Kabir (UN Women), H.E. Ms. Ileana Núñez Mordoche (Cuba), H.E. Mr. Mulya Wirana (Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal (Morocco), Ms. Marcela Ordoñez Fernández (Colombia), Mr. Ceyhun Şahverdiyev (Turkic Council) and Ms. Jolita Butkevičiene (European Commission) for sharing their valuable experiences in South-South and triangular cooperation. Special thanks are also due to Mr. Osten Chulu (African Peer Review Mechanism), Mr. Moncef Soudani (IsDB), and Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan (Togo) for moderating their respective sessions.

We would like to thank JICA and IsDB for their intellectual and financial support for the Forum. Special mention, also, must be made of Mr. Tarik Iziraren, who led the preparation and coordination of the Forum, to Ms. Yoko Shimura for her valuable contribution to the coordination of the High-level event, and to Ms. Esuna Dugarova and Ms. Charlotte Weekly who contributed to preparation of this report. Finally, I want to express my deep gratitude to all UNOSSC staff who contributed to the organization of the High-level Forum and its success.

I am certain that this report will serve as a valuable guide for countries, regions and organizations to scale up the impact of their South-South and triangular cooperation for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda goals in the years to come.

Jorge Chediek

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

Abbreviations and Acronyms

a2i	Access to Information
ACCI	Comoros Agency for International Cooperation
AMCI	Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation
AMEXCID	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BAPA	Buenos Aires Plan of Action
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
IBSA	India, Brazil and South Africa
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDCs	Least developed countries
LLDCs	Landlocked developing countries
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPD	Partners in Population and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SSTIC	South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation
UNCTAD	<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
UN-OHRLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization



Executive summary

The prominent contribution of South-South cooperation to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals has brought significant change to the international cooperation landscape. The increasing role of South-South cooperation has been recognized by all the major global agreements adopted by the international community on sustainable development and related issues, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, among others.

The annual Directors General Forum held on the margins of the Global South-South Development Expo brings together leaders from cooperation agencies of national governments to provide an opportunity to exchange views on South-South and triangular cooperation approaches and methodologies, and also serves as a matchmaking platform for further strengthening of partnerships. The Forum is a platform for South-South cooperation at which participants make proposals for further mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation, and it is open to all interested actors involved in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation.

In 2018, the Directors General Forum marked its 10th meeting. It was launched in 2008 by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the Japan International Cooperation Agency in response to the need to create a space for directors general and practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to discuss how to improve South-South and triangular cooperation, and to facilitate innovative partnerships among all stakeholders. The 2018 Forum took place as part of the process leading up to the second United Nations High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) that was to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 20 to 22 March 2019 to mark the 40th anniversary of adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. The Forum was a good opportunity to reflect on innovative strategies to consolidate even further and leverage the role and contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation in achieving national, regional and global sustainable development objectives.

The overarching theme of the 2018 Directors General Forum was “Towards the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40): The Role of Practitioners in Scaling up the Impact of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. In 2018, the topic of reinforcing the global institutional arrangement for South-South and triangular cooperation required adequate attention from policy makers and practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation, given the increasing demand for coordination and partnership at the global level.

South-South cooperation has increased in scale and scope as a result of diversification of activities and a multiplication of its actors. It becomes critical, in this context, to strengthen the institutional set up at all levels – nationally, regionally and globally – to better support and coordinate and to bring more coherence to South-South partnerships and activities. Many countries of the South have established dedicated institutions or mechanisms that specifically deal with South-South cooperation and have accumulated significant experience that could be shared with other countries.

An important issue closely linked to the increased institutionalization of South-South cooperation is the growing relevance of reporting on its impact, with the ultimate objectives of promoting sharing of experiences and best practices and fostering partnerships. Many developing countries are already reporting on their South-South cooperation activities, though they have adopted a diverse range of approaches and methodologies. It is also important to have a global platform where countries can share their experiences by reporting voluntarily, including highlighting successes, challenges and lessons learned, with the aims of scaling up the role of South-South cooperation for sustainable development and catalysing South-South and triangular partnerships.

South-South cooperation provides significant impetus to subregional, intraregional and interregional cooperation. The pooling of efforts, the coordination of policies and strategies at the regional and interregional levels among countries of the South contribute to their endeavours toward attaining the SDGs and the regionally agreed development goals. In this regard, institutionalization of and reporting on regional South-South cooperation will contribute to peer-learning process among the regions of the South.

The United Nations is playing an important role in supporting the efforts of Member States and other actors to catalyse the contribution of South-South cooperation to sustainable development. A growing number of United Nations entities are mainstreaming South-South cooperation in their corporate strategies and programmes, and also allocating dedicated funds and human resources to boosting their role in South-South and triangular cooperation.

The background is a dark blue gradient. In the center, there is a stylized globe of the Earth, rendered in a lighter blue. Overlaid on the globe and extending across the entire page are intricate, glowing blue circuit board traces and lines. Several small, bright red dots are scattered across the lower half of the globe, suggesting data points or nodes in a network. The overall aesthetic is futuristic and technological.

Opening session

Opening session

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

The Global South-South Development Expo has the purpose of showcasing South-South cooperation and – over the past 10 years – it has demonstrated how experiences of countries in the Global South and multi-stakeholder partnerships have changed the world. The Directors General (DG) Forum is an opportunity to develop a stronger institutional network that builds on knowledge and interconnection of practices, and establishes solid mechanisms at the level of governments and international organizations to enhance South-South cooperation.



The current DG Forum is taking place on the eve of the negotiation of the outcome document of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40). It is therefore an excellent opportunity for interaction between practitioners and policy makers of South-South and triangular cooperation coming from capitals and the New York negotiators. -Taking into account the deliberations of the forum will lead to a meaningful outcome document that will scale up the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation to sustainable development.

Triangular cooperation is becoming a more prominent feature of the global architecture of South-South cooperation, and we are happy to have partners that are models of triangular cooperation. We acknowledge the support of Japan, one of the initial countries to implement South-South and triangular cooperation, and the Islamic Development Bank with its innovative Reverse Linkage modality.

**Mr. Takao Shimokawa, Chief Representative,
JICA USA Office**

The Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), to be held in Buenos Aires in March 2019, is the most important conference for South-South and triangular cooperation, marking the 40th anniversary of adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). The world has changed significantly since 1978, when it was launched, and we are seeing the increasing importance and value of South-South cooperation more than ever before.



The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides an opportunity to renew and reconsider the value, potential and important role of South-South and triangular cooperation in tackling a variety of development challenges. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cannot be achieved without effective facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation. Realization of the concept of “leave no one behind” requires global partnership, resource mobilization and technical expertise at country, regional and international level to address social, economic and environmental issues.

Japan began technical cooperation in 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific. That cooperation was later described as South-South cooperation, as Japan was still at the stage of post-war reconstruction and was receiving assistance from international organizations. In 1975, JICA started its first triangular cooperation by conducting the Third Country Training Programme in Thailand. In this programme, JICA provides participants from developing countries with technical training in collaboration with a Southern partner for the purpose of transferring or sharing development experience, knowledge and technology. JICA continues to be strongly committed to South-South and triangular cooperation. In 2017, 3,055 people participated in JICA’s Third Country Training Programme in 115 countries, and 65 experts were dispatched through its Third Country Expert Dispatch Programme. In addition, JICA has been leading the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation together with Canada, Mexico, Islamic Development Bank, OECD and UNOSSC, which aims to better situate triangular cooperation in the current development landscape, especially given the growing importance of South-South and triangular cooperation.

Several examples of JICA’s recent triangular cooperation activities are worth mentioning. In partnership with Argentina, JICA has launched the “Kaizen Technical Assistance Network for Global Opportunities” project, known as “Kaizen-Tango”. Based on the Japanese philosophy of Kaizen, i.e. “continuous improvement”, this project is intended to improve the productivity and competitiveness of private companies, both in Argentina and in other countries. JICA is also working with Indonesia to scale up use of the Maternal and Child Healthcare Handbook to 14 countries by drawing upon Indonesia’s experience of distributing handbooks to more than 300 ethnic groups and island inhabitants. JICA has also partnered with Turkey to tackle gender inequality in Afghanistan by conducting training programmes for female police officers from Afghanistan in Turkey. Finally, JICA is collaborating with Zambia’s National Science Centre to scale up its successful “lesson study” model that provides continuous improvement of education quality.

There are at least three ways in which triangular cooperation plays an important role in implementation of the SDGs. First, it encourages knowledge sharing and the creation of space for mutual learning and co-creation of innovative solutions. Second, it facilitates mobilization of resources and expertise from around the world to address common challenges. Third, it contributes to mutual trust and understanding among countries, which is a fundamental component of global partnership and peace.

Several improvements are needed to maximize the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation. First of all, cooperation should be demand-driven. Second, it should be results-oriented, in order to improve its impact on the SDGs. Sharing best practices through a common reporting or standardized evaluation framework would be helpful for all stakeholders. Lastly, it is necessary to explore various methods to scale up the impact of cooperation, for example by building centres of excellence in designated regions or on specific issues, establishing regional coordination mechanisms to better match demand and supply, and building the capacity of development cooperation agencies.

Dr. Abdelhakim Elwaer, Advisor to the President on Global Advocacy and Spokesperson, President's Office, Islamic Development Bank

Bringing together 57 member countries, the Islamic Development Bank is working to improve the lives of people across four continents. In its South-South cooperation work, it relies on the principle that the capital comes from countries of the South to support countries of the South. The Bank's geographical diversity provides an excellent platform for gathering knowledge from different national settings and sharing it among its member countries. Its key priorities include trade facilitation, regional integration and innovation through boosted connectivity, skills, funding and partnerships.



The new five-year programme embodies the transformative vision of the IsDB's president, Dr. Bandar Hajjar. It aims to make the IsDB more competitive and responsive to the needs of its member countries by focusing more on value chain-based projects and interventions as a means to strengthen South-South cooperation. Moreover, the Bank is in the final stage of establishing its new regional cooperation and integration strategy, which will improve economic interaction among its 57 member countries.

With regard to specific initiatives, the Bank is currently implementing the Rice Initiative, which promotes rice production in 10 member countries in Africa and aims to improve yield in terms of quality and quantity and to enhance benefits and gains for small farmers. The Bank has also developed the Reverse Linkage mechanism, which is an effective model for transferring know-how from one country to another. Examples include Indonesia's sharing of its experience and expertise in rice production with Nigeria and Suriname, and helping Senegal with flood management and control.

The BAPA+40 preparations – including the current DG forum – come at a critical time and provide an important platform to take stock of achievements in South-South and triangular cooperation. The significance of South-South and triangular cooperation has been growing, especially over the past decade, with increased financial and technical resources being devoted by different actors to this partnership framework. The great diversity of the actors involved in South-South and triangular cooperation at different levels confers many advantages but also leads to challenges. One of the main advantages is the marketplace of know-how, expertise, technology and resources, but a challenge is the need to establish an integrated ecosystem for the structure of and engagement in South-South cooperation. It is important for South-South cooperation at national level to be conducted in a more institutionalized way among the member countries. Improvements are also needed in the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of collaboration mechanisms for South-South cooperation that support achievement of the SDGs, and appropriate monitoring, assessment and reporting frameworks to be developed on South-South cooperation.



#GSSD2018

MEXICO

QATAR

GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH DEVELOPMENT EXPO 2018

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH DEVELOPMENT EXPO 2018

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH DEVELOPMENT EXPO 2018

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH DEVELOPMENT EXPO 2018

GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH DEVELOPMENT EXPO 2018

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

Institutionalization of South-South cooperatio

Session 1





Institutionalization of South-South cooperation is critical for better coordination and harmonization of South-South cooperation activities, nationally, regionally and globally, in order to achieve better results for sustainable development.

The panellists presented their national policy instruments as well as the institutional, operational and legal frameworks that guide and govern their South-South and triangular cooperation. The session included discussion of capacity development in institutional arrangements. In addition, the panellists shared their views on how to strengthen the United Nations' arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation, especially those of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, given its role in facilitating, coordinating and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation globally and within the United Nations system.

Moderator

- Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)

Panellists:

- Dr. Julius Muia, Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning, Kenya
- H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari, Director, International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar
- Mr. Mustafizur Rahman, Additional Secretary, Government of Bangladesh, and Project Director, Access to Information (a2i) Programme, Bangladesh
- Mr. Noel Gonzalez Segura, Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policies, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), Mexico
- Mr. Federico Bonaglia, Deputy Director, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre

Discussants:

- Mr. Anouparb Vongnorkeo, Director-General of International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Mr. Abdullah Almusaiibeh, Regional Manager for Latin America & Caribbean Countries, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Kuwait

Moderator Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC

In the context of the increased role of South-South and triangular cooperation for attainment of the SDGs, coordination and coherence of all actors and all activities involved in modalities of partnerships must be enhanced. Institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation at national, regional and global levels confers many benefits. This systematizes the process of South-South cooperation and facilitates the design and implementation of policies, as well as the process of learning from past activities through an evidence-based approach. It also promotes the sharing of experiences and best practices, as well as the development of partnerships. This Forum provides an opportunity to explore ways to create an enabling environment and to strengthen institutional arrangements and frameworks for South-South and triangular cooperation. There is

no one-size-fits-all approach when it comes to national arrangements for cooperation. Rather, a diverse range of effective approaches and mechanisms could be adopted to enhance South-South cooperation at national and regional levels. In this session, the panellists will share their various perspectives and approaches to South-South and triangular cooperation, and how they can learn from each others' experiences.

Case 1. Kenya

Dr. Julius Muia, Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning, Kenya

Kenya has practised South-South cooperation since independence in 1963. The country is currently engaged in a wide spectrum of issues, such as exchange of knowledge and skills and promotion of science, technology and innovation, as well as trade and investment. The country has, however, operated without an adequate policy and legal and institutional framework for managing South-South cooperation. To address this, the Government reconstituted the South-South Technical Standing Committee, which was first established in 2007 and now has a membership of 40 institutions. The Committee is currently drafting a roadmap that will enable the Government to develop a formal institutional and legal framework to support South-South and triangular cooperation in Kenya. The country requires technical and financial assistance to implement the new roadmap; which envisions the development of a local database on centres of excellence and best practice, development of a policy on South-South cooperation, and harmonization of South-South cooperation activities under one institution through an Act of Parliament. Finally, the Government has mainstreamed its South-South and triangular cooperation activities in its medium-term planning and expenditure frameworks.

Case 2. Qatar

H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari, Director, International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar

The South-South cooperation agenda is of strategic importance to Qatar and is an important pillar of its soft power when it comes to economic empowerment in the South. Qatar presided at the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation between 2007 and 2010, which coincided with preparations for the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation held in Nairobi in 2009. In addition to adopting international frameworks, it is important to put in place jurisdiction, regulations and laws at national level.

Qatar provides significant foreign aid on a voluntary basis, and has also established donor institutions such as charitable organizations and specialized agencies in the areas of education and social work that implement various programmes, including capacity building. Qatar's foreign aid and development policies focus on health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), economic empowerment (SDG 8), and peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16). Its capacity building activities in the South include the Educate a Child initiative which aims to educate 10 million students, and an initiative to build the capacity of Syrian refugees. In terms of triangular cooperation, Qatar cooperates with France to support Tunisia, and partners with other countries in the areas of the digitalization of education, building capacity and institutionalization of education in recipient countries in the South.

Case 3. Bangladesh

Mr. Mustafizur Rahman, Additional Secretary, Government of Bangladesh, and Project Director, Access to Information (a2i) Programme, Bangladesh

Over the last decade, Bangladesh has adapted ideas from other countries and scaled up implementation to benefit millions of its citizens, particularly in the area of public service innovation. All local government services at grassroots level were transformed into service centres, providing millions of underserved people with critical public and private services. Each centre features a unique public-private service partnership: it is hosted in a government office but is run by local entrepreneurs to achieve financial sustainability. In addition, all government agencies now nurture cultures of innovation to provide more citizen-friendly services. The main driving force behind this is increased empathy for citizens, and thousands of civil servants have taken part in empathy training courses. The primary measurement of change is reductions in the time, costs and visits that citizens have to make to access public services. Finally, the Government has simplified and digitalized antiquated services and delivery processes. The combination of digital centres, empathy training courses, and process simplification and digitization have enabled citizens to save over 1.2 billion workdays, 500 million visits, and US\$3 billion in the last few years.

In 2015, at the invitation of the Government of the Maldives, Bangladesh began sharing its knowledge and insights to facilitate adaptation of digital centres to the Maldives. In addition, taking advantage of the UNDP global network, in 2017, UNDP Fiji requested the Bangladesh country office to share its knowledge to develop a mobile one-stop shop on boats to facilitate access of citizens to vital government information and services. Similar cooperation takes place with Bhutan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines and Somalia.

The Government of Bangladesh has established a South-South Cooperation Cell in the Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance of Bangladesh, which is supported by the Prime Minister's Office. The Cell provides an institutional mechanism to apply the Bangladesh model and exchange knowledge and solutions through South-South cooperation. Within this context, the Cell interacts with development cooperation agencies from other countries and United Nations organizations, including UNOSSC.

In 2016, during the United Nations General Assembly in New York, H.E. Ms. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, proposed the creation of a South-South Network for Public Service Innovation, which was formally launched in collaboration with UNOSSC and UNDP at the 2017 Global South-South Development Expo held in Turkey. Within one year, the network has brought together 29 countries and facilitated 52 matches to enable countries to tackle public service challenges. With support from UNOSSC, the Network launched its first publication on South-South matchmaking, which showcases practices emerging from across the network. In the context of the upcoming BAPA+40, the South-South Network promises to be a timely platform particularly in the area of public service innovation.

Case 4. Mexico

Mr. Noel Gonzalez Segura, Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policies, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, Mexico

The Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID) has focused on institution building and creating channels for Mexico's international cooperation and promotion. In 2015, it finalized the main legal instruments of its global development cooperation policy, which are included in the Law on International Development Cooperation. This provides a legal mandate for promoting and coordinating development cooperation.

The Agency also has a national registry of development cooperation, with an innovative methodology that enables quantification of South-South cooperation. In practice, cooperation is implemented by several federal Ministries responsible for health, transportation, infrastructure and financing. The regional focus of AMEXCID's work is Central America and the Caribbean, where it provides assistance in food security, climate change adaptation and mitigation, health, education and infrastructure. To tackle global challenges, Mexico has established several innovative mechanisms such as joint funds with Chile, Germany and Spain.

In preparation for the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) in Buenos Aires, it is important to bear in mind that South-South cooperation is a means of implementing the 2030 Agenda, and its role in the global development architectural framework needs to be fostered. BAPA+40 also provides an opportunity to share good practices and identify tools for managing, monitoring and measuring South-South cooperation. To ensure the effectiveness of South-South cooperation also requires national ownership, transparency, accountability and inclusive partnerships including the private sector, civil society, academia and local governments. Finally, it is essential to promote coherence between global agendas and coordination among international and regional organizations with mandates for South-South cooperation.

Case 5. OECD Development Centre

Mr. Federico Bonaglia, Deputy Director, OECD Development Centre

Countries in the South are playing an increasingly important role in global development. Since 2008, the countries of the South have accounted for more than 50 per cent of global GDP by purchasing power parity. This phenomenon has been in progress for years and has led to greater convergence in the GDP per capita of developing countries. Called "shifting wealth", this process has been driven to a large extent by South-South investments and trade cooperation.

It is important to institutionalize South-South and triangular cooperation in a horizontal fashion. This requires urgent action because developing countries' economic convergence has been slowing in recent years. In addition, despite falling extreme poverty, many low- and middle-income countries face significant vulnerability and structural challenges. As OECD's newly launched report on global development has shown, there is no clear correlation between increases in per capita GDP and improvements in a wide range of well-being dimensions. Other gaps that need to be filled include the relationship between demand and supply and embedding this cooperation into national development strategies. It is also necessary to identify good measurement mechanisms. Finally, it is important to develop platforms to discuss the policies and content of South-South cooperation. The upcoming BAPA+40 should emphasize the importance of cooperation, and the various specificities of each form of cooperation, while stressing the complementarities and synergies of those forms and ensuring that they respond to national development priorities.

Discussant 1. The Lao People's Democratic Republic

Mr. Anouparb Vongnorkeo, Director-General of International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao People's Democratic Republic

The Lao People's Democratic Republic has recognized the important contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation to the achievement of its socio-economic development. Therefore, the Lao Government has included a cooperation strategy framework with South-South cooperation in its current National Socio-Economic Development Plan. To this end, the Government, with development partners and other stakeholders, has identified a number of actions to further enhance South-South and triangular cooperation. These include: (i) deepening understanding of the nature and modalities of South-South cooperation; (ii) developing and scaling up triangular cooperation initiatives at strategic, policy and project levels; and (iii) encouraging the development of networks for exchange of knowledge, peer learning and coordination among South-South cooperation actors as a means of facilitating access to knowledge pools.

Discussant 2. Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development

Mr. Abdullah Almusaibeh, Regional Manager for Latin America & Caribbean Countries, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Kuwait

Established in 1961, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development takes an active role in international development efforts. The Fund provides loans on concessionary terms to finance priority development projects in developing countries. It also provides technical assistance to finance the costs of feasibility studies for projects, as well as training nationals of the borrowing countries. To date, 106 developing countries around the world have received official development assistance from the Fund, covering sectors such as agriculture, transport, energy, water and sanitation, communication, health and education.

South-South cooperation is an important complement to North-South cooperation in the global development landscape. Coordination among development providers is a critical element in streamlining policies and procedures and mobilizing resources required for financing sustainable development. The Kuwait Fund has pledged its support for the Sustainable Development Goals, and is committed to strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation.



#GSSD2018

#GSSD2018

#GSSD2018

Reporting on the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation: Sharing experiences and promotion of partnership

Session 2





The session focused on the merits of reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation as a means to facilitate sharing of experiences and best practices among the actors of South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as a way to foster partnerships. The panellists shared their national experiences of reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation. They also exchanged views on the importance of having a global mechanism of voluntary national reporting to promote peer learning and partnerships among actors engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation.

Moderator

- Mr. Osten Chulu, Agenda 2063/SDGs Expert, African Peer Review Mechanism

Panellists

- Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director, General Directorate of International Cooperation International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina
- Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi, Director General, Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI), Comoros
- Mr. Elborni Salhi, Director General, Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation, Tunisia
- Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA
- Ms. Ana Lopes Fernandes, Head, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



Case 1. Argentina

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

Better reporting requires integration of qualitative and quantitative methods, and improved systems for tracking, evaluation and monitoring. Investing to improve the system of information tracking and evaluation is important to increase visibility and emphasize a positive South-South cooperation narrative towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, which should reflect transparency and accountability. One of the key challenges in reporting is that information is often fragmented and not systematized; therefore systematic and coordinated efforts are needed to have a common language that will enable adequate evaluation of growth and the global impacts of South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation is supported by various actors that can employ different modalities, and there is no one size fits all. Diversity and flexibility sometimes make reporting complicated, but they are important to maintain horizontality, inter-governmentality and the flexibility to adapt different views and practices of South-South cooperation. Global voluntary reporting would require a strategy and plan to enable coordinated efforts to move forward national, regionally and globally; this also would require involvement and technical support from the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and United Nations agencies including the UNOSSC. BAPA+40 could establish a framework so that we can start to work towards this goal.

Case 2. Comoros

Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi, Director General, Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI), Comoros

Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI) was established in 2017, to reinforce cooperation, especially among countries in the South. Since then, ACCI started building partnership with other countries and organizations, including Morocco, Tunisia, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Islamic Development Bank. ACCI will start implementing South-South cooperation projects with partners, believing that South-South and triangular cooperation have many advantages and are indispensable tools for implementing the SDGs. At national level, it is essential to highlight the importance of South-South cooperation and their added value for ACCI to facilitate South-South cooperation at national and regional level.

For reporting on the impact of South-South cooperation, it is indispensable to start thinking with many partners and organizations about tools to facilitate impact assessment. Appropriate tools are needed to measure the impact, framework, goals, role and harmonization of regional organizations and development cooperation agencies. Moreover, mainstreaming South-South cooperation is important: this requires action at national and regional levels to cross-fertilize ideas and experiences, enable collaboration between different actors, and harmonize tools for comparability of results. BAPA+40 is an opportunity to further discuss this important theme of reporting.

Case 3. Tunisia

Mr. Elborni Salhi, Director General, Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation, Tunisia

Since its creation in 1972, the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation has enhanced the gathering of expertise and shared successful experiences with other countries, especially in Arab states and Africa in the areas of education, health, sanitation and new technologies.

Tunisia showcases its experience in reporting results in annual national reports which are duly shared with partners and donors. Tunisian expertise is available from cooperation with other countries in the South. For instance, Tunisia, in cooperation with Sudan, provided support for the creation of technical agencies for Ghana. Moreover, Tunisia and Far Eastern countries are working together to eliminate poverty in rural areas.

The Islamic Development Bank has been a catalyst for sharing practices among its member states, and it conducted a survey of Tunisian experience that will be published soon. Tunisia is ready to further contribute to South-South cooperation initiatives.

Case 4. JICA

Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA

The JICA representative underscored the importance of identifying the objectives of improving reporting mechanisms. The objective could be to strengthen the organization's own cooperation programme or Plan, Do, Check and Action (PDCA) cycle. Second, it could be to enhance coordination and avoid duplication of collaboration. Third, it could be to enhance information and experience sharing with broader stakeholders in South-South and triangular cooperation.

Whatever the objective of reporting is, the value of South-South and triangular cooperation cannot simply be determined by the quantity of financial support, but must take into account the process and quality of

collaboration. In this sense, a complex and well-designed reporting format would be needed to capture the various aspects of South-South and triangular cooperation. JICA is trying its best to work with its partners in the South to learn from each other and to improve their format for reporting to improve their collaboration. In most of triangular cooperation projects, JICA produces evaluation reports.

Coordination is a significant challenge for South-South and triangular cooperation, while any cooperation should continue to be demand-driven and country-owned. Coordination at country level is vital to maximize impact and avoid duplication. Many countries have already established coordination mechanisms at national level. Sometimes these mechanisms function only for traditional partners, but it can be reformed to include activities of South-South and triangular cooperation. It is important that each country aligns its activities with its national development plan in order to enhance coordination at national level. In terms of coordination at regional and global levels, various forums at regional and global levels should be utilized to enhance mutual learning.

Case 5. OECD


Ms. Ana Lopes Fernandes, Head, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The OECD collects data, and provides analysis, tools and policy messages to promote triangular cooperation as a way to achieve the 2030 Agenda. As a core group member of the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation (GPI), with Canada, the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), the Islamic Development Bank, Japan, Mexico and UNOSSC, the OECD has been promoting this platform for collaboration and exchange of knowledge and experience with trilateral partnerships. BAPA+40 provides a unique opportunity to promote triangular cooperation.

An important element of reporting is gathering evidence on what we do, with whom we work, and why and what we are doing. This is not only measuring financial flows but also process and quality, including learning from each other. In addition, through reporting practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation better understand the results that have been achieved so far and possible ways to foster implementation of the SDGs. In this way, South-South and triangular cooperation can scale up innovative solutions to face common challenges.

The OECD has been working to obtain data on triangular cooperation, which has helped prove wrong some conventional wisdom around the modality, and led to the creation of synergies to address common problems. For instance, some may think that triangular cooperation is primarily confined to the Latin American and Caribbean region, but recent data show that triangular cooperation happens all over the world but is often not labelled as such. It is not necessary to have perfect data at the beginning, but is important to start sharing the data.

A challenge is not to take action on reporting because of seeking perfection. For instance, there can be hesitation to report triangular cooperation projects because of differing understandings of South-South and triangular cooperation. In addition, there is a misperception that only quantitative aspects of South-South and triangular cooperation can be reported. The new statistical measurement of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) will provide a framework to capture different types of inputs, including in-kind technical contributions. It is also possible to report on the quality of programmes, such as the number of increased partnerships and so on. Indeed, building of sustainable and trusting partnerships is just as important as the results of the partnership. In this context, the OECD has developed a "Toolkit for Identifying, Monitoring and Evaluating the Value Added of Triangular Co-operation".



**The role of the United Nations in scaling up
South-South and triangular cooperation**

Session 3



The United Nations system is strengthening its institutional and operational support to South-South and triangular cooperation as important modalities of cooperation for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other international development goals. This session highlighted how the United Nations system is providing support to scale up the role and contribution of South-South and triangular partnerships. It was also an opportunity for representatives of Member States and the United Nations system to exchange views on ways to enhance coordination among United Nations entities when intervening in South-South and triangular cooperation activities.

Moderator

- Mr. Moncef Soudani, Regional Coordinator (MENA & Europe), Reverse Linkage, Islamic Development Bank

Panellists

- Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Director, UN-OHRLLS
- Mr. Marcelo Di Pietro, Director, Office of the Deputy Director General, Development Sector, WIPO
- Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie, Deputy Director, Policy and Programme Division, WFP
- Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, UNIDO
- Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, ILO

Discussants:

- Mr. Adnene Ben Haj Aissa, Executive Director, Partners in Population and Development (PPD)
- Mr. Monjurul Kabir, Senior Policy Advisor, Global Lead, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, UN Women

Case 1. UN-OHRLLS

Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Director, UN-OHRLLS

The United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) has worked on three innovative ways to enhance and deepen South-South and triangular cooperation. One is the establishment of the Technology Bank for least developed countries (LDCs). Based in Turkey, the LDC Technology Bank is a new entity of the United Nations Secretariat which aims to provide adaptable and cost-effective technological solutions for the LDCs, to help countries achieve the SDGs. Second is the establishment of the international think tank for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs). This is the first intergovernmental organization for LLDCs, and it undertakes research and provides policy advice on issues of importance for these countries through awareness raising, promoting collaboration and sharing best practices between LLDCs and other countries. The third is a global business network for small island developing states (SIDS). The business network brings together public and private partners and shares knowledge and lessons learned, establishes partnerships and identifies practical business-oriented solutions for SIDS (for example, on achieving sustainable energy).

Case 2. World Intellectual Property Organization

Mr. Marcelo Di Pietro, Director, Office of the Deputy Director General, Development Sector, WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO's) mandate is to facilitate the coordination of intellectual property worldwide and to boost innovation and creativity through intellectual property. In the last 15 years, developing countries have accrued a lot of expertise in the administration and management of the intellectual property system. WIPO recently finalized a study on cross-registration of patents and trademarks between developing countries, which showed a significant increase in the number of patents in countries such as China, Chile, Malaysia and Morocco, and in the number of individuals and companies from developing countries filing patents in other developing countries. Meanwhile, trademark filing among developing countries and trademark applications have also seen considerable growth.

Furthermore, in the last decade, WIPO digitalized all patent databases in the world, including in developing countries, and all are available free of charge. WIPO also provides training sessions and shares best practices in patent and technological research with developing countries. There are also several online initiatives that WIPO has launched to support South-South cooperation. One is called WIPO Green, and is an online platform that serves as an interactive marketplace to promote innovation and diffusion of green technologies, including in developing countries. Another is the WIPO Re:Search database, which provides information on intellectual property assets including compounds, enabling technologies and know-how, and facilitates collaboration to fight neglected tropical diseases, malaria and tuberculosis. Another platform is the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) which aims to increase the number of books worldwide in accessible formats for people who are blind and visually impaired. Finally, WIPO Match is a special platform to facilitate exchange of skills linked to technical assistance in the field of administering the management of intellectual property among developing countries.

Case 3. World Food Programme

Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie, Deputy Director, Policy and Programme Division, WFP

Despite the tremendous progress achieved in recent decades in reducing the number of chronically and acutely hungry people around the world, the trend has been reversed. The number of undernourished people globally increased from 804 million to 821 million in 2017. Population growth and systemic shocks such as natural hazards are compounding this hunger problem.

Humanitarian assistance in many cases is not sufficient. More needs to be invested in building the resilience of individuals, communities and countries, and ensuring that people are better prepared to face shocks and are better assisted after the shocks. More investment is needed in building skills and assets to ensure that people's livelihoods are more sustainable.

It is important to invest more in social protection, including protecting people from shocks, preventing them from falling into poverty, promoting their development and helping them to graduate out of poverty. For example, the Government of Ecuador has developed an impactful shock-responsive social protection mechanism. This model can be rapidly scaled up to the rural poor who are facing natural disasters. Another facility – called the African Risk Capacity (ARC) – has been developed by the African Union, which is pooling resources for intra-regional risk insurance. Such best practices should be promoted and more matchmaking should take place between best practices and country situations where these practices could have high impact.

As part of South-South and triangular cooperation, WFP and the other Rome-based United Nations agencies (FAO and IFAD) have recently upgraded their own investment in modalities such as technical assistance by developing centres of excellence in China and Brazil. In the last year, WFP organized peer learning in areas such as rice fortification, school meals and emergency preparedness. On the technological front, countries can further develop their innovative approaches using technology such as rapid impact assessment using satellite imageries and drone technology, conduct food security analysis using mobile technology, make electronic cash transfers and optimize the supply chain using blockchain technology.

Case 4. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO's) approach to South-South cooperation can be summarized in terms of positioning, alignment and commitment. Positioning refers to the integration of South-South cooperation within the organization's partnerships approach and project and programme cycle. A good example is UNIDO's Programme for Country Partnership for Morocco. Reflecting the significance of South-South cooperation for the Government of Morocco (it is included in the country's Constitution), South-South cooperation has also been integrated in Programme for Country Partnership for Morocco as a cross-cutting component and is regarded as one of the priority areas.

Alignment refers to the alignment of UNIDO's capacities to maximizing South-South cooperation service delivery. As a central hub for South-South cooperation activities, UNIDO has a network of department-level South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation (SSTIC) focal points in the headquarters, and UNIDO representatives who act as focal points in the field. This institutional arrangement helps to ensure the smooth functioning of UNIDO's South-South cooperation services and to prevent potential overlapping of responsibilities.

As part of its commitment, in 2017, UNIDO successfully introduced the "SSTIC tag" into the SAP Portfolio and Project Management module. The tag allows project managers to report outputs relevant to South-South cooperation, and thus enable close monitoring and reporting of South-South cooperation activities throughout the organization. In addition, UNIDO's commitment to South-South cooperation is also promoted through its active organization of South-South cooperation-related events, including UNIDO's annual "BRIDGE for Cities" event.

Case 5. International Labour Organization

Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, ILO

The International Labour Organization's (ILO's) commitment to South-South cooperation is institutionalized by the ILO Governing Body, and has become part of its institutional mandate. Modules of cooperation include, among others, fragile-to-fragile cooperation, social and solidarity economy, and support to regional initiatives. The ILO also engages in South-South and triangular cooperation through identification, documentation and dissemination of good practices; facilitation of exchanges and peer-to-peer learning approaches; and knowledge sharing through multi-stakeholder partnerships. It has also supported activities from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (the BRICS countries); and the India, Brazil, South Africa Fund (IBSA); among many others.

In preparation for the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), ILO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the South Centre organized a brainstorming session on South-South and triangular cooperation with the participation of 20 United Nations organizations. The participants in the informal meeting recommended developing a United Nations system-wide, comprehensive strategy for facilitating South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation and continuing to mainstream South-South and triangular cooperation into policies, programmes, strategic frameworks and other planning instruments, with appropriate indicators and methodologies.

Discussant 1. Partners in Population and Development

Mr. Adnene Ben Haj Aissa, Executive Director, Partners in Population and Development (PPD)

Partners in Population and Development (PPD) is an intergovernmental initiative launched at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) at which ten developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America formed an alliance to help implement the Cairo Programme of Action. PPD aims to expand and improve South-South cooperation in the fields of reproductive health, population and development in line with the ICPD Programme of Action. The organization now has 26 member states. Over the past 24 years, PPD has capitalized on the wealth of intellectual and programmatic capacity that exists in its member countries through knowledge sharing, capacity development, documentation and replication of best practices, advocacy and policy dialogue.

Despite significant progress in South-South and triangular cooperation, critical challenges still need to be addressed. For this, it is necessary to focus on institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation in developing countries, increasing human and financial resources, investing in capacity development, and engaging the private sector and civil society in South-South and triangular cooperation.

The United Nations has a crucial role in developing and sharing information, research and documentation on best practices, conducting policy dialogue and capacity development in Southern countries, and providing support to address knowledge gaps and identify cost-effective development solutions of high relevance to other countries with similar contexts. This will also help accelerate achievement of the SDGs. To contribute to these efforts, PPD and UNFPA have signed an agreement in the field of reproductive health, family planning and population.

In preparation for the 40th anniversary of Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the 25th anniversary of PPD in 2019, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive review of progress made so far and lessons learned about South-South cooperation, with policy recommendations and strategies to promote South-South cooperation.

Discussant 2. UN Women

Mr. Monjurul Kabir, Senior Policy Advisor, Global Lead, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, UN Women

South-South cooperation adds value to the bilateral and multilateral collaboration that is happening across the South. UN Women is not only encouraging collaborative approaches among Member States and across sectoral ministries but also the generation and maintaining of knowledge in the destination countries. For example, gender-responsive budgeting connects not only sectoral ministries but also technical ministries and international financial institutions. Another important issue is the provision of guidance and capacity building on sexual and gender-based violence, especially in post-conflict contexts. In fact, many existing South-South cooperation activities are gender blind. It is therefore important to revise development programmes and projects to ensure that South-South cooperation includes women as well as other marginalized groups in line with the SDG principle of leaving no one behind.





**South-South cooperation:
Regional perspectives**

Session 4





Regional and interregional partnerships and initiatives among countries have contributed significantly to global efforts to achieve the SDGs. Different regions of the South have established diverse mechanisms and institutions to facilitate development cooperation among their members. Participants in this session highlighted the experiences of various regions of the South in promoting cooperation for sustainable development, including reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation activities, and how they can learn from each other's experiences.



Moderator

- Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan, Director, Bilateral Cooperation, National Focal Point of South-South Cooperation, Ministry of Planning of Development, Togo

Panellists

- H.E. Ms. Ileana Núñez Mordoche, Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment, Cuba
- H.E. Mr. Mulya Wirana, Ambassador, Senior Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia
- H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal, Ambassador, Director General, Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Morocco
- Ms. Marcela Ordoñez Fernández, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia
- Mr. Ceyhun Şahverdiyev, Project Director, Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (Turkic Council)
- Ms. Jolita Butkevičiene, Director, Latin America and Caribbean, EuropeAid Development and Cooperation Directorate-General, European Commission

Case 1. Cuba

H.E. Ms. Ileana Núñez Mordoche, Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment, Cuba

In its capacity as Chair of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean's (ECLAC's) South-South Cooperation Committee, Cuba promotes South-South and triangular cooperation as fundamental tools to help the region achieve progress. ECLAC serves as a platform for exchanging and sharing experiences. Common traits of the region need to be identified and a common position presented at the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), while at the same time countries should be open to new modalities of cooperation.

The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, which was held in 2017 and 2018, provided an important opportunity for each country to present its experience in implementing the agenda. There is also a Network for the Sustainable Development Goals, with members from outside the region including the European Union, which aims to support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda by building capacity.

As the Chair of ECLAC's South-South Cooperation Committee, Cuba fosters cooperation with other regions, working closely with Europe, Asia and Africa, exploring dialogue spaces and sharing visions to build a better world and implement the 2030 Agenda.

Case 2. Indonesia

H.E. Mr. Mulya Wirana, Ambassador, Senior Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia

The Asia-Pacific Directors-General (DG) Forum held on the margins of the 2018 Global South-South Development Expo concluded that:

The Asia and Pacific region is the most diverse, including least developed countries – both landlocked and small island states – middle-income countries, developed countries and some of the world's largest economies. Several least developed countries have recently graduated to middle-income status and have become providers of South-South and triangular cooperation, while at the same time continuing to be users of these development cooperation modalities.

Southern institutions need capacity building to implement South-South cooperation initiatives, especially in the areas of human resource development and knowledge sharing. The Asia-Pacific countries offer a wealth of knowledge, good practices and lessons learned. Many have established Centres of Excellence which could be utilized to strengthen management and implementation of South-South cooperation.

South-South and triangular cooperation should be demand-driven and should respect local cultures and diversity. They should complement and synergize with North-South cooperation. In this respect, common but differentiated responsibilities should be reaffirmed, particularly in Asia and the Pacific.

Sufficient financial resources need to be mobilized to promote South-South and triangular cooperation. In this context, innovative financing models such as venture capital and equity funds should be explored, in addition to conventional funding sources.

Coordination of South-South and triangular cooperation at global, regional and sub-regional levels is critical for South-South cooperation to succeed. There is also a need for regular forums to discuss regional priorities and actions. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Asia-Pacific Regional Office of UNOSSC should continue to work together to strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation and the Asia-Pacific DG Forum in the region.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships between governments and non-governmental actors are of great importance. Governments need to engage with other stakeholders, including the private sector, philanthropies, civil society organizations and academia.

There is a need to continue to share success stories of South-South cooperation and assess their impact. In this connection, a mutually agreed voluntary reporting mechanism should be developed for South-South and triangular cooperation. BAPA+40 should contribute towards developing an accepted methodology.

The Asia-Pacific DG Forum should result in concrete actions rather than becoming another discussion forum. To this end, ESCAP, UNOSSC and other partners were asked to assist countries to document and share good practices, and to develop platforms to match needs with resources.

Case 3. Morocco

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal, Ambassador, Director General, Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI)

The Moroccan International Cooperation Agency (AMCI) aims to promote human capital and share the Moroccan expertise and experience with partner countries. It is working with more than 117 countries in four key areas: academic cooperation, technical cooperation, sustainable human development and humanitarian assistance. As part of this work, more than 35,000 foreign students studied in Morocco; over 7,000 public employees from 30 countries benefited from its capacity building programmes; more than 100 projects have been supported in countries of the South; and over 700 tons of donations of food or medicine have been delivered. While programmes mainly target Africa, there are also programmes for Pacific Islands and for Latin America and the Caribbean. These programmes have been developed in collaboration with several partners, including the Islamic Development Bank.

AMCI plans to scale up its programmes based on six principles. First, South-South cooperation is a national priority for Morocco, as stipulated by Morocco's Constitution adopted in 2011, and is a driving force for public policies. The second principle is institutionalization of South-South cooperation at national level under a focal entity which consolidates the diverse network of South-South cooperation actors and activities. The third principle is collaboration between public institutions, private enterprises and civil society organizations. Fourth, South-South cooperation is about financing and capacity, and AMCI, together with other partners, supports programmes through triangular cooperation. The fifth principle is modernization of South-South cooperation through capitalization of technology. The final principle concerns communication, marketing and sharing information, which are critical for accelerating and scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation.

Case 4. Colombia

Ms. Marcela Ordoñez Fernández, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia

Colombia values South-South cooperation as a tangible sector which strengthens ties amongst countries: it is a modality that offers low-cost adaptable solutions to shorten paths in learning processes through the sharing of best practices that have already been successful in other countries.

Working across the region is embedded in Colombia's Constitution, and priority is given to regional organizations in the Americas. In particular, Colombia has worked in South-South cooperation projects within the Pacific Alliance, that brings together Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru and is focused on economic growth, competitiveness and integration. As part of this initiative, over 2,240 students had opportunities to spend a semester at a university in another Pacific Alliance country; over 230 people volunteered as park rangers and in social programmes, and nearly 100 children from vulnerable groups in the population participated in sports events.

Within the Integration and Development of Mesoamerica Project (PM), Colombia has worked to improve healthcare systems, control tropical diseases – such as dengue, chikungunya and malaria – and tackle nutrition and food security in the region. One of the key success factors in South-South cooperation is the commitment of the Government and its own interest in addressing the challenges.

Given that South-South cooperation is based on demand, Colombia shares its best practices on the basis of country requests. Colombia has worked with 25 countries in the areas of disaster management and food security, as well as in technical training for work. It has also trained police officers from Latin America and the Caribbean and from Africa on transnational crime and the global fight against drugs.

Case 5. Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States

Mr. Ceyhun Şahverdiyev, Project Director, Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (Turkic Council)

Cooperation within the international community is needed more than ever given emerging global challenges such as extreme poverty, food crises, violent extremism, climate change and illegal migration. These global challenges require collective responses, as recognized by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this regard, South-South and triangular cooperation serve as key platforms that complement other cooperation arrangements worldwide. The cooperation framework is dynamic, results-oriented and based on the equal footing of all actors involved and the benefit of stakeholders.

Since its establishment in 2009, the Turkic Council has continuously focused on enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation among its member countries; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey. As highlighted in the Turkic Council-UNOSSC Joint Report launched in New York on the margins of the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Turkic Council has built a platform for South-South cooperation that facilitates the fostering of knowledge and experience sharing among its members. It serves as a matchmaker and supporter of the development of its member countries. It also works to consolidate partnerships with international organizations, academia, and the private sector, incorporating the sustainable development priorities defined in the national agendas of its member countries.

There are several examples of South-South cooperation. One is in the field of tourism. Since 2014, as an initiative of the Turkic Council, a vocational training programme for tourism employees has targeted relevant Ministries, tourism associations and educational institutions from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. To date, more than 1,100 tourism employees have benefited from the training programme. From the perspective of gender equality, almost 50 per cent of the trainees were women. The training sessions were instrumental for building capacity in the service sector through experience sharing. Another example is in the diplomatic field, in which the Turkic Council organizes the Young Diplomats Training Programme every year: thus far, 112 junior diplomats from member and regional states have benefitted from the training programme. A third area of beneficial cooperation is in the field of youth. Since 2015, the Turkic Council has organized many meetings and coordinated various projects in this area. It has also created a “Youth Platform” that brings all the projects together under one umbrella. Furthermore, in recognition of radicalization challenges in the region, the Turkic Council and the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) co-organized an International Conference on The Role of Youth in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in 2016, which brought together 300 young leaders and experts from 40 countries from Africa to Central Asia. After the conference, the Turkic Council and UNDP worked together to co-design an Online Academy on Preventing Violent Extremism. This project offers an innovative learning facility that will provide young people with strategic skills, knowledge and tools through interactive approaches.

Case 6. European Commission

Ms. Jolita Butkevičiene, Director, Latin America and Caribbean, EuropeAid Development and Cooperation Directorate-General, European Commission

The European Union (EU) has been a major donor in developing countries. It sees South-South and triangular cooperation as key vehicles to strengthen, deepen and secure multilateralism. Triangular cooperation facilitates an important partnership, based on shared values between all parties. One example in the context of triangular cooperation is the Adelante Programme supported by the EU in Latin America and the Caribbean with budget of EUR10 million. So far it has covered 18 countries and 54 organizations, focusing on sustainable economic growth, governance and the rule of law, strengthening democracy and combating climate change. It enables the scaling up of successful experiences in the South, facilitation of regional exchange, and the finding of solutions to meet context-specific needs, thus enabling the EU to support demand-driven requests.





Questions and answers



Session 1

Ms. Udo-Aluya Grace Inegbenose, First Secretary (Research and Partnership/South-South Cooperation), Directorate of Technical Aid Corps, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria, highlighted the importance of regular interaction – including the current forum – to monitor, coordinate and evaluate implementation of South-South cooperation, and the establishment of an institutional arrangement, such as a peer review mechanism.

Ms. Andrea Vignolo, Executive Director, Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation, Uruguay, underlined the importance of accountability and transparency in South-South cooperation practices, as well as multilateral systems. She reminded the participants that cooperation should not only happen at governmental level or in central institutions, but called for strengthening of national systems of cooperation through mechanisms such as sectors, ministries, local governments, civil society organizations and academia.

Mr. Bernardino Francisco Manuel Neto, Technical Advisor, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Angola, asked about Kenya's experiences of managing development aid from foreign countries, particularly consultants, administrative expenses and operational expenses.

Dr. Julius Muia, Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning, Kenya, explained that Kenya reviews the activities of its development partners, which need to be fit into its government development framework Kenya Vision 2030, through a rigorous performance management system, and monitors the absorption rate of committed funds. He noted that greater harnessing of technology is needed to create a network of innovative knowledge sharing for South-South and triangular coordination.

Mr. Osten Chulu, Agenda 2063/SDGs Expert, African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) highlighted the importance of creating independent national programmes of action that empower countries to integrate recommendations into their national development plans, and introduced APRM's experience

Mr. Federico Bonaglia, Deputy Director, OECD Development Centre, stated his commitment to a continuing and evolving discussion towards horizontal cooperation and how to better address the priorities of national development strategies.

Mr. Noel Gonzalez Segura, Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policies, AMEXCID, Mexico, noted that the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) should be the platform to discuss tools and ideas to better implement the 2030 Agenda and national development strategies across regions. With regard to the question posed by Mr. Neto, Mr. Segura mentioned the importance of constructing domestic systems for maintaining records of South-South and triangular cooperation and also development cooperation in a broader sense

H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari, Director, International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar, stated that the BAPA+40 should be a constructive and useful platform for both South and North to take stock for pending recommendations.

Session 2

Mr. Danny Rahdiansyah, First Secretary, Directorate of Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia, reported that since the establishment of a national coordination team for South-South cooperation in Indonesia, the country's data collection and reporting mechanism has been more coordinated and comprehensive. Every year, Indonesia produces an annual report on South-South and triangular cooperation programmes. In terms of partnership, Indonesia actively supports triangular cooperation with partners, and the number of examples of triangular cooperation with partners has been increasing.

H.E. Mr. Bernard Ntahiraja, Assistant to Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Burundi, asked the representative of Comoros to elaborate on the challenges, outcomes and results encountered by the Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI) in promoting South-South cooperation.

Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi, Director General, Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI), Comoros, responded that having an international cooperation agency at country level is a new development for Comoros, and ACCI has faced some challenges in cooperating with partners accustomed to working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in showing the added value of the agency.

Ms. Andrea Vignolo, Executive Director, Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation, Uruguay, highlighted several important reasons why data and reporting are needed: to obtain financial and human resources for implementing South-South and triangular cooperation by showing the value of South-South cooperation in terms of public policy, and to show transparency and accountability to citizens. She also described the challenges of South-South cooperation: lack of capacity to systematize good practices in terms of public policy and difficulty of writing South-South and triangular cooperation project proposals. In order to address these demands, she stressed the importance of the United Nations system helping to facilitate interactive dialogue.

Ms. Ana Lopes Fernandes, Head, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), responded to the challenges of measurement and impact, stating that it is important to provide data and show added value to citizens.

H.E. Mr. Hany Selim, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Director of the Department for International Cooperation for Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt, emphasized the importance of re-reading the Buenos Aires Plan of Action adopted 40 years ago when considering new developments, and highlighted that BAPA+40 is the time and chance to harness South-South and triangular cooperation to achieve the 2030 Agenda and to translate it into actions on the ground. BAPA+40 is not about changing course but about strengthening resolve to maintain the course.

Dr. Sanjo Faniran, Deputy Director, United Nations System, Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Nigeria, introduced Nigeria's South-South cooperation and stated that South-South cooperation should be mainstreamed into national development planning by identifying relevant players in South-South cooperation across sectors. Dr. Faniran asked UNOSSC to scale up advocacy of South-South and triangular cooperation to other agencies to ensure that it is seen as an active strategy to help achieve the 2030 Agenda

Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director, General Directorate of International Cooperation International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina, expressed her hope that UNOSSC will continue to strengthen the various cooperation offices and agencies to improve management of the cooperation modality and stressed the importance of regional cooperation for strengthening South-South cooperation. In Latin America, the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) plays a significant role in enabling cooperation agencies to implement South-South and technical cooperation, for instance enabling countries to draft projects, effectively work with the private sector, improve triangular cooperation with partners, gather data and generate reports.

Mr. Aminou Akadiri, Executive Director, Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEWACCI), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), emphasized the need to harmonize and simplify the procedure for South-South and triangular cooperation.

Ms. Udo-Aluya Grace Inegbenose, First Secretary (Research and Partnership/South-South Cooperation), Directorate of Technical Aid Corps, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria, restated the importance of data and record keeping in South-South and triangular cooperation. She asked the panel to clarify how countries could strengthen data management and technical cooperation.

Ms. Ana Lopes Fernandes, Head, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), responded that the OECD has been working with countries in the international Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) task force and beyond, as well as the United Nations Statistics Office, to strengthen reporting, evidence gathering and knowledge sharing, and to support their capacity to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.

Ms. Cynthia Filartiga, Head of Department for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paraguay, highlighted the value of the current platform for exchanging ideas towards achieving the SDGs, and shared the success of Paraguay at becoming a donor, as well as a recipient, of development aid through South-South cooperation. Paraguay, which has served as a member of the PIFCSS Executive Committee for two years, shared its experience of publishing the first catalogue of cooperation for foreign aid and creating a map of providers of cooperation and services.

Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director, General Directorate of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina, stated that there are still some structural gaps in impact measurement, data gathering and organization; however once these are addressed, technical and South-South coordination will be more visible and effective.

Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi, Director General, Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI), Comoros, highlighted the importance of reporting on the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives while maintaining independent procedures for each country.

Mr. Elborni Salhi, Director General, Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation, Tunisia, stated that the Tunisian Agency has shared its experience of drafting reports and project proposals and expertise in monitoring projects; most recently in 2017 with agencies in Palestine and Comoros. Redoubled efforts are required for cooperation between countries of the South, especially countries with newly established agencies, to meet their new challenges – the Tunisian Agency is ready to support these efforts.

Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA, underscored the importance of improving mechanisms of reporting coordination, monitoring, evaluation, transparency, accountability, knowledge sharing and mutual learning. This would not necessarily require establishing one perfect information sharing mechanism at global level, but rather would entail using several individual forums to share ideas at regional level.

Session 3

Mr. Mohammed Al-Abdulghani, Head of Protection, Social Development Centre, Qatar Social Work, asked panellists for recommendations on mobilizing non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in cooperation with the United Nations, to support South-South cooperation.

In response, **Mr. Marcelo Di Pietro, Director, Office of the Deputy Director General, Development Sector, WIPO,** stated that WIPO has been working closely with Southern-based NGOs to facilitate and support networking and sharing of good practices, technologies, databases, training sessions and skills, for instance in the areas of creative economy and visually impaired persons .

Dr. Sanjo Faniran, Deputy Director, United Nations System, Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Nigeria, asked for further elaboration on how South-South and triangular cooperation can be promoted in humanitarian responses.

Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie, Deputy Director, Policy and Programme Division, WFP, shared examples of how WFP-brokered South-South and triangular cooperation can advance national efforts towards humanitarian cooperation and recovery work in Latin American countries. Examples include regional peer-learning initiatives, brokered by WFP, in the Caribbean (Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic) that were designed to foster early warning and disaster risk management, as well as triangular cooperation initiatives with Colombia, in order to strengthen intra-regional emergency response within the region.

Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Director, UN-OHRLS, stressed the significant roles of NGOs, highlighting that both the Vienna Programme of Actions and the Samoa Pathway have separate NGO tracks. To respond to the comments made by the participant from Turkey, she stated that the LDC technology bank is a great opportunity to enhance South-South cooperation.

Mr. Anouparb Vongnorkeo, Director-General of the International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao People's Democratic Republic, stated the country's support to United Nations country teams on the ground which need to ensure increased coherence and cooperation given specific development needs, priorities and national ownership.

Ms. Armağan Ayşe Can Crabtree, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations, noted that there is crossover between ecosystems and what the Technology Bank in Turkey is trying to do to support the technological advancement of neighbouring countries to foster South-South and triangular cooperation.

Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, ILO, stated that NGOs are critical partners within the philosophy of a multi-stakeholder partnership approach. With regard to the question of think tanks, she shared ILO's experience of helping to establish think tanks; such efforts need to be demand driven.

Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, UNIDO, highlighted that while it is important to maintain the demand-driven nature of South-South cooperation, it is also essential to have dialogue on the supply side as investment and technology essential for Southern countries may not always readily be available.

Mr. Moncef Soudani, Regional Coordinator (MENA & Europe), Reverse Linkage, Islamic Development Bank, emphasized the importance of leveraging of the wealth of knowledge in the global South through collaboration, coordination and partnership.

Session 4

Mr. Kovoungbo Bienvenu Hervé, Director of Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation, Central African Republic, asked Cuba and Colombia if they could share their successful practices in the field of medicine and peacebuilding.

H.E. Ms. Ileana Núñez Mordoche, Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment, Cuba, confirmed that Cuba's education programme has had great success in training over 20,000 young people in over 100 countries, not only in the field of medicine but also in other areas. The programme is available through mutual agreement and could be brought to other countries.

Ms Marcela Ordóñez Fernández, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia, stated that the process of stabilization is ongoing, and it is one in which Colombians are learning their best practices. Given that South-South cooperation is based on demand, Colombia would share its practices in response to potential country requests.

Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan, Director, Bilateral Cooperation, National Focal Point of South-South Cooperation, Ministry of Planning of Development, Togo, concluded that South-South and triangular cooperation is on its way. We dream, build together, move forward, and reach together towards the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40).





**Road to the BAPA+40
and closing session**

Session 5



Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC

This year's High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation (DG Forum) provided a perfect platform for participants to review each other's challenges and progress and to renew commitment to further strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation towards the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40). The participants recognized the various efforts made by governments, inter-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, and other multilateral organizations to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation. Policy makers and frontline practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation present at the Forum emphasized the value of systematic knowledge and experience sharing for the success of their work.

More specifically, during the session on institutionalization of South-South cooperation, it was emphasized that South-South cooperation provides diverse opportunities to link demand and supply, to advance progress toward achieving the SDGs. The participants learned about valuable national institutions, policy instruments, legal frameworks, quantitative methodologies, good practices and innovative ideas in the coordination of South-South and triangular cooperation. Strong institutional coherence of South-South and triangular cooperation, including through UNOSSC, are necessary to be effective in addressing poverty. The session on reporting on the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation focused on the sharing of experiences and the promotion of partnership. The advantages of reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation through peer learning and partnerships were discussed, and concrete reporting examples on South-South and triangular cooperation by countries and organizations at national, regional and global levels were highlighted.

The role of the United Nations in scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation was emphasized. United Nations agencies reported on how South-South and triangular cooperation contribute to scaling up the impact of development cooperation and how agencies are preparing for BAPA+40. The importance of continuing to enhance strategic coordination among United Nations entities, through the Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, with the view of effectively scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation was discussed.

Furthermore, intra/inter regional cooperation towards the BAPA+40 were discussed during the South-South cooperation: regional perspectives session. The participants recognized the significance of knowledge sharing, partnership and reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation through regional cooperation. The unique experiences of various regions were introduced.

The Directors-General Forum is a concrete response to the commitment made in Nairobi to improve South-South and triangular cooperation through the dissemination of results, sharing of lessons learned and good practices, and replication. Together with Directors General, United Nations agencies, inter-governmental organizations and other partners, we are pleased to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable South-South and triangular cooperation, towards BAPA+40 and beyond.



**2018 High-level Forum
of Directors General
for Development Cooperation
(DG Forum)**

“Towards the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40): The Role of Practitioners in Scaling up the Impact of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

Friday 30 November 2018

9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Conference Room 1, United Nations Secretariat
New York, United States of America

Co-organized by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Islamic Development Bank

Time	Details
9.00 - 9.30	<p>Opening Session</p> <p>Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Takao Shimokawa, Chief Representative, JICA USA Office • Dr. Abdelhakim Elwaer, Advisor to the President on Global Advocacy and Spokesperson, President's Office, Islamic Development Bank • Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation
9.30-11.00	<p>Session 1. Institutionalization of South-South cooperation</p> <p>Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC <p>Panellists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Julius Muia, Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning, Kenya • H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari, Director, International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar • Mr. Mustafizur Rahman, Additional Secretary, Government of Bangladesh, and Project Director, Access to Information (a2i) Programme, Bangladesh • Mr. Noel Gonzalez Segura, Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policies, AMEXCID, Mexico • Mr. Federico Bonaglia, Deputy Director, OECD Development Centre <p>Discussants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lao People's Democratic Republic, Kuwait <p>Interactive Session</p>
11.15-12.45	<p>Session 2. Reporting on the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation: the sharing of experiences and the promotion of partnership</p> <p>Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Osten Chulu, Agenda 2063/SDGs Expert, African Peer Review Mechanism <p>Panellists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director, General Directorate of International Cooperation International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina • Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi, Director General, Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI), Comoros • Mr. Elborni Salhi, Director General, Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation, Tunisia • Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA • Ms. Ana Lopes Fernandes, Head, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) <p>Interactive Session</p>

Time	Details
12.45-14.00	<p>Lunch Lunch will be offered by the organizers and will be served at Vienna Cafe area</p> <p>DG Forum side event: Promoting the Ecosystem for South-South Cooperation in Africa, co-organized by the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa and UNOSSC</p>
14.00-15.15	<p>Session 3. The role of the United Nations in scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation</p> <p>Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Moncef Soudani, Regional Coordinator (MENA & Europe), Reverse Linkage, IsDB <p>Panellists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Director, UNOHRLLS Mr. Marcelo Di Pietro, Director, Office of the Deputy Director General, Development Sector, WIPO Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie, Deputy Director, Policy and Programme Division, WFP Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, UNIDO Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, ILO <p>Discussants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners in Population and Development (PPD) UN Women <p>Interactive Session</p>
15.15-16.30	<p>Session 4. South-South cooperation: regional perspectives</p> <p>Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan, Director, Bilateral Cooperation, National Focal Point of South-South Cooperation, Ministry of Planning of Development, Togo <p>Panellists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Ms. Ileana Núñez Mordoche, Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment, Cuba H.E. Mr. Mulya Wirana, Ambassador, Senior Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal, Ambassador, Director General, Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Morocco Ms. Marcela Ordoñez Fernández, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia Mr. Ceyhun Şahverdiyev, Project Director, <i>Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (Turkic Council)</i> Ms. Jolita BUTKEVIČIENE, Director, Latin America and Caribbean, EuropeAid Development and Cooperation Directorate-General, European Commission <p>Interactive Session</p>
16.30-17.00	<p>Session 5. Road to the BAPA+40 and closing session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director, Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC

Annex 2

List of Forum Participants

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department	Country
Countries/municipality				
1	Ms. Aleina Kimdanda	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Second Advisor	Angola
2	Mr./Ms. Bernardino Francisco Manuel Neto	Ministry of Economy and Planning	Technical Advisor	Angola
3	Ms. Jackie Ndombasi	Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations	First Secretary	Angola
4	Ms. Ana Ciuti	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	General Director of International Cooperation	Argentina
5	Mr. Guido Crilchuk	Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations	First Secretary	Argentina
6	H.E. Mr. Diego Javier Tettamanti	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	General Coordinator of the Second High-level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation	Argentina
7	Mr. Etibar Karimov	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Azerbaijan International Development Agency	Azerbaijan
8	Mr. Iqbal Harun	Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations	Economic Minister	Bangladesh
9	Mr. Md. Shaheenur Rahman	Ministry of Finance	Deputy Chief, Economic Relations Division	Bangladesh
10	Mr. Rupan Kanti Shil	Ministry of Social Welfare	Additional Secretary	Bangladesh
11	H.E. Mr. Bernard Ntahiraja	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assistant to Minister	Burundi
12	Ms. Meas Rathmony	Ministry of Planning	Deputy Secretary General	Cambodia

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department	Country
13	Mr. Nhem Solyvann	Ministry of Planning	Director of S&T Cooperation and Human Resources Development	Cambodia
14	Mr. Kovoungbo Bienvenu Hervé	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation	Director of Multilateral Cooperation	Central African Republic
15	Mr./Ms. Jia Li	Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations	First Secretary	China
16	Ms. Marcela Ordoñez Fernández	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director of International Cooperation	Colombia
17	Mrs. Fatoumia Ali Bazi	Agence Comorienne de Cooperation Internationale (ACCI)	Director General	Comoros
18	Ms. Natalie Molina	Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations	Adviser	Costa Rica
19	Mrs. Bernardina Vargas	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	South South Cooperation Coordinator, International Cooperation Directorate	Costa Rica
20	Mr. Kouamé Louis-Philippe Goli	Minister of Foreign Affairs and African Integration	Director, Trade and Free Movement	Côte d'Ivoire
21	Ms. Ileana Nuñez Mordoche	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment	Deputy Minister	Cuba
22	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Abro	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director of International Cooperation Department	Djibouti
23	Ambassador Mauricio Montalvo	Government of Ecuador	Under-Secretary for International Cooperation	Ecuador
24	H.E. Mr. Hany Selim	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Director of the Department for International Cooperation for Development	Egypt
25	Mr. Sipehelele Welcome Dlodlu	Permanent Mission of Eswatini to the United Nations	Counsellor	Eswatini

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department	Country
26	Mr. Patrice Louis Sény Camara	Guinean Agency for Technical Cooperation (AGCT)	Manager, Guinean Agency of Technical Cooperation	Guinea
27	Mr. Sauvenel Augustin	Permanent Mission of Haiti to the United Nations	Alternate Representative	Haiti
28	Mr. Jenis Ernst Baptista	Permanent Mission of Haiti to the United Nations	Intern	Haiti
29	Mr. Steve Gustave	Permanent Mission of Haiti to the United Nations	Alternate Representative	Haiti
30	Ms. Sybill Laviolette	Permanent Mission of Haiti to the United Nations	Alternate Representative	Haiti
31	Mr. Adbeel Masseur	Permanent Mission of Haiti to the United Nations	Intern	Haiti
32	Mr. Jeff Rene	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Adviser	Haiti
33	Ms. Veronika Csislar	Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations	Second Committee Delegate	Hungary
34	Mr. Bese Kolok	Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations	Second Committee Delegate	Hungary
35	Mr. Guisepe Beretta	Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations	Intern	Holy See
36	Ms. Wendy Flores	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	General Director of International Cooperation	Honduras
37	Mr. Mohammad Syarif Alatas	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director, Directorate of Technical Cooperation	Indonesia
38	Mr. Rasyid Mahmuddin	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Second Secretary, South South Cooperation Division	Indonesia

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department	Country
39	Mr. Oktorika Oktorika	Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS	Head of Programme and Budget Division, Bureau of Planning, Organization, and Administration	Indonesia
40	Mr. Danny Rahdiansyah	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	First Secretary, Directorate of Technical Cooperation	Indonesia
41	Mr. Rohmad Supriyadi	Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS	Head, Bureau of Planning, Organization and Administration	Indonesia
42	Mr. Wisnu Utomo	Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS	Directorate of Foreign Policy and International Development Cooperation	Indonesia
43	Mr. Yuval Fuchs	Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASHAV)	Deputy Head of MASHAV, Head of Bureau for International Development and Projects	Israel
44	Mr. Junya Nakano	Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations	Minister	Japan
45	Ms. Momo Fukushima	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Representative of USA Office	JICA
46	Mr. Ryutaro Murotani	JICA	Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department	JICA
47	Mr. Atsushi Okada	JICA	Assistant Director, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership Operations Strategy Department	JICA
48	Mr. Takao Shimokawa	JICA	Chief Representative of USA Office	JICA
49	Dr. Julius Muia	State Department for Planning	Principal Secretary	Kenya
50	Mr. William Munyoli	State Department for Planning	Economist	Kenya

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department	Country
51	Ms. Scholla Njire	State Department for Planning	Executive Assistant	Kenya
52	Mr. Abdullah Al Sharrah	Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations	Second Secretary	Kuwait
53	Mr. Abdullah Almusaiibeeh	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	Regional Manager for Latin America and Caribbean Countries	Kuwait
54	Mr. Ahmad Haidar	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	Head of Journalism and Media production Division	Kuwait
55	Mr. Naser KH N M R Alothaina	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	Media Officer (2nd)	Kuwait
56	Mr. Khamphinh Philakone	Permanent Mission of Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations	Second Secretary	Lao PDR
57	Mr. Kalamoungkhoun Souphanouvong	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International Organizations Department	Lao PDR
58	Mr. Anouparb Vongnorkeo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director-General of International Organizations Department	Lao PDR
59	Mr. Mande Isaora Zefania Romalahy	Office of the Prime Minister	Head of the Aid Coordination Permanent Secretariat	Madagascar
60	Mr. Noel Gonzalez Segura	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)	Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policies	Mexico
61	Mr. Rachid Bahha	AMEXCID	Advisor to the Ambassador	Morocco
62	Ms. Meriem El Hilali	Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations	Counsellor of Foreign Affairs	Morocco
63	Ms. Oumaima Frej	Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations	In charge of relations with International Cooperation Agencies and International Organizations	Morocco

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department	Country
64	H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal	Morocco International Cooperation Agency (AMCI)	Ambassador, Director General	Morocco
65	Mr. Felix Dimbare Tughuyendere	Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations	First Secretary	Namibia
66	Dr. Sanjo Faniran	Ministry of Budget and National Planning	Deputy Director, United Nations System	Nigeria
67	Ms. Grace Inegbenose Udo-Aluya	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	First Secretary (Research and Partnership/South-South Cooperation), Directorate of Technical Aid Corps	Nigeria
68	Mr. Gideon Yohanna	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director (Admin and Finance), Directorate of Technical Aid Corps	Nigeria
69	Mr. Helge Espe	Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (NOREC)	Senior Adviser	Norway NOREC
70	Ms. Cynthia Filartiga	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head, Department for International Cooperation	Paraguay
71	Mr. Juan Mongelos	Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations	Second Secretary	Paraguay
72	Ms. Nancy Silva Sebastián	Peruvian Agency of International Cooperation (APCI)	Director of Policies and Programs	Peru
73	H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador, Director, International Cooperation	Qatar
74	Mr. Osama Elfaki	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Advisor	Qatar
75	H.E. Mr. Luc-Joseph Okio	Embassy of Republic of Congo to Turkey	Ambassador, Permanent Representative	Republic of Congo
76	Mr./Ms. Taulesulu	Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations	Advisor	Samoa
77	Mr. Ali Araar A Alarjani	Saudi Fund for Development	Financial Specialist	Saudi Arabia

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department	Country
78	Mr. Abdullah Essa A Binmoamar	Saudi Fund for Development	Development Specialist	Saudi Arabia
79	Ms. Shi Min Cheng	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assistant Director, Technical Cooperation Directorate	Singapore
80	Ms. Petra Laucikova	Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations	Adviser	Slovakia
81	Ms. Salma Yousef Ahmed Shalawani	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	Executive Manager of Under Secretary Office	Sudan
82	Ms. Klara Eitrem Holmgren	Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations	Adviser	Sweden
83	Ms. Paveena Sutthsriripok	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	First Secretary, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA)	Thailand
84	Ms. Sirithon Wairatpanij	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Counsellor, Partnership for Development Bureau, TICA	Thailand
85	Mrs. Sasitorn Wongweerachotkit	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director-General, TICA	Thailand
86	Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan	Ministry of Planning of Development	Director, Bilateral Cooperation, National Focal Point of South-South Cooperation	Togo
87	Mr. Elborni Salhi	Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation	Director General of the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation	Tunisia
88	Ms. Armağan Ayşe Can Crabtree	Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations	Counsellor	Turkey
89	Ms. Dilek Kahraman	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Director, International Agricultural Research and Training Centre (IARTC)	Turkey
90	Mr. Michael Wamai	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Counsellor	Uganda
91	Mr. Gustavo Pacheco	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director General of International Cooperation	Uruguay

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department	Country
92	Ms. Andrea Vignolo	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation	Executive Director	Uruguay
93	Ms. Margaret Bond	Department of State Bureau of International Organization Affairs	Director of Economic and Development Affairs	USA
94	Ms. Daniela Rodriguez	Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations	Counsellor	Venezuela
95	Ms. Tra Huong Dao	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Official, Department of Economic Affairs	Viet Nam
96	Mr. Nam Hoai Nguyen	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director General, Department of Economic Affairs	Viet Nam
97	Mr. Benedict T. Zinhu	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Chief Economist, International Cooperation Department	Zimbabwe
98	Ms. Xiaojun Zhang	Wirtschaftsagentur Wien (Vienna Business Agency)	Regional Manager Asia, International Business	Vienna Business Agency - Austria
Intergovernmental organization and International Organizations				
99	Mr. Naveen Joon	African Development Bank	Co-financing and Resource Mobilization Expert	
100	Ms. Chioma Onukogwu	African Development Bank	Principal Resource Mobilization Officer	
101	Ms. Sara Hamouda	African Peer Review Mechanism	Research Analyst for SDGs & Agenda 2063 for Africa	
102	Ms. Julia Kiguru	African Peer Review Mechanism	Administrative Assistant	
103	Mr. Osten Chulu	African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	Agenda 2063/SDGs Expert	
104	Mr. Ceyhun Şahverdiyev	Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (Turkic Council)	Project Director	

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department
105	Ms. Jolita Butkeviciene	European Union	Director for Development Coordination - Latin America and Caribbean
106	Mr. Ahmed Faruk Diken	Islamic Development Bank	Regional Coordinator, MENA & Europe, Reverse Linkage Section
107	Dr. Abdelhakim Elwaer	Islamic Development Bank	Advisor to the President on Global Advocacy and Spokesperson, President's Office
108	Mr. Riad Ragueb	Islamic Development Bank	Manager, Reverse Linkage Section
109	Mr. Moncef Soudani	Islamic Development Bank	Regional Coordinator, MENA & Europe, Reverse Linkage Section
110	Ms. Ana Lopes Fernandes	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Head, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit
111	Ms. Nadine Piefer	OECD	Policy Analyst, Development Co-operation Directorate, Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit
112	Mr. Federico Bonaglia	OECD Development Centre	Deputy Director, OECD Development Centre
113	Mr. Francois Martel	Pacific Islands Development Forum	Secretary General
114	prof. Yuefen Li	South Centre	Senior Advisor on South-South Cooperation and Development Finance
115	Mr. Laurent Porte	World Bank	South-South Facility Program Manager, Development Economics Knowledge Management
116	Mr. Patrick Burkhalter	World Bank	Senior Knowledge Management Specialist
117	Ms. Jennifer Narcisa Del Rosario	IBON International	Head, Policy and Communication
118	Mr. Mansour Aleid	King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre	Officer

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department
119	Ms. Kendra Brock	Caritas Internationalis	Advocacy Assistant
120	Mr. Jianbo Wu	Maritime Continental Silk Road Cities Alliance	Director of Smart City & Emerging Industries Committee
121	Mr. Aminou Akadiri	Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEWACCI), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Executive Director
122	Dr. Farid I. Muhammad	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), Core Planning Group for Office of HBCU Development and International Cooperation (CPG-OHBCUD), Inc	CEO, IHRAAM and Chairman, CPG-OHBCUD, Inc
123	Mr. Khalid Al-Sheeb	NAMA	Head of Execution & Control, Community Awareness
124	Mr. Mohammed Al-Abdulghani	Qatar Social Work	Head of Protection, Social Development Centre
125	Mr. Louis-Antoine Muhire	Rwanda Cooperation Initiative	Chief Executive Officer
Academia, Research Organizations			
126	Dr. Xingcui Ding	China National Bamboo Research Centre	Director
127	Mr. Fanxun Zeng	Columbia University	Graduate Student
128	Mr. Cameron Allen	Smata labs	Director
129	Dr. Aziza Zemrani	University of Texas Rio Grande Valley / Menapar	Professor

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department
130	Ms. Luara Lopes	ASUL - South-South Cooperation Research and Policy Centre	Research Coordinator
131	Ms. Nilima Gulrajani	Overseas Development Institute	Senior Research Fellow
Private Sector			
132	Mr. Ying He	Lexin Fintech Corporation	Director, Corporate Social Responsibility
United Nations Entities			
133	Ms. Elena Bertusi	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	South-South and Triangular Cooperation Specialist, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division
134	Ms. Ruth Fianu	IFAD	Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations
135	Ms. Maris Stella Nancy Kaawe	IFAD	Operational Programming and Resource Analyst
136	Mr. Ashwani Muthoo	IFAD	Director, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Department
137	Ms. Anita Amorim	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit
138	Ms. Yordanka Tzvetkova	ILO	Manager, BRICS and South-South and Triangular Cooperation
139	Mr. Denis Zulu	ILO	Country Director
140	Mr. Adnene Ben Haj Aissa	Partners in Population and Development (PPD)	Executive Director
141	Mr. El Allassane Baguia	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	SDGs Programme Specialist, Cote D'Ivoire Office

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department
142	Ms. Chunnian Chen	UNDP	Intern
143	Mr. Bernardo Cocco	UNDP	Policy Advisor
144	Mr. Zanofer Ismalebbe	UNDP	Team Lead, Intergovernmental Engagement
145	Mr. Tadashi Kanda	UNDP	Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
146	Mr. Adnan Aliani	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	Strategy and Programme Management Division
147	Ms. Maria Misovicova	UNESCAP	Strategy and Programme Management Division - Partnerships
148	Ms. Wenjing Gu	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	South-South Cooperation Specialist
149	Ms. Angela Mwandia	UNEP	Programme Management Officer
150	Mr. Ndaywel Mbosele	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Project Manager
151	Ms. Claire Stark	UNESCO	Strategic Planning Specialist
152	Ms. Martha Santos	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Program Manager, South-South and Horizontal Cooperation
153	Mr. Ian Thorpe	UNICEF	Chief, Learning and Knowledge Exchange
154	Mr. Weixi Gong	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department
155	Ms. Salome Ecker	United Nations	Intern
156	Ms. Maren Refert	United Nations	Intern
157	Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)	Director
158	Mr. Edem Bakhshish	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)	Regional Coordinator for Arab States, Eastern Europe and CIS
159	Ms. Sumeeta Banerji	UNOSSC	Policy Specialist
160	Ms. Shams Banihani	UNOSSC	Knowledge and Research Specialist
161	Ms. Martha Barrientos	UNOSSC	Operations Associate
162	Mr. Hany Besada	UNOSSC	Senior Research Coordinator
163	Ms. Nargis Bozorova	UNOSSC	Regional Advisor
164	Ms. Barbara Brewka	UNOSSC	Editor
165	Mr. Jorge Chediek	UNOSSC	Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation
166	Mr. Nassim Davlatshoev	UNOSSC	Chief, Programme Support Unit

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department
167	Ms. Esuna Dugarova	UNOSSC	Report Writing Consultant
168	Mr. Joshua Gimba	UNOSSC	Programme Specialist
169	Ms. Lourdes Hermosura-Chang	UNOSSC	Information Management Associate
170	Mr. Shahid Husain	UNOSSC	Special Advisor
171	Mr. Tarik Iziraren	UNOSSC	Deputy Director, Policy and Strategic Partnership
172	Ms. Yang Liu	UNOSSC	Programme Officer, Maritime-Continental Silk Road Cities Alliance Project
173	Ms. Premruedee Lotharukpong	UNOSSC	Advocacy Advisor
174	Ms. Ragini Malik	UNOSSC	Programme Consultant
175	Ms. Nawra Mehrin	UNOSSC	Policy Analyst
176	Ms. Cecilia Milesi	UNOSSC	Senior Advisor, SSC on Peace and Development
177	Mr. Mehdi Mirafzal	UNOSSC	Senior Advisor
178	Mr. Ahmed Hussein Mohammed	UNOSSC	Regional Adviser for Arab States, Division for Arab States, Europe and CIS
179	Mr. Jingchuan Mu	UNOSSC	Project Manager, Maritime Continental Silk Road Cities Alliance
180	Mr. Denis Nkala	UNOSSC	Regional Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department
181	Ms. Anita Raman	UNOSSC	Fund Management Analyst
182	Ms. Gardy Saint-Preux	UNOSSC	Programme Associate
183	Mr. Mithre Sandrasagra	UNOSSC	Strategic Communications Advisor
184	Ms. Saowalak Sangsomboon	UNOSSC	Project Assistant, Asia-Pacific Regional Office
185	Ms. Yoko Shimura	UNOSSC	Programme Analyst
186	Mr. Michael Stewart	UNOSSC	Knowledge and Programme Analyst
187	Ms. Dingding Sun	UNOSSC	Programme Coordination Specialist
188	Ms. Rashida Tenny	UNOSSC	Executive Assistant to the Envoy of the Secretary-General and Director of UNOSSC
189	Ms. Linnea van Wagenen	UNOSSC	Special Assistant to the Envoy of the Secretary-General and Director of UNOSSC
190	Ms. Xiaojun Grace Wang	UNOSSC	Deputy Director for Programme and Operations
191	Ms. Alexandra Solovieva	United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	Chief External Relations and Communications
192	Mr. Monjurul Kabir	UN Women	Senior Policy Advisor, Global Lead, South-South and Triangular Cooperation
193	Mr./Ms. Jichang Ai	World Food Programme (WFP)	Programme Policy Officer, Zimbabwe office
194	Mr. Jean-Pierre De Margerie	WFP	Deputy Director, Policy and Programme Division

#	Name	Name of organization	Official title and department
195	Dr. Yan Jia	WFP China Office	Programme Policy Officer
196	Ms. Carola Kenngott	WFP	WFP Focal Point on South-South Cooperation
197	Dr. Sixi Qu	WFP China Office	Representative/Country Director
198	Mr. Marcelo Di Pietro	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Director, Office of the Deputy Director General, Development Sector
199	Mr. Carlos Andres Emanuele	Pan American Health Organization/WHO	Specialist, Cooperation among Countries for Health Development, Country and Subregional Coordination Office
200	Ms. Ana Treasure	Pan American Health Organization/WHO	Head, Country and Subregional Coordination





United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation