



United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation

HIGH-LEVEL FORUM OF DIRECTORS GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Charting the Post-BAPA+40 (Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation) Roadmap for South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Towards Effective Institutionalization of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development

2019



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HIGH-LEVEL FORUM OF DIRECTORS GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

**Charting the Post-BAPA+40¹ Roadmap for South-South and Triangular
Cooperation: Towards Effective Institutionalization of South-South
and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development**

2019

13 December 2019, Istanbul, Turkey

Co-organized by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Islamic Development Bank in collaboration with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency

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MR. KEIICHIRO NAKAZAWA
 Director General
 Operations Strategy Department
 Japan International Cooperation Agency

In March 2019, the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) agreed on the outcome document that recognizes the importance and relevance of South-South and triangular cooperation as a crucial tool to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It reflects our conviction that we can accelerate the achievement of SDGs by enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of South-South and triangular cooperation. As a co-organizer of the annual High-level Forum since 2008, JICA is proud that it has served as a forum for the voices of practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation in the discussions leading to implementing the BAPA+40 recommendations.

While we celebrate the strong acknowledgement of South-South and triangular cooperation in the BAPA+40 outcome document, we also feel a great responsibility for implementing the agreement recommendations and realizing the full potential of South-South and triangular cooperation towards meeting the SDGs. In order to do this, we should

continue to work to improve the effectiveness and impact of our cooperation programmes. It is my strong wish that now the High-level Forum will serve as a forum for practitioners to learn from one another the way that we design, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes of South-South and triangular cooperation. For this purpose, this year's High-level Forum focuses on effective institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation. The discussions in the Forum allow us to mutually learn procedures and principles to realize more effective cooperation.

JICA has long supported South-South and triangular cooperation. 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 for the beneficiary countries, it should be owned by the beneficiary countries and demand driven. JICA works with partner countries to find appropriate demand in beneficiary countries and to address those challenges together. Alignment to national development priorities as well as to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 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 seeks to leverage the impact of South-South cooperation by serving as a facilitator to play a catalytic role in mutual learning and in helping to identify and enable the most effective utilization of the comparative advantages of all stakeholders.

JICA wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the Islamic Development Bank and the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency for their contributions to the success of the High-level Forum, which involved the active participation of about 80 practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation.

We hope that future High-level Forums will continue to serve as milestones for these evolving modalities of development cooperation and help us to implement the recommendations of the BAPA+40 outcome document and achieve the SDGs.

The year 2019 was marked by a milestone event: the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, also known as BAPA+40, where representatives of governments and development partners met to take stock of the collective achievements of South-South and triangular cooperation in the last 40 years since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in 1978. In addition, the event provided a much-needed platform to discuss challenges and seize new opportunities to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation as an effective mechanism to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the conclusion of BAPA+40, an outcome document was adopted by the Member States of the United Nations that has set the stage for the future of South-South and triangular cooperation. The outcome document is a comprehensive document that calls for action on several key institutional areas and socioeconomic sectors that stand to benefit from South-South and triangular cooperation through enhanced cooperation and implementation mechanisms and modalities.

We, as the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) – a South-South multilateral development finance institution established more than 40 years ago – have supported South-South and triangular cooperation among the member countries through various mechanisms and programmes including our most recent addition: reverse linkage. Over the years, we have been connecting our member countries to address their development needs through solidarity-based cooperation among themselves. Through those experiences, we gathered many insightful lessons that continue to fuel our desire to innovate new products and frameworks that contribute to advancing South-South and triangular cooperation further.

We have also begun to complement our field work in the member countries with more engagement in international platforms for South-South and triangular cooperation, such as the DG Forum, in order to share our experiences and lessons learned as well as ideas and initiatives to enhance this mechanism of cooperation. In this spirit, it gives us great pleasure that IsDB is the first multilateral development bank to begin to implement the recommendations of BAPA+40 immediately after its conclusion. Here we would like to highlight the important work that the Bank has undertaken with the South Centre as well as with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation in formulating the “national ecosystem for South-South and triangular cooperation”, which provides a blueprint for establishing effective and efficient institutional arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation for our member countries as well as others of the South.

It has given us great pleasure to be one of the main co-organizers of this year’s DG Forum, which was held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 13 December on the theme of “charting the post-BAPA+40 roadmap for South-South and triangular cooperation: towards effective institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development”. The event has provided us with an opportunity to emphasize the importance of institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation at the national level with evidence from the countries of the South. It has also provided ways in which we can enhance this process through results-based



MR. AMADOU THIERNO DIALLO
 Director General, Global Practices
 Islamic Development Bank

partnerships. This report provides a detailed account of all the discussions that were held during that important event, highlighting key points that will shed light on the future of our cooperation in the context of BAPA+40.

We would like to thank the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency for graciously hosting this year's DG Forum in Turkey as well as the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the Japan International Cooperation Agency. We look forward to expanding this collaboration and achieving the recommendations of BAPA+40 together.



The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) is delighted to present the report of the High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation 2019. Co-organized with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) in collaboration with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), the Forum provided a space for practitioners and policymakers to come together to renew and reaffirm commitments to 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 contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report documents the discussions 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 are extended to Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed (IsDB), H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari (Qatar), Ms. Anita Amorim (ILO), Mr. Mohamed Badran (Germany), Mr. Carlos Correa (South Centre), Ms. Angela Ospina de Nicholls (Colombia), H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Elmaghraby (Egypt), Mr. Helge Espe (Norway), Ms. Ana Fernandes (OECD), Ms. Niliima Gulrajani (Overseas Development Institute), Ms. Pattarat Hongtong (Thailand), Mr. Ömer Kocaman (Turkic Council), H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal (Morocco), Mr. Ryutaro Murotani (JICA), Mr. Enrique O’Farrill-Jullien (Chile), Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah (Indonesia), Ms. Carmen Sorger (Canada), Mr. Shengyao Tang (FAO), H.E. Mr. Papa Birama Thiam (Senegal) and Mr. Lin Tian (China) for sharing their valuable experiences in South-South and triangular cooperation. Special thanks are also extended to Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed (IsDB), Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi (Comoros), Mr. Ryutaro Murotani (JICA) and Ms. Martha Santos (UNICEF) for moderating their respective sessions and to H.E. Mr. Imad Zuhairi (Palestinian International Cooperation Agency) for serving as master of ceremonies.

We would like to thank JICA, IsDB and TIKA for their intellectual and financial support for the Forum. Special mention must also be made of Mr. Tarik Iziraren, who led the preparation and coordination of the Forum; Ms. Yoko Shimura and Mr. Mithre Sandrasagra, for their valuable contribution to the substantive coordination of the high-level event; and Ms. Sumeeta Banerji, Ms. Lidija Bubanja, Ms. Barbara Brewka and Mr. Recep Türkoğlu, who contributed to the preparation of this report and documentation of the event. 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 implementation of the BAPA+40 recommendations and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda Goals.



MR. ADEL ABDELLATIF
 Director a.i.
 United Nations Office for
 South-South Cooperation

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
ACCI	Comoros Agency for International Cooperation
AGCID	Chilean International Cooperation Agency for Development
AIDA	Azerbaijan International Development Agency
AMCI	Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation
APC-Colombia	Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BAPA	Buenos Aires Plan of Action
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning (Indonesia)
CIDCA	China International Development Cooperation Agency
CSO	Civil society organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DTAC	Directorate of Technical Aid Corps (Nigeria)
EAPD	Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GPI	Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation

GSSD Expo	Global South-South Development Expo
HLPF	High-level political forum
ILO	International Labour Organization
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDB	Multilateral development bank
Norec	Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PDCA	Plan-do-check-act
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TICA	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
TIKA	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
Turkic Council	Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
WFP	World Food Programme

2019 HIGH-LEVEL FORUM OF DIRECTORS
FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
13 December 2019
Istanbul, Turkey

2019 HIGH-LEVEL FORUM OF DIRECTORS GENERAL
FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (DG FORUM)
13 December 2019
Istanbul, Turkey



United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation



MINIST



DIRECTORS GENERAL
FORUM (DG FORUM)

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FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (DG FORUM)
13 December 2019
Istanbul, Turkey

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

TİKA



IsDB
بنك التنمية الإسلامي
Islamic Development Bank Group
Regional Hub, Turkey



The High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation (DG Forum) is a platform for national cooperation agencies and institutions implementing South-South and triangular cooperation. Other South-South and triangular cooperation stakeholders and practitioners are also invited to the Forum.

The 11th edition of the annual DG Forum, held on 13 December 2019 in Istanbul, Turkey, brought together the heads of development cooperation agencies and institutions as well as other partners. It was the first DG Forum to take place after the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) in March of that year.

To transform the commitments of the outcome document of BAPA+40 into tangible, sustainable actions and to follow up on the implementation of its recommendations, practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation had worked on devising actionable, results-oriented solutions. In that regard, the DG Forum 2019 was designed to result in specific recommendations on joint activities and initiatives that could be implemented to strengthen the institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation for effective implementation of the recommendations of the BAPA+40 outcome document.

With that overall purpose, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UN-OSSC), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), in coordination with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), co-organized the DG Forum 2019 on the overall theme of “charting the post-BAPA+40 roadmap for South-South and triangular cooperation: towards effective institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development”. Eighty participants attended the DG Forum.

The Forum provided an opportunity for practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to reflect and exchange views on ways and approaches to implement the BAPA+40 outcome document recommendations. That included especially the critical importance of (a) strengthening national institutional arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation as an enabling factor, (b) assessing the results of South-South and triangular cooperation interventions, (c) addressing capacity gaps relating to the implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation interventions, and (d) highlighting the roles of multilateral development institutions, regional organizations and the United Nations system in promoting South-South and triangular cooperation.

To set the stage, session 1 focused on institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation at the national level as a success factor to achieve BAPA+40 recommendations. The institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation at not only the national level but also the regional and global levels was highlighted. The importance of political will, leadership, a clear national policy and mandate, setting priorities, reporting, learning from

previous experiences, cooperation with more actors, regional dialogue and strengthening of triangular cooperation was discussed. Strategies to institutionalize South-South and triangular cooperation were also shared during the session.

Good practices in national institutional arrangements were introduced in session 2. Having established the significance of institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation as an enabler of success, participants exchanged ideas on how to establish strong national institutional arrangements to promote South-South and triangular cooperation. Challenges and experiences in setting up new cooperation agencies were also shared. In addition, modalities and mechanisms for South-South and triangular cooperation based on an institutional framework, the importance of partnership and triangular cooperation, and a knowledge-sharing platform for Southern partners were introduced by the Forum participants.

In session 3, various approaches and methodologies for assessing the results of South-South and triangular cooperation interventions were presented. The session highlighted the significance of monitoring and evaluation to improve the quality of South-South and triangular cooperation, and specific examples of assessing South-South and triangular cooperation projects and challenges were presented. Panellists also shared information on recent research and an analytical study of South-South and triangular cooperation and lessons learned as well as a toolkit for evaluating triangular cooperation.

In session 4, panellists considered the role of multilateral development institutions, regional organizations and the United Nations system in supporting and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The United Nations system-wide South-South and triangular cooperation strategy, the UNOSSC South-South Galaxy, the framework of the national ecosystem for South-South and triangular cooperation, and other important tools, strategies and initiatives for implementing the recommendations of the BAPA+40 outcome document were introduced.

In session 5, participants discussed and recommended initiatives and interventions that would help to implement the BAPA+40 outcome document recommendations. The importance of improving monitoring and evaluation to measure the impact and effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation, engaging with more actors in South-South and triangular cooperation, and promoting a knowledge-sharing platform and coordination mechanisms were topics raised during the session. Furthermore, recommendations for the 2019 DG Forum were also discussed, circulated among the participants and finalized several months after the DG Forum 2019.

During the DG Forum, the Memorandum of Understanding between UNOSSC and the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation and the Joint Workplan 2020 between UNOSSC and the Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation were signed.



OPENING SESSION

UNOSSC, together with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and in collaboration with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, decided to hold the 11th edition of the High-level Directors General Forum (DG Forum) in Istanbul, Turkey.

MR. JORGE CHEDIEK
 Director, United Nations Office
 for South-South Cooperation, and
 Envoy of the Secretary-General
 on South-South Cooperation

In 2018, the DG Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo had taken place in New York ahead of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019. The theme of the DG Forum 2018 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”.

BAPA+40 had had a greater impact than what had been expected. It had highlighted the importance of South-South cooperation as a means to achieve the development agenda. It had also expanded the scope of South-South cooperation and validated the expansion of the actors in that cooperation, recognizing the inclusion of local governments, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and think tanks. The Conference had accepted the specific nature of triangular cooperation, where the third party (which can be a developed country, an international organization or the private sector) is a component of that process, not just a passive supporter. In that context, it had also recognized ongoing initiatives such as the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation (GPI) and that triangular cooperation works complementarily. BAPA+40 had also opened the space to processes such as reporting on and measuring the impact of South-South cooperation. The big challenge was that South-South cooperation must strengthen institutional frameworks at the national, regional and global levels. By definition, most of the actors in South-South cooperation were developing countries, and many of them did not have financial resources or institutional capacity to institutionalize that cooperation. Therefore, there was considerable work to be done in developing that capacity to ensure that South-South cooperation was not just something that certain developing countries could do.

The full potential of South-South cooperation should be realized to ensure that every country could participate in the process. At the regional level, there were many high-level initiatives. At the interregional level, IsDB was a great example. At the global level, UNOSSC, as requested by the United Nations Secretary-General, was working in coordination with United Nations agencies to prepare a United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation. It was hoped that it would provide a conceptual framework and a mechanism to share the documentation of practices in which the United Nations system was engaged. The strategy provided a common language and common institutional framework to facilitate the collaboration and support of the United Nations system.

Through the Forum, participants expected to see how the extraordinary political space that had been opened by BAPA+40 could be expanded and how an institutional ecosystem could be created at every level (scientific, reporting, financing). South-South cooperation needed a strengthened international framework, and concrete actions were also necessary. In addition, through the Forum, it was expected that there would be discussions on how all the actors’ commitments regarding

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation would strengthen their institutionalization of that cooperation. Finally, UNOSSC was very proud of co-organizing the Forum with JICA, IsDB and the Turkish Coordination and Cooperation Agency (TIKA). They, practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation, were all committed to the vision of taking more advantage of South-South cooperation and had looked forward to learning, from the deliberations, how to find a way for the people who did not know what South-South cooperation was to become committed to that modality of cooperation.

MR. AMADOU THIerno DIALLO
 Director General, Global Practices,
 Islamic Development Bank

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) was working to improve the lives of people in countries across all continents. IsDB addressed development challenges in various sectors including agriculture, food security, renewable energy, health, education and water resource management, to name but a few. Over the years, it had also begun to complement

work on the ground with more engagement with the international platform of South-South and triangular cooperation. That had included co-organizing events such as the DG Forum in order to share its experiences and lessons learned as well as ideas and initiatives to advance new mechanisms, insights and solutions for South-South and triangular cooperation.

It was the aim of IsDB to be among the reliable and effective partners of South-South and triangular cooperation, and the Bank was proud that it had already taken concrete steps to implement the recommendations of BAPA+40. Over the years, IsDB had identified various institutional arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation, which collectively made up the framework that it called the “national ecosystem for South-South and triangular cooperation”. That ecosystem consisted of seven pillars including political will, a national strategy for South-South and triangular cooperation, a national body focusing on South-South and triangular cooperation, national financing mechanisms for South-South and triangular cooperation, and a performance management system that assessed progress and lessons learned for formulating better policies and interventions. In developing that framework, IsDB had partnered with its member countries and the South Centre to undertake an evidence-based study on that topic in preparation for BAPA+40, and it had presented its early findings during the Conference. The feedback received from many development cooperation agencies and partners on the framework enabled IsDB to finalize it and launch it together with the South Centre and UNOSSC on the sidelines of the 74th session of the General Assembly in September.

Since its launching, the framework on national ecosystems for South-South and triangular cooperation had become a key knowledge product on the subject. IsDB believed that a strong national ecosystem for South-South and triangular cooperation was a key success factor for achieving the recommendations of BAPA+40 as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The aim of IsDB was to see that all IsDB member countries had a fully functional national ecosystem and actively engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation. At the DG Forum, Mr. Diallo looked forward to hearing evidence from the countries of the South on the importance of nationally institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation.

MR. RAHMAN NURDUN
Vice-President, Turkish Cooperation
and Coordination Agency (TIKA)

The development landscape had undergone a drastic transformation in recent years. Paradigms, approaches, modalities and players were more heterogeneous than ever before. Thus, the international donor community was reassessing the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders involved in international development.

The rise of the Southern donors on the development landscape in recent years was challenging the traditional global aid architecture. Despite the popular perception, however, most of the Southern donors were not new to providing development aid. Countries such as China, India and Turkey had a long history of development cooperation. For instance, although its development cooperation had been institutionalized with the establishment of TIKA in 1992, Turkey had a long-standing tradition of cooperation and assistance going back to the early years of the founding of the Turkish republic. Similarly, Arab donors had some of the oldest and most established national aid agencies. Therefore, it would be appropriate to say that most of the Southern donors had a long tradition of development cooperation, with their unique discourses, modalities and agencies.

The development aid architecture in which the North transferred technology and models of development to the South had long gone. Many of the innovations driving development currently had their origins in the South. As the world was facing growing unilateralism, protectionism and various humanitarian crises in the wake of a global financial crisis, it was increasingly vital to empower partnerships for sustainable development. In that sense, increasing the scope and unleashing the potential of South-South cooperation were currently more important than ever.

One of the most important aspects of the SDGs was that they had framed development beyond aid and beyond an aid architecture based on North-South aid transfers. The responsibility of cooperation agencies in that new development environment was to give the Southern actors more voice and a prominent role in global development cooperation.

South-South cooperation had strong historical roots. However, the Southern providers should have a stronger impact on the ground. To achieve that, it was necessary to better understand the nature and modalities of South-South cooperation and the ways and means to enhance its contribution to sustainable development. That required more workshops at the technical level to translate those commitments into operative actions. They, as the Southern providers, needed a regular platform and working groups to define and put into practice the South-South cooperation contribution to the 2030 Agenda. Those forums, featuring mutual benefit, equality, openness and inclusiveness, might intensify solidarity and mutual support between Southern donors and their contribution to the 2030 Agenda. Actors in South-South cooperation could greatly benefit from increased intra-South-South cooperation coordination mechanisms aimed at developing consensus and promoting knowledge exchange, institutional strengthening and sharing of good practices. Their diversity, evident in Southern donors' different modalities, could be a positive factor rather than a disadvantage.

Turkey had developed different types of partnerships with other bilateral and multi-lateral actors based on a mutual interest in facilitating the sharing of development knowledge and experiences around the world. TIKA believed that South-South cooperation and the triangular modality were becoming more and more significant in the changing landscape of international cooperation.

Turkey's development cooperation combined innovative elements in many ways. While it shared many of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) values and principles, it also shared with the Southern partners its status as a developing country and its experience as an aid recipient. The similarities and differences of the Turkish aid model compared to the DAC and non-DAC assistance should point to the lesson that Turkey did not necessarily have to limit itself to certain categories and blocs in development cooperation. Instead, it could make use of the different modalities and experiences in a diverse cooperation landscape, with the increasing participation and contribution of the Southern partners.

MR. TAKEHIRO YASUI
Chief Representative,
JICA Turkey Office

The 11th DG Forum was the first DG Forum after BAPA+40. The BAPA+40 outcome document recognized triangular cooperation as a crucial aspect of South-South cooperation. Furthermore, South-South and triangular cooperation had been recognized as crucial tools for the world to achieve SDGs. The DG Forum had served as a platform for the voices of South-South and triangular cooperation practitioners. For the 2019 Forum, they had gathered to discuss how they, practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation, could implement the recommendations made at BAPA+40, how they could improve the effectiveness and impact of their cooperation towards achieving the SDGs. Therefore, the DG Forum was designed for the mutual exploration of the effectiveness of their cooperation.

Japan had started its development cooperation by joining the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific in 1954. Such cooperation was later described as South-South cooperation, since Japan had still been at the stage of post-war reconstruction and had been receiving assistance from international organizations. In 1975, JICA had begun its first triangular cooperation by conducting the Third Country Training Programme in Thailand. Since then, JICA had continued to maximize the impact of triangular cooperation. In 2018, more than 4,000 people had participated in the JICA Third Country Training Programme.

Based on JICA's long history of South-South and triangular cooperation, it was found that effective South-South and triangular cooperation practices had some common features. The cooperation should be owned by beneficiary countries, and it should be demand driven. Countries needed to find crucial demands and address challenges in line with national development priorities. For efficient, effective implementation of cooperation, national reporting and coordination mechanisms should be sustained. In addition, for the improvement of South-South and triangular cooperation, effective knowledge-sharing and mutual learning were essential. For that purpose, monitoring and evaluation as well as transparency should be strengthened. JICA also tried to evaluate the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation as a facilitator of mutual learning and analyse the comparative advantages of all stakeholders. Also, there in Turkey, they were deeply and actively engaged in building up triangular cooperation and in equal partnership. One of the examples was the JICA training programme for female police officers in Afghanistan in collaboration with the Government of Turkey to develop capacities and to fight against gender-based violence. Mr. Yasui hoped that the DG Forum would be the platform for mutual learning about concrete examples and lessons learned.

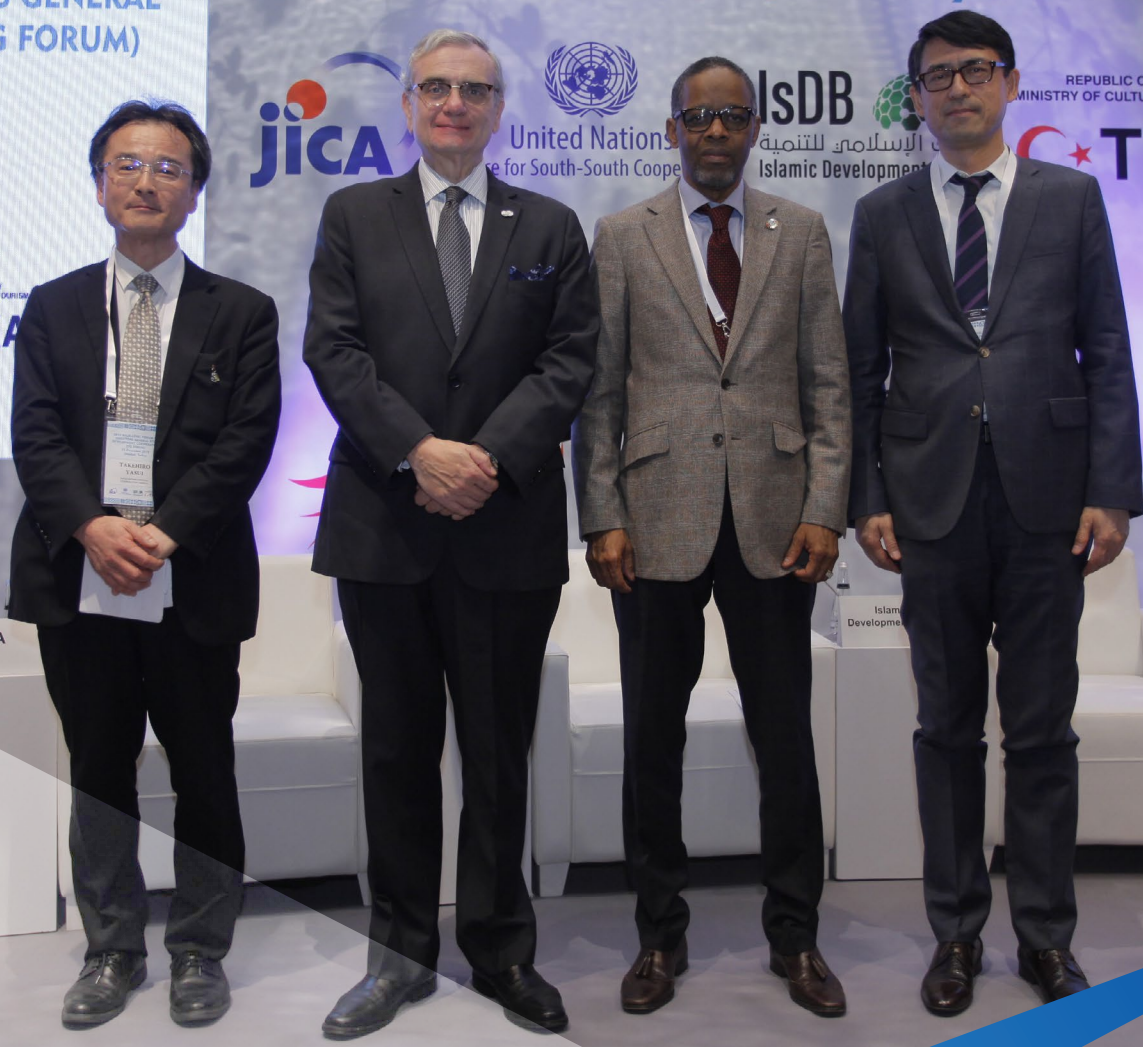
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SESSION 1.

Institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation at the national level as a success factor to achieve BAPA+40 recommendations



To set the stage for the overall theme of the DG Forum 2019, the first session highlighted the importance of institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation at the national level. The session highlighted the main crux of the BAPA+40 outcome document and the specific actions that Member States and development partners were called upon to undertake. Panellists also discussed the key success factors to help to achieve the recommendations of the outcome document. The session underscored that political will was important to institutionalize South-South and triangular cooperation. Panellists also discussed the importance of engaging other stakeholders and evaluating and assessing the results of South-South cooperation to enable learning.

MODERATOR

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

PANELLISTS

- **H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari, Director, International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar**
- **Ms. Angela Ospina de Nicholls, Director General, Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia)**
- **Ms. Pattarat Hongtong, Director General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Thailand**
- **Mr. Mohamed Badran, Head of Programme: Cooperation with Arab Donors, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Germany**

DISCUSSANT

- **Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, International Labour Organization (ILO)**

Case 1. Qatar

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

One success factor in the implementation of the South-South and triangular cooperation agenda was political will, which in turn required leadership. The BAPA+40 outcome document had clear references to the importance of institutional capacity. It was important also to reflect on SDG 17, which focuses on partnership for development and providing means and empowering other States and agencies to achieve the other 16 Goals. With regard to the institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation, it was necessary to learn from previous experiences rather than reinvent the wheel. In that context, reporting was crucial since it proved that there were many good practices from which to learn.

Qatar was implementing South-South and triangular cooperation with several partners. For instance, along with the Government of Italy, it was implementing an education programme in Iraq and one with France in Tunisia. Qatar's collaboration with Turkey on investment was a good example for use in creating a sustainable base for development.

Case 2. Colombia

Ms. Angela Ospina de Nicholls, Director General, Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia)

Colombia believed that the institutionalization of South-South cooperation required developing institutions with a clear mandate. There was a high level of support for South-South cooperation from the



President of Colombia. The Government of Colombia managed a fund for international cooperation and assistance, had professionalized South-South cooperation and had improved tools for planning projects, for coordination and for evaluation. The key priorities for Colombia in the implementation of BAPA+40 recommendations were effectiveness and triangular cooperation. Colombia aimed to promote the operational principle of effectiveness by doing more and doing better bilateral and triangular cooperation to implement those recommendations. The Government of Colombia would achieve that goal by engaging more actors, including the private sector and CSOs. In addition, the Government would generate knowledge on what worked and what did not and use it to improve coordination. The second priority was accountability, which would make the contribution of South-South cooperation to the 2030 Agenda more visible.

Colombia attributed its achievements in South-South and triangular cooperation to three success factors: a clear vision of what the country wanted, clear goals to achieve that vision and a clear mandate to execute the vision and goals. While continuing to receive ODA, Colombia offered cooperation, shared locally developed solutions with neighbouring countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and expanded its support to Africa and Asia. A major challenge in the coming years was likely to be the promotion of the exchange of technologies.

Case 3. Thailand

Ms. Pattarat Hongtong, Director General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA)

The Government of Thailand attached importance to the enhancement of its role in development cooperation with other countries and had made that a part of its national policy. The shift from being a

recipient to a provider of development cooperation required a change in the mindset of the Government. Thailand had four priorities in the implementation of the BAPA+40 outcome document recommendations. First, in order to promote the involvement of stakeholders in national policy, there was a need to find best practices in coordination with other government partners and agencies. National focal points had an important role in coordinating those efforts. Second, triangular cooperation could help to extend the scope of cooperation. Third, the private sector could be more involved and play a role, especially in sectors such as agriculture. It was also important to ensure regionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation dialogues. Since every region had its own needs and local contexts, discussions at the global level should be translated to the regions. That was why Thailand had hosted the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) DG Forum in August as part of Thailand's Chairmanship of ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific DG Forum with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and UNOSSC in 2018. Fourth, Thailand acknowledged the importance of a homegrown development approach in promoting sustainable development in counties with different local contexts. In the case of Thailand, it had adopted the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) as an approach for national development as well as for Thailand's development cooperation abroad through SEP for SDGs partnership. For the GSSD Expo, Thailand was working with ESCAP and UNOSSC on jointly designing a platform to share lessons learned and experiences at all levels.

Case 4. Germany

Mr. Mohamed Badran, Head of Programme: Cooperation with Arab Donors, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)

Germany, through different ministries, was engaged in achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness at the domestic and international levels. A framework had been created in 2014 to achieve goals in the country and for making positive impacts worldwide. In 2013, the Ministry of Economic Cooperation had developed a strategy to institutionalize South-South and triangular cooperation. The strategy aimed to establish world-wide partnerships, replicate and disseminate experiences gained through bilateral cooperation, foster South-South cooperation and scale them up through triangular cooperation. Germany supported financing, institutional mechanisms and capacity development and engaged in programmes and partnerships to learn from other countries. Examples that GIZ had implemented and in which it had engaged included the Regional Fund for Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, a programme with the private sector, the forest protection programme with Costa Rica and Morocco, the institutional capacity development and triangular cooperation programme with the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, institutional set-up support for Indonesia's development cooperation agency, support to women's empowerment in Afghanistan, cooperation with Arab donors to build synergies in the Middle East and North Africa region, and engagement with the private sector.

The issue of ownership was important; recipient countries needed to take leading roles in steering cooperation. Germany also placed emphasis on learning-by-doing to start cooperation.

Discussant 1. International Labour Organization

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

ILO had had a strategy for South-South cooperation in 2012, adopted by its Governing Body, and an outline of future steps in a South-South and triangular cooperation Governing Body document in 2018. The ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work had also indicated the importance of South-South cooperation while integrating development cooperation.

Prior to BAPA+40, 20 Geneva- and Rome-based United Nations agencies had come together under the leadership of UNOSSC, ILO and the South Centre to provide inputs for the BAPA+40 outcome document.

ILO had had a critical role in advancing South-South and triangular cooperation post-BAPA+40, promoting regional platforms and modalities and sub-modalities for South-South and triangular cooperation such as small island developing State-to-small island developing State cooperation, fragile-to-fragile cooperation and city-to-city cooperation linked to the world of work. Triangular cooperation was also important for the organization, including the support of JICA to the ILO solution forum during the GSSD Expo, Germany and IBSA to the Global Labour University, and the United States of America to Brazil-Peru-United States triangular cooperation on forced labour and combating child labour.

Question and answer session

Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan, Director, Bilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Development Planning, Togo, shared that its Ministry had established a mechanism for sharing experiences between universities and was keen to expand the mechanism.

Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC, noted that the BAPA+40 outcome document highlighted the importance of institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation at the national, regional and global levels. Countries that had institutions dedicated to South-South and triangular cooperation were more effective in implementing policies for South-South and triangular cooperation. However, different countries had varied ways to organize themselves: there was no one-size-fits-all when it came to institutional structures for South-South and triangular cooperation. The DG Forum provided an opportunity for sharing and learning about good practices in institutionalization from countries of the South.



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The second session focused on how countries took measures to institutionalize South-South and triangular cooperation and which measures they took to do so. The panellists shared their national South-South and triangular cooperation strategies for the implementation of BAPA+40 recommendations and good practices regarding national institutional arrangements. Practices included measures taken at the national level, financial capabilities of countries and how they implement South-South and triangular cooperation programmes, approaches to South-South and triangular cooperation, and identification of development needs. Many panellists focused on how countries' national institutional arrangements were being conducted in relation to South-South and triangular cooperation and how to strengthen those arrangements for setting up national bodies to promote South-South and triangular cooperation in various countries and organizations. Furthermore, panellists shared experiences in enhancing national capabilities to implement South-South and triangular cooperation interventions and strategies.

MODERATOR

- H.E. Mr. Imad Zuhairi, **Director General, Palestinian International Cooperation Agency**

PANELLISTS

- H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal, **Director General, Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI)**
- H.E. Mr. Papa Birama Thiam, **General Secretariat, Presidency of the Republic of Senegal (Technical Cooperation Department)**
- Mr. Lin Tian, **Director General, Department of International Cooperation, China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA)**
- Mr. Enrique O'Farrill-Jullien, **Head, Department of Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation, Chilean International Cooperation Agency for Development (AGCID)**

DISCUSSANTS

- H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Assem Elmaghraby, **Secretary General, Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD)**
- Ms. Carmen Sorger, **Director, Global Affairs, Canada**
- Mrs. Grace Udo, **First Secretary (Research and Partnership/South-South Cooperation), Directorate of Technical Aid Corps (DTAC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria**

Case 1. Morocco

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

BAPA+40 had enabled international communities to engage in development and cooperation through mobilizing state and non-state actors. Morocco had already begun that significant mobilization, which included not only public entities but also the private sector and CSOs, with political will at the highest level of the States and through the personal commitment of the King of Morocco. In the past several decades, Morocco had largely been involved in the promotion of South-South cooperation. It had been adopted as part of the Moroccan constitutional system in 2011. Morocco had worked with different partners to promote South-South cooperation at the national level, to set up an ecosystem that would enable all those development partners to share information and experiences, to consolidate and develop that network, to make it more open to new actors at the national level and to provide an opportunity for joint programmes. Those joint initiatives would help to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda. Finally, such a platform would also provide more communication and visibility not only at the national level but also at the regional, subregional and international levels.

At the national level, that platform would be institutionalized in 2020. Morocco had been working to set up and institutionalize it for more than a year, and various recommendations had already been made for

different studies. The platform would be launched among agencies and main partners. Morocco would also include international entities that represented the private sector at the national level and, finally, a national institution that represented more than 4,000 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at the national and local levels in the country. With those main partners, Morocco would launch that institutionalized platform and would be open to South-South cooperation practitioners joining that platform. Morocco also worked at the international level to have such a platform. A similar platform had been launched a few months ago in Gabon. The most important point was to enable those platforms to be very flexible through their institutionalization in order to obtain the maximum benefit from them.

Case 2. Senegal

H.E. Mr. Papa Birama Thiam, General Secretariat, Presidency of the Republic of Senegal (Technical Cooperation Department)

As the location of the former capital of French West Africa, Senegal had benefited from many centres of excellence linked to its colonial heritage through infrastructure. For instance, the first university in Francophone Africa had been established in Senegal, and the country traditionally welcomed citizens from other African countries, exchanging human resources and expertise. At present, Senegal had an economic policy framework known as the Emerging Senegal Plan, which covered strengthening international cooperation and remobilization of the Senegalese diaspora, since 25 per cent of its population resided abroad while remaining attached to the development of its country of origin.

In terms of current cooperation, Senegal had received support from its bilateral and multilateral partners including Northern countries and emerging economies. At the same time, it had provided resources for technical cooperation in Southern countries by welcoming African citizens in its centres of excellence. In the past, Senegal had cooperated with some French-speaking countries including Seychelles. It had also participated in triangular cooperation with countries such as Malaysia and Thailand with the support of Japan.

Technical cooperation and South-South cooperation had been carried out based on an institutional framework. Senegal did not yet have a cooperation agency but it had a coordination framework. Senegal had started various South-South cooperation activities early on, such as partnership with IsDB since the early 1990s and with the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (currently UNOSSC) since 1996, with the transfer of Senegalese skills.

Senegal had promoted South-South and triangular cooperation and benefited other countries with the principle of non-substitution of human resources. Examples included cooperation with Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Niger.

Considering the importance of that future mode of South-South and triangular cooperation, the Government of Senegal had, since 2001, undertaken a survey of its available and mobilizable skills and had identified its centres of excellence, known as "expertise Sénégalaise - SenExpertise", which was available on an interactive public website.

As a way forward, Senegal was willing to engage in South-South and triangular cooperation through different modalities and partnerships, including involvement of the private sector. For example, a new Dakar airport had been built in collaboration with Turkish companies that had helped to build one of the largest airports in the subregion. Furthermore, it was important to have youth more engaged in South-South cooperation. Currently, more young people with an adequate level of competence had been engaging in exchanges of volunteers, and they would be able to become involved in South-South or triangular cooperation. Involvement of youth, an active population for the future, would contribute

to solidarity among countries and the promotion of values held by each country. Senegal remained open to exchanging ideas with countries, to responding to other countries' needs and to strengthening partnerships with Member States and other stakeholders.

Case 3. China

Mr. Lin Tian, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA)

The China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) found it very important to be joining the DG Forum for the first time. BAPA+40 and its outcome document had set out the guiding principles to further strengthen South-South cooperation. The topic of the current session, "national institutional arrangements", was one of the major outcomes of BAPA+40. China, as a developing country, also attached great importance to institutional arrangements. Last year, China had set up a new agency as the new governmental organization in charge of China's foreign aid: CIDCA. Its mandate was to stimulate the strategy, guidelines and policies of China's foreign aid; to identify concrete projects on which it was going to work with its partners; to supervise and evaluate their implementation of those projects; and to pursue international exchanges and coverage.

CIDCA worked together with many governmental organizations in China, coordinating among them to work together and implement projects. It would continue to further increase the scale of China's foreign aid gradually, to have innovative foreign aid and to enhance its effectiveness.

There were three key challenges for CIDCA. First, the creation of a new agency did not mean the completion of the reform. CIDCA needed to increase efficiency and effectiveness, improve the quality, and make more contributions to international development cooperation. The second point pertained to supervision and evaluation. CIDCA would put more emphasis on supervision than evaluation. It had a special department in charge of supervision and evaluation. China had a great deal of experience in supervision and evaluation, and there were many good practices and experiences for other countries whether Southern or Northern. The third point was to increase the world's understanding of China's foreign aid. For example, 2020 would mark the 70th anniversary of Chinese foreign aid. During those years, China had provided aid to more than 160 countries in various forms and on various themes. According to Chinese feedback, that work, although sometimes not perfect, was widely acknowledged by countries. Still, in the world media, there were many discussions and criticisms about Chinese foreign aid and international cooperation, such as China's making foreign aid a tool to enhance the political agenda. Those comments were neither true nor objective. Therefore, the main issue was to make people better understand China's foreign aid – not only the North but also Chinese partners of the South.

China's foreign aid policy was abiding by the principle of equal treatment; it was not attaching political conditions to foreign aid. In providing foreign aid, CIDCA always did its best. All the projects were discussed with partner countries. South-South cooperation could not take the place of North-South cooperation. North-South cooperation would remain the main channel, and South-South cooperation was a useful complement.

Southern countries should continue with a principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, they should take ownership to enhance their policy coordination for unity and solidarity, and they should play a leading role in South-South cooperation. Developed countries should own their commitments and support the Southern countries to explore a development path that fits their own national ambitions.

International organizations, the private sectors and civil societies played important roles in cooperation, and CIDCA was ready to work together with others. At the same time, it did not expect developed



countries to reduce the ODA only because of the increased resources mobilized from the CSOs and the private sectors. In recent years, CIDCA had conducted policy exchanges and cooperation with banks, many traditional donors and international organizations. Some pilot projects had been completed and had achieved positive results. CIDCA would like to continue with that type of exchange and cooperation based on mutual respect.

Case 4. Chile

Mr. Enrique O' Farrill-Jullien, Head, Department of Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation, Chilean International Cooperation Agency for Development (AGCID)

The Chilean International Cooperation Agency for Development (AGCID) had been created in 1990 but Chile started its South-South and triangular cooperation activities in 1995. In the case of triangular cooperation, at the beginning, most initiatives had been carried out by the Government of Japan and JICA through ratification of bilateral projects in third countries. Since then, AGCID had expanded its progress in South-South and triangular cooperation. The current regional focus of Chilean South-South and triangular cooperation was Latin America and the Caribbean. It was very important for AGCID to work more with other regions to strengthen the global partnership and multilateral system.

AGCID had tried to use different modalities and mechanisms for South-South and triangular cooperation in a flexible manner. For example, AGCID had the Chile Fund for all organizations from around the world. The Fund had three priority areas: public-sector institutions, CSOs and humanitarian aid. At the same time, AGCID had the Chile-Mexico Joint Cooperation Fund for ten years; two Southern countries were working together to support joint projects bilaterally and triangularly. AGCID also had the Chile-Spain Fund, which was exclusively for triangular cooperation and was demand-driven.

When it came to new partners and capacity-building in third countries, AGCID worked in Latin America and the Caribbean. Starting seven years ago, Chile and Singapore jointly implemented an international course on civil service and capacity-building for 10 ASEAN countries in order to create civil servants in the ecosystem.

At the same time, AGCID worked with Thailand on anti-corruption and money laundering. It tried to share Chilean practices and experiences. Financing was important but not the most important for South-South and triangular cooperation. The most important aspects were partnership and knowledge-sharing, and that was what AGCID tried to do.

A main challenge for AGCID was working with the private sector on international cooperation. The challenge of triangular cooperation was trying to communicate better what the value addition of South-South and triangular cooperation was. Many countries were not convinced that triangular cooperation was effective as a modality of cooperation. The myth was that triangular cooperation had higher transaction costs. If investment in solid partnerships between countries and institutions were strengthened, there might not be higher transaction costs because solid partnerships made international cooperation effective. Chile was a member of the core group of the GPI, and it had presented a roadmap at the International Meeting on Triangular Cooperation in Lisbon in October. The BAPA+40 outcome document was very clear but a partnership for actions was needed.

Discussant 1. Egypt

H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Assem Elmaghraby, Secretary General, Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD)

The Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD) was created in 2014 through the merger of the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa (EFTCA) and the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with the Commonwealth States (EFTCC). EAPD worked within the framework of 67 bilateral agreements. Over the years, EAPD had enabled 4,000 Egyptian experts to work in countries in Africa and other countries. The Board of Directors, chaired by the Foreign Minister, set the policy of EAPD. EAPD had its own independent budget that was released and followed up by the Minister of Finance. National policy is within that framework, and in order to advance South-South and triangular cooperation, EAPD served as a national focal point for policy coordination and for sharing knowledge and lessons learned.

South-South and triangular cooperation were integrated into EAPD activities as components of strategic work plans. They were adopted by the Board of Directors. EAPD coordinated institutions to design and execute courses mainly in agriculture, food security and other important fields for fulfilling the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. It also adopted recommendations for future action plans. EAPD good practices marked success in technical assistance, capacity-building, scholarships, humanitarian assistance and partnerships. Such practices had helped to directly execute the 2030 Agenda, especially regarding SDGs 2, 3, 5, 16 and 17.

Discussant 2. Canada

Ms. Carmen Sorger, Director, Global Affairs, Canada

Canada institutionalized triangular cooperation in three different ways. Internationally, through the GPI, Canada worked closely with the core group and the larger working-group members. That was an initiative that brought everyone together on the common playing field. The idea of partnerships that produced concrete results that could be evaluated and that could be designed with agility from the very concept to the evaluation was critical. Domestically, Global Affairs Canada had pulled together its working group to look at how to institutionalize from within and how to engage. Partnerships had been critical. Internally, Global Affairs Canada had challenges that needed to be overcome. As such, it had created a group that brought in programmers, statisticians, the partnership community, etc., to

look at how to institutionalize triangular cooperation in a comprehensive way. Finally, with domestic partners, Global Affairs Canada had an initiative with CSOs and the private sector in Canada to look at the kinds of triangular projects in which they were engaged, what was working and what was not, and what could be better. The results of that study should be ready by the end of March 2020.

Discussant 3. Nigeria

Ms. Grace Udo, First Secretary (Research and Partnership/South-South Cooperation), DTAC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria

The Directorate of Technical Aid Corps (DTAC) within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was established in 1987. Many countries had benefited from ongoing technical assistance programmes. It remained the policy tool for consolidating subregional and regional cooperation within the context of South-South and triangular cooperation.

The task team of Nigeria was well institutionalized, with a foreign policy instrument to meet the goal of South-South cooperation. It had a direct link to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and its operational task was rooted in national policies. The task team focused on technical assistance to recipient countries. Its principles were in line with views of South-South cooperation: respect for sovereignty, demand-driven South-South and triangular cooperation, national ownership and non-conditionality.

Nigeria also believed that offering technical assistance through the deployment of experienced professionals in different areas such as health, engineering, agriculture and education was more sustainable. The process of selecting such professionals was often rigorous and coordinated by university professors and experts in relevant areas. Before deployment to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries in need, the credentials were sent in advance for foreign assessment by those countries. Nigeria had achieved a great deal in terms of capacity development in the various sectors of deployment.

Finally, the cooperation between DTAC and IsDB should be emphasized. DTAC was open, ready to partner with various international and regional organizations, UNOSSC and others.

Question and answer session

Ms. Yuefen Li, Senior Adviser on South-South Cooperation and Development Finance, South Centre, highlighted the important role of monitoring and assessment and asked the Director General of CIDCA about the kind(s) of incentive(s) and measures that CIDCA had when coordinating ministries in China, implementing projects and assessing the results.

In response, **Mr. Lin Tian, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, CIDCA,** explained the process of foreign aid projects. CIDCA determined what kinds of projects should be undertaken and then transferred them for implementation. The Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture in China, etc., were responsible for the technical monitoring and evaluating of progress. There was a higher-level supervision and evaluation to see if the approved projects had fulfilled the criteria. There were two kinds of supervision: CIDCA had overall supervision, and different government departments were responsible for specific technical issues.

Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan, Director, Bilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Development Planning, Togo, asked speakers from Senegal and Morocco about joint commissions for cooperation that could serve in the implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation and ways to improve the effectiveness of the cooperation.

In response, **H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal, Director General, AMCI**, said that the world was becoming more horizontal and connected. He praised the IsDB initiative that had created a network comprised of actors that shared experiences, put in more resources, developed concrete actions in the field for the benefit of people, and created concrete actions in the field to accelerate the development agenda at the country, regional and global levels. In addition, he noted that the current platform enabled the use of the network and contributed to South-South cooperation. There was a need to mutualize, reinforce and connect different platforms.

Regarding the second question asked by Mr. Akpoto Komlagan, the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI) was always present in joint commissions through, notably, the promotion of human capital and other assistance programmes but also through a tool that helped to mobilize international funds so as to channel donors to concrete projects in the field.

H.E. Mr. Papa Birama Thiam, General Secretariat, Presidency of the Republic of Senegal, (Technical Cooperation Department), observed that the world currently was fast paced, while implementation of operations had been slow, requiring, therefore, that the process should not be slowed by bureaucratic formality. A joint commission and numerous agreements had been lacking, and a common cooperation agreement with practical action and results had yet to be signed. He suggested organizing a market for technical cooperation in which countries would be able to come with their needs but also potentially to exchange expertise and strengthen institutions.

Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC, noted a very important step forward in regard to triangular cooperation: triangular cooperation was mainstreamed in different agendas. The BAPA+40 outcome document was very ambitious and forward-looking when it came to triangular cooperation. Countries should involve more actors including the private sector.

Ms. Anita Amorin, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, ILO, highlighted that ILO had signed three agreements with China in 2019 and asked China about novelty in modality and the use of the word "aid". As the new cooperation agency that was transitioning to development cooperation, what would be new? Ms. Amorin asked if Chile could be a bridge between the North and the South through the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) or if, when they were talking about monitoring and reporting, they took the approach of "for the South from the South to the South."

In response, **Mr. Lin Tian, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, CIDCA**, said that according to the mandate of CIDCA, a part of decision-making was about foreign aid. International development cooperation was not limited to foreign aid but also included the private sector, investment and trade.

In response, **Mr. Enrique O'Farrill-Jullien, Head, Department of Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation, AGCID**, noted that it would be good if Chile could be a bridge between North and South. The international cooperation within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should be more horizontal. He highlighted the importance of partnership in all directions. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, South-South and triangular cooperation should find its own mechanism for evaluating the actions. AGCID was trying to evaluate a triangular cooperation project developed with Japan on disaster risk reduction. It was going to be a blended combination of DAC criteria and South-South cooperation criteria. Monitoring and evaluation should be tailor-made considering the requirements and conditions of projects, and they should work with everybody in a horizontal way.

SESSION 3.

Connecting learning and progress: Assessing results for continuous improvement of South-South and triangular cooperation interventions



During the session, panellists discussed various approaches, tools and methodologies for assessing the results of South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives. The session provided an opportunity for cross-sharing ideas in that complex terrain to help to advance the general discussion on assessment of South-South and triangular cooperation results, with a view to better understanding the development impact of interventions. Panellists also shared challenges faced in assessing results of South-South and triangular cooperation.

MODERATOR

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

PANELLISTS

- **Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah, Deputy Director for Global Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia**
- **Mr. Carlos Correa, Executive Director, South Centre**
- **Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**
- **Ms. Ana Fernandes, Head of Unit, Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

DISCUSSANTS

- **Mr. Helge Espe, Senior Adviser, Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (Norec)**
- **Ms. Nilima Gulrajani, Senior Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)**

Case 1. Indonesia

Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah, Deputy Director for Global Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia

For the Government of Indonesia, the promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation was one of the development priorities and was incorporated into the national development plan for the medium and long terms. A specific thematic budget had also been granted for that. In order to improve the quality of South-South and triangular cooperation through monitoring and evaluation, there was a budget tagging feature to track how ministries were doing. Monitoring and evaluation were preceded at the programme level by the establishment of progress indicators. The Government also tracked the number of South-South and triangular cooperation activities, the amount of funding for international development cooperation activities, and non-state actors' participation rates in international development cooperation.

At the project level, assessment was conducted taking into consideration the five principles of OECD-DAC: relevance, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and efficiency. Some other aspects were considered such as achievement of mutual benefit and gender. The Government of Indonesia also prepared annual reports on South-South and triangular cooperation activities and best practices. As revealed through the assessment, some of the challenges faced were the lack of data provided by all actors, including line ministries, companies, academia and CSOs, and the gap in human capital to assess the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation development activities. Some lessons learned were identified, among others the need to measure the outcome of South-South and triangular cooperation activities for beneficiary countries and the fact that South-South and triangular cooperation could be directed towards activities that had an impact on economic, political and sociocultural cooperation.

Case 2. South Centre

Mr. Carlos Correa, Executive Director, South Centre

Regarding the role of the South Centre, the Centre in itself was a manifestation of South-South cooperation, since it had been established by developing countries to provide policy-oriented research and help them to participate in international negotiations. The role of the South Centre was aligned with the promotion of South-South cooperation as one of the means to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. IsDB and the South Centre developed the concept of a “national ecosystem” for South-South cooperation and produced a study entitled “Developing national ecosystems for South-South and triangular cooperation for achieving agenda 2030 for sustainable development”. The South Centre was willing to engage in more research on how the institutional capacities of developing countries were enhanced to engage in South-South cooperation.

It was important to note, first, that paragraphs 25 and 26 of the BAPA+40 outcome document recognized the important role of assessing activities, referring to developing assessment systems, consulting on non-binding voluntary methodologies, and taking into consideration the unique characteristics of South-South cooperation. Monitoring and assessment were important to enhance the capacity of South-South cooperation to help with the development efforts of other countries. The study with IsDB showed performance management as one of the seven pillars of national ecosystems.

Second, there was often a debate about the issues of assessment and monitoring of South-South cooperation but national agencies had already worked on such an assessment and experts had conducted evaluations in developing countries. The South Centre was pleased to contribute to factual analysis of current practices, experiences, methodologies and best practices that could be used based on methodologies developed by the developing countries themselves.

Third, the issue was not whether they should do monitoring and assessment but what and how. There were various types of South-South cooperation including trade, investment, cultural activities and technology transfer; thus it was difficult to generate a single modality of assessment that could apply equally to different types of South-South cooperation. In terms of how outcomes of certain assessments would be shared with others, it was not simple, since many co-factors affected results.

Case 3. Japan International Cooperation Agency

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

It was important to understand that monitoring and assessment were mechanisms to improve development cooperation programmes and design programmes better in the future. Throughout the management cycle of every project, JICA conducted ex-ante and ex-post evaluations aligned to the plan-do-check-act (PDCA) cycle. It had developed a project management cycle and system to monitor and accumulate lessons from past cooperation projects. JICA was keen to find ways to institutionalize the project management cycle methodology with other interested partners. During evaluation, JICA tried to engage all partners and reach out to beneficiary partners to understand the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation on the ground and prepare a joint evaluation. One challenge of evaluation was measuring impacts considering various elements. JICA’s experience demonstrated that it was important to factor in diverse dimensions of South-South and triangular cooperation, not just financing but also other elements such as measuring the impact of knowledge-sharing and mutual learning. Another challenge was to have a common language for monitoring and evaluation. A common language would help practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to enable exchange

and learning from one another. OECD-DAC evaluation criteria provided an easy entry point. Alternatively, a new mechanism could be created. BAPA+40 provided an opportunity to reconsider the impact and effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation towards achieving the SDGs.

Case 4. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Ms. Ana Fernandes, Head of Unit, Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD

OECD had developed a “toolkit for identifying, monitoring and evaluating the value addition of triangular cooperation” with three tools to better capture the partnership results and knowledgesharing in triangular cooperation. The toolkit had been piloted with the EU-LAC Programme for Triangular Cooperation (ADELANTE) and its eight projects in Latin America and the Caribbean and was used in several other contexts as well. Evaluation was important to map lessons and accept failures to improve their work and learn from one another as well as be accountable. The design of a triangular cooperation project should include a joint monitoring and evaluation system. Implementation of partnerships could be flexible, and partners could co-create joint development solutions.

OECD had conducted a study titled “Enabling effective triangular cooperation”, which found that improving the ecosystem for triangular cooperation led to more effective triangular cooperation. In addition, the study “Triangular cooperation in the era of the 2030 Agenda: Sharing evidence and stories from the field”, including over 100 cases of evidence on triangular cooperation, had been presented at BAPA+40. Some key messages from studies were the following: a mindset shift moving from a project to a partnership approach was needed; the value of partnership could be regarded as an investment cost rather than a transactional cost; and there was no one-size-fits-all in triangular cooperation.

Discussant 1. Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation

Mr. Helge Espe, Senior Adviser, Norec, asked how South-South cooperation could be positioned in voluntary national reporting at the United Nations high-level political forum (HLPF), given the role of South-South cooperation and its impact on SDGs. It was also important to look at methodologies to attribute results in the field to the money flows that came into development cooperation. Norec could play a role in comparing results from North-South cooperation with those from South-South cooperation.



Discussant 2. Overseas Development Institute

Ms. Nilima Gulrajani, Senior Research Fellow, ODI, introduced ODI, a global think tank on development issues based in London, which convened Northern and Southern donors together in 2018 to enable greater dialogue and learning across the North-South spectrum. ODI had been engaging in a feasibility study to analyse a global survey covering the institutional dimensions of South-South and triangular cooperation. Understanding how countries institutionalized their development cooperation could have a direct positive consequence for delivering on the 2030 Agenda. It could help all countries, and especially those in the South, to make critical institutional choices. A survey allowed for the triangulation of various data sources to explore the relationship between Southern institutional choices and other political and policy variables of interest and grow the community of Southern scholarship on development cooperation.

Question and answer session

Ms. Sirithon Wairatpanij, Minister Counsellor, Partnership for Development Bureau, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, echoed that it had been challenging to monitor results on how to define financial and partnership impact. She shared an example of the recent TICA triangular cooperation project with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, highlighting that the study result of using social return on investment analysis had been very encouraging, partnership had been strengthened, and the value addition of triangular cooperation had been identified.

Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan, Director, Bilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Development Planning, Togo, suggested further discussion on the institutionalization and voluntary reporting of South-South and triangular cooperation that Norway had suggested.

Ms. Ana Fernandes, Head of Unit, Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD, highlighted the importance of sharing; the more they shared in assessing the impact, the better they were able to communicate on results and impact. Development professionals could explain to citizens why they engaged in partnership and spent time, energy and resources on the partnership and how they were improving people's lives. The new DAC evaluation criteria had been released last week, and Ms. Fernandes was happy to share the new framework, which contained a criterion on partnership.

Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA, echoed the importance of communications that OECD had mentioned. There were some steps to measuring impacts





of South-South and triangular cooperation. For those who implemented South-South and triangular cooperation activities, conveying the impacts would deliver a stronger message to the public. JICA appreciated the TICA example. A common methodology would be more effective. Finally, to have a better impact assessment, it would be ideal to think about impacts in alignment with national development plans.

Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah, Deputy Director for Global Development Cooperation, BAPPENAS, Indonesia, noted on Norway's HLPF suggestion that Indonesia give importance to South-South cooperation in its voluntary national report.



Mrs. Grace Udo, First Secretary (Research and Partnership/South-South Cooperation), DTAC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria, expressed DTAC's commitment to promoting cooperation for achieving the 2030 Agenda. Mrs. Udo asked the South Centre to describe helping countries to participate in international cooperation.



Mr. Carlos Correa, Executive Director, South Centre, noted the first step in assessing results, which was to map what was going on in monitoring and evaluation in developing countries that were engaging in South-South and triangular cooperation and identify important players in South-South cooperation.



SESSION 4.

The role of multilateral development institutions, regional organizations and United Nations system in supporting and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



In the fourth session, the advocacy role of the international organizations was highlighted. The United Nations system, multilateral development partners and regional institutions shared their tools, including South-South Galaxy, and other ongoing and planned initiatives towards achieving the recommendations of the BAPA+40 outcome document. Participants also noted that building partnerships meant building equal partnerships. The importance of implementation was emphasized as well as the importance of digital technology to facilitate global knowledge exchange, which was at the heart of South-South and triangular cooperation.

MODERATOR

- **Ms. Martha Santos, Programme Manager, South-South and Horizontal Cooperation, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

PANELLISTS

- **Mr. Ömer Kocaman, Deputy Secretary General, Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States (Turkic Council)**
- **Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed, Manager, Reverse Linkage Section, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)**
- **Mr. Shengyao Tang, Director, Office of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**
- **Mr. Mithre J. Sandrasagra, Strategic Communications Adviser, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)**

Case 1. Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States

Mr. Ömer Kocaman, Deputy Secretary General, Turkic Council

The Turkic Council is an intergovernmental organization that consists of five member countries – Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey and Uzbekistan – while Hungary has observer status. The Turkic Council had promoted cooperation with international organizations, which was important in terms of developing South-South and triangular cooperation.

In May 2016, the Turkic Council had held a major conference in Istanbul with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) on the theme of “the role of youth in preventing and countering violent extremism: holistic approaches from education to deradicalization”. Representatives from academia and experts from different international organizations had participated and discussed broad issues regarding fighting extremism. Furthermore, with UNOSSC, the Turkic Council had supported organizing the GSSD Expo hosted by the Government of Turkey from 27 to 30 November 2017 in Antalya, Turkey.

Cooperating with various international organizations and working groups among members, the Turkic Council had various kinds of projects, which could be good examples of triangular cooperation. It had developed different programmes and projects in broad areas including procurement, tourism, youth, customs and transportation.

One of the major Turkic Council initiatives was a training programme for junior diplomats, which created strong friendships among young diplomats, who benefited from the programme while keeping SDGs in mind, especially SDGs 4, 5, 16 and 17. The Turkic Council focused on how that programme was important in relation to SDGs. Furthermore, it attached high importance to youth, organizing four international youth camps, four international youth festivals and one youth camp workshop with member States. The diplomat training programme was also featured in the UNOSSC South-South in Action series volume entitled *South-South and Triangular Cooperation on Peace and Development*, which had been presented in a BAPA+40 side event.

Case 2. Islamic Development Bank

Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed, Manager, Reverse Linkage Section, IsDB

All 57 Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) member countries are Southern countries. South-South cooperation has been a part of the DNA of the Bank since its establishment.

The BAPA+40 outcome document offered possibilities for all partners and countries to take action towards achieving the SDGs and national development goals through South-South cooperation. IsDB focused on three elements to promote South-South and triangular cooperation:

- The first element was advocacy for South-South and triangular cooperation. IsDB believed that there were solutions in the South. The role of the Bank was to advocate at the international, regional and national levels for South-South and triangular cooperation. In that advocacy, it stressed that partnership for action was partnership among equals in which all countries had something valuable to share.
- The second element was implementation. Most development banks were not that active in South-South cooperation. IsDB played a leading role in bringing multilateral development banks (MDBs) into South-South cooperation together with its partners. One of the IsDB targets, together with UNOSSC, was to have a brainstorming session with all MDBs in 2020 based on the BAPA+40 outcome document and how MBDs could play a leading role in South-South cooperation. The BAPA+40 outcome document offered many opportunities for collaboration. There were numerous possibilities to support project implementation in the field with respect to gender, climate change, energy, etc. IsDB would continue supporting projects in the field through South-South cooperation.
- The third element was capacity development for enhancing national institutional arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation. IsDB formulated the framework of the “national ecosystem for South-South and triangular cooperation”, which was detailed in the joint publication with the South Centre entitled “Developing national ecosystems for South-South and triangular cooperation to achieve Agenda 2030 for sustainable development”. IsDB had launched that framework during the General Assembly in September 2019. It would like to make sure that South-South and triangular cooperation could realize their full potential for development in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

Using analytical experience through in-depth discussions with member countries, IsDB identified seven main pillars for an effective institutional framework for a national ecosystem for South-South and triangular cooperation.

- *Political will*. Political will from the highest governmental levels in countries was vital as an element of the national ecosystem for South-South and triangular cooperation to provide momentum for all the other pillars.
- *National strategies*. National priority areas and development needs, which could be addressed through South-South and triangular cooperation, needed to be defined.
- *National body*. The establishment of a national body for South-South and triangular cooperation could facilitate increased coordination of national stakeholders and cooperation among developing countries through institutional arrangements that would guide national South-South and triangular cooperation efforts and mobilize internal and external resources. The national focal point for South-South and triangular cooperation would orchestrate the strategy and ensure that the various parts of the national ecosystem functioned in synergy.
- *Information basis*. National South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives and available resources could assist countries in maintaining a comprehensive database for enhancing their South-South and triangular cooperation activities.

- **Connected actors.** Various national institutions with know-how and expertise in different sectors could be important stakeholders in South-South cooperation projects. It was important to thoroughly map the resource centres, namely, the institutions with proven expertise in various sectors.
- **National financing mechanisms.** “National financing mechanisms” referred to specific funds allocated from the national budget for South-South and triangular cooperation priorities.
- **Performance management systems.** The assessment mechanisms enabled countries to monitor their progress on cooperation projects and draw lessons that could positively influence outcomes for future interventions.

IsDB was committed to supporting its member countries to develop strong national ecosystems so that each country’s unique expertise and experiences could lead to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Case 3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr. Shengyao Tang, Director, Office of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, FAO

FAO had recently established the Office of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (OSS). OSS was new but FAO South-South cooperation had a long history. It could go back 40 years, just after the BAPA Conference in 1978, when FAO started technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC). In the 1990s, FAO had initiated a special programme for food security in order to increase food production for security and nutrition among developing countries, that is, developing countries such as China, India, the Philippines and others helping other developing countries such as some African countries.

South-South cooperation was an important area for FAO in China. Over the last 15 years, the Government of China had committed and donated \$80 million for South-South cooperation. In the past ten years, 70,000 local people had benefited from that project. During that period, the Government, particularly the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, had sent many Chinese experts and technicians mainly to African countries. Those experts worked in African countries together with the local community for two years.



The year 2019 marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme. FAO organized a two-day event in Kampala, Uganda, from 25 to 27 November to commemorate the anniversary and celebrate the main achievements of the programme.

The strategy of FAO South-South and triangular cooperation could be simply described with three words: “inspiration”, “inclusion” and “innovation”:

- **to inspire** the government and people, to raise awareness about the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation, and to encourage more countries and governments (central and local) to implement more South-South and triangular cooperation;
- **to include** everybody; nobody is excluded. The private sector should be included; and
- **to innovate** cooperation modalities. South-South cooperation is more about the sharing of resources; it is not only about funding but also about sharing of experiences, technologies, information, practices, ideas and knowledge.

The new FAO Director-General Dongyu Qu initiated a new initiative, Hand-in-Hand, which was an evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative to accelerate agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development to eradicate poverty and hunger. In doing so, the initiative contributed to the attainment of SDGs 1, 2, 5 and 17. It would focus on about 50 countries from least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. The FAO Hand-in-Hand initiative would be an instrument in achieving the BAPA+40 recommendations as well as supporting member countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The initiative was implemented on a voluntary basis and built strong cooperation among the North and the South, among the countries of the South, and also for triangular cooperation.

Case 4. United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

Mr. Mithre J. Sandrasagra, Strategic Communications Adviser, UNOSSC

Digital technologies offered a new opportunity. UNOSSC, together with its partners, had designed South-South Galaxy, a global knowledge-sharing and partnership-brokering platform. It was a one-stop-shop that placed all the valuable knowledge and experiences of South-South and triangular cooperation in one digital space. It shared solutions and common challenges by connecting existing UN knowledge-sharing platforms. It did not replace any existing platforms; rather, it pooled them and allowed the users to efficiently search them all in one place.

UNOSSC had been researching what had succeeded and what had failed in sharing South-South solutions. South-South Galaxy was developed to address countries’ demand to connect, learn and collaborate with potential partners. UNOSSC now stood ready to provide support in knowledge-sharing and in sharing solutions through South-South Galaxy. South-South Galaxy was open for all users and was also free. Through South-South Galaxy, UNOSSC also provided visibility to its participating partners. To date, UNOSSC had promoted the work of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and UN-Women, among others, as “partners of the month”. South-South Galaxy also matched partners that were available with accessible financing mechanisms to assist Southern Governments and development partners to deliver successful results on South-South and triangular cooperation projects. As of the day of the Forum, South-South Galaxy was partnering with 15 UN agencies. Finally, as an advisory platform, South-South Galaxy would link partners with thematic experts from UN agencies and beyond to provide implementation support when requested. All participants were encouraged to explore the South-South Galaxy webpage (www.southsouth-galaxy.org) and engage through the platform.



Question and answer session

Mr. Celso Franca, Counsellor, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Ministry of External Relations, asked FAO to elaborate on how FAO interacted with the two other United Nations Rome-based agencies in implementing a South-South cooperation strategy.

Mr. Shengyao Tang, Director, Office of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, FAO, briefed participants about the new development of FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme (WFP) (United Nations Rome-based agencies) collaboration on South-South and triangular cooperation. Partnerships among the agencies were important to address the SDGs, particularly SDGs 1 and 2; all three agencies were at the centre of those two SDGs. In order to have better coordination, SDG 17 on partnerships for the Goals was essential to cooperate more frequently and effectively. The new FAO Director-General had achieved a great deal in terms of South-South and triangular cooperation. FAO had already formulated a road map for the Rome-based agencies. The FAO Director-General had initiated the meetings among all directors of the Rome-based agencies, including the first one in August, to review the work on South-South cooperation. In April 2019, FAO had collaborated with WFP in Sri Lanka to initiate a project on South-South and triangular cooperation. FAO would organize some events to promote and raise awareness of South-South and triangular cooperation for UN agencies and Member States including a joint event during the GSSD Expo.

Ms. Nilima Gulrajani, Senior Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), asked if there was any particular kind of demand that was more popular than others regarding the national ecosystem.

Mr. Etibar Karimov, Programmes Director, Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA), inquired if there was any difference between provider and recipient countries in their approach to the solutions for improving the national ecosystem.

Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed, Manager, Reverse Linkage Section, IsDB, highlighted that the frequent demand for the seven pillars of the ecosystem was related to either the establishment of a technical cooperation agency or how IsDB could improve the capacity of the existing agency. IsDB believed that all countries could play their role in contributing to it. A country had dual

roles; one could not exclusively become recipient or provider. The countries of the North could also be recipients of knowledge expertise from the South. They saw from practical evidence that knowledge coming from the South had been used in the North and vice versa. For example, microfinance established in Bangladesh had become available in France. All the member countries of the Bank could obtain support, based on a demand-driven approach, to establish and to support the ecosystem regardless of the development status, whether they were fully a provider, fully a recipient or playing dual roles. Institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation could benefit from the Bank's framework for national ecosystems for South-South and triangular cooperation.

Ms. Martha Santos, Programme Manager, South-South and Horizontal Cooperation, UNICEF, stated that UNICEF was very committed, as requested by the United Nations Secretary-General, to providing full support for the implementation of South-South cooperation, the same as the other UN agencies. Horizontal cooperation would be needed among countries in South-South cooperation, East-East cooperation and beyond.

Ms. Carmen Sorger, Director, Global Affairs, Canada, asked all panellists about adopting new modalities to fragile States and how they used triangular cooperation to address fragility in conflict.

In response, **Mr. Ömer Kocaman, Deputy Secretary-General, Turkic Council**, said that the Turkic Council and member countries were very active in supporting South-South and triangular cooperation in fragile States. The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) was also very active in fragile States in Africa and other parts of the continent. The Turkic Council had offices in fragile States, and in the field it was making the assessments and developing strategies, programmes and projects. Turkey supported several projects in Azerbaijan and several health-related projects in East Africa.

Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed, Manager, Reverse Linkage Section, IsDB, noted that the issue of fragile States was very important for IsDB and that IsDB had a unit for fragile States to demonstrate its commitment to support them. IsDB had a project that was being developed between Yemen as a provider and Somalia as a recipient in which IsDB was using the triangular cooperation approach to develop the microfinance sector for women. Despite their fragile state, those



countries were willing to share knowledge and expertise to help one another. The focus was on building institutional capacities. In addition, IsDB was proud to work with the Palestine International Cooperation Agency, serving as a significant provider for South-South cooperation to other countries through their diaspora as well as indigenous resources. Therefore, those examples showed that countries having difficult times were still willing to provide expertise and share knowledge as a sign of solidarity.

Mr. Shengyao Tang, Director, Office of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, FAO, stressed two points. First, it was vital for countries to institutionalize South-South and triangular cooperation. Countries should have a South-South and triangular cooperation policy first. Once the policy was available, an agency could be established and equipped with resources. That was why FAO was trying to promote the institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation among the Member States. Second, partnership was particularly important, and it should be equal. For example, FAO could provide funds, and others could provide technology and other expertise. It was a mutual learning process.

Mr. Mithre J. Sandrasagra, Strategic Communications Adviser, UNOSSC, stated that UNOSSC could share any solutions and best practices submitted by partners on the subject through the South-South Galaxy platform.

Ms. Martha Santos, Programme Manager, South-South and Horizontal Cooperation, UNICEF, concluded that the challenge for practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation was to measure the impact and effectiveness of support to South-South and triangular cooperation. It was important that the practitioners at the global and regional levels come together to collectively support the national South-South cooperation agenda and the strengthening of the ecosystem for South-South cooperation at the country level. From the Turkic Council, Forum attendees learned about the role of each organization in promoting regional integration and collaboration. At the global level, in terms of building a global ecosystem for South-South and triangular cooperation, participants learned about an example from the UNOSSC South-South Galaxy that concerned providing and leveraging technology to facilitate global exchange.

CLOSURE.

Mapping the next steps to achieve the BAPA+40 recommendations

2019 HIGH-LEVEL FORUM OF DIRECTORS GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (DGC FORUM)

13 December 2019

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In the final session, co-organizers of the DG Forum invited participants to explore what could be done together in an action-oriented manner to implement the recommendations of the outcome document of BAPA+40 and improve the impact and effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation. Other aspects discussed were increasing the effectiveness of national bodies, engaging with a broader set of partners, achieving better communication results, overcoming challenges, enhancing the impact of South-South cooperation, and improving monitoring and evaluation. Suggestions were also invited on improving the DG Forum.

MODERATORS

- **Mr. Tarik Iziraren, UNOSSC**
- **Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, JICA**
- **Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed, IsDB**

Participants recommended a set of key initiatives and interventions that it was important to implement in order to achieve the recommendations identified in the BAPA+40 outcome document, including:

- Collate home-grown and locally developed solutions.
- Highlight the role of regional organizations and forums.
- Countries first need to learn themselves what has worked and what has not; then they can identify their offer and share with other countries.
- Countries can report what they can offer at the DG Forum, and it can be a matching platform.
- Make South-South and triangular cooperation reporting part of voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum and/or the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation.
- Develop think tanks that work on South-South and triangular cooperation.
- Involve youth and the private sector. Open up the DG Forum to the private sector and CSOs. National cooperation bodies can also engage more with the private sector and CSOs. It is important to emphasize the social and environmental responsibilities of the private sector and how it could contribute.
- Propose a collective initiative involving young graduates, and train them for small projects on livelihoods as a source of income.
- Invite Northern development cooperation agencies to the Forum. Northern countries also often might not have strong institutional frameworks and could benefit from the Forums.
- Bring national and bilateral programmes on board and engage people working on such programmes to scale up.
- Make sure that all partners are involved on the ground and that national technical cooperation agencies are always in the loop on all South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives.
- Develop a forum for triangular cooperation.
- Collate knowledge and share it in a way that is accessible to the North and the South.
- Promote coordination mechanisms such as South-South Galaxy for further engagement between development stakeholders.
- South-South Galaxy could showcase examples of different methodologies for assessment and other practices. It could also be used to identify potential partners.
- Introduce initiatives on volunteers and South-South cooperation.

UNOSSC indicated that the draft recommendations would be circulated to invite further inputs from DG Forum participants. IsDB thanked UNOSSC for being a strategic partner, JICA for the partnership and the IsDB team for its work. JICA also thanked partners and participants. It invited recommendations, particularly on engaging more actors, including the private sector, to build strong ecosystems.

Wrap-up and closure

Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director, UNOSSC, and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation

BAPA+40 had exceeded all expectations in terms of scope. The DG forum was an important space that had allowed for discussion and agreement on deliverables for implementation of the recommendations of the BAPA+40 outcome document. Some of the discussions could be continued at thematic and regional events. There was also a need to link the DG Forum with regional processes. Other processes on which it would be possible to capitalize included the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the GPI. The UNOSSC web portal also had a space for Directors General of development cooperation agencies, and DG Forum participants could keep one another informed as a follow-up to those meetings.

UNOSSC expressed its appreciation to the host TIKA for its commitment to share with other countries and for being a model for others. UNOSSC was willing to support initiatives that emerge from the current Forum.





United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM



Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between UNOSSC
and the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation

Istanbul, Turkey



Indonesia

JICA

Signing of Joint Workplan 2020 between UNOSSC and the Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation

ANNEXES

I. AGENDA



THE HIGH-LEVEL FORUM OF DIRECTORS GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2019
(DG FORUM 2019)

“Charting the Post-BAPA+40 roadmap for South-South and triangular cooperation: Towards effective institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development”

Ritz Carlton Ballroom, Istanbul, Turkey
13 December 2019 9 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Co-organized by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Islamic Development Bank in collaboration with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency

Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Ahmed F. Diken, IsDB

TIME	INTERVENTION / ACTIVITY	SPEAKERS
09:00-09:45	Opening remarks and setting the stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Jorge Chediek, UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation • Mr. Amadou Thierno Diallo, Director General, Global Practices, IsDB • Mr. Rahman Nurdun, Vice-President, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) • Mr. Takehiro Yasui, Chief Representative, JICA Turkey Office
09:45-10:45	<p>SESSION 1 Institutionalizing South-South and triangular cooperation at the national level as a success factor to achieve BAPA+40 recommendations</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"> • H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari, Director, International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar • Ms. Angela Ospina de Nicholls, Director General, Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia) • Ms. Pattarat Hongtong, Director General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Thailand • Mr. Mohamed Badran, Head of Programme: Cooperation with Arab Donors, GIZ, Germany <p>DISCUSSANT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, International Labour Organization (ILO) <p>INTERACTIVE SESSION</p>
10:45-11:00	COFFEE BREAK	

TIME	INTERVENTION / ACTIVITY	SPEAKERS
11:00–12:15	<p>SESSION 2 Good practices in national institutional arrangements</p>	<p>MODERATOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Mr. Imad Zuhairi, Director General, Palestinian International Cooperation Agency <p>PANELLISTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal, Director General, Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI) • H.E. Mr. Papa Birama Thiam, General Secretariat, Presidency of the Republic of Senegal • Mr. Enrique O’Farrill-Jullien, Head, Department of Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation, Chilean International Cooperation Agency for Development (AGCID) • Mr. Lin Tian, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) <p>DISCUSSANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Elmaghraby, Secretary-General, Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development • Ms. Carmen Sorger, Director, Global Affairs, Canada <p>INTERACTIVE SESSION</p>
12:15–13:30	LUNCH BREAK	
13:30–15:00	<p>SESSION 3 Connecting learning and progress: Assessing results for continuous improvement of South-South and triangular cooperation interventions</p>	<p>MODERATOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi, Director General, Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI), Comoros <p>PANELLISTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah, Deputy Director for Global Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia • Mr. Carlos Correa, Executive Director, South Centre • Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA • Ms. Ana Fernandes, Head of Unit, Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) <p>DISCUSSANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Helge Espe, Senior Adviser, Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (Norec) • Ms. Nilima Gulrajani, Senior Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute <p>INTERACTIVE SESSION</p>

TIME	INTERVENTION / ACTIVITY	SPEAKERS
15:00-15:15	COFFEE BREAK	
15:15-16:30	<p>SESSION 4 The role of multilateral development institutions, regional organizations and United Nations system in supporting and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>MODERATOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Martha Santos, Programme Manager, South-South and Horizontal Cooperation, UNICEF <p>PANELLISTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Ömer Kocaman, Deputy Secretary-General, Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States (Turkic Council) • Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed, Manager, Reverse Linkage Section, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) • Mr. Shengyao Tang, Director, Office of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, FAO • Mr. Mithre J. Sandrasagra, Strategic Communications Adviser, UNOSSC <p>INTERACTIVE SESSION</p>
16:30-17:45	<p>SESSION 5 Mapping the next steps to achieve the BAPA+40 recommendations</p>	<p>ALL PARTICIPANTS</p> <p>MODERATORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Tarik Iziraren, UNOSSC; Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, JICA; and • Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed, IsDB
17:45-18:00	Wrap-up and closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Jorge Chediek, UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation
18:15-20:00	Gala dinner (organized by TIKA)	

II. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL FORUM OF DIRECTORS GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

(DG Forum) 2019

13 December 2019, Istanbul, Turkey

The High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation (DG Forum) held on 13 December 2019 in Istanbul, Turkey, was jointly organized by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) in coordination with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA).

The 2019 edition of the DG Forum, the first Forum to take place after the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), was an opportunity to reflect and exchange views on ways and approaches to implement the recommendations in the BAPA+40 outcome document, especially on key issues such as the strengthening of national institutional arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation as an enabling factor, assessment of the results of South-South and triangular cooperation interventions, and the fostering of partnerships between Member States, intergovernmental organizations and United Nations entities, among others.

The participants at the DG Forum 2019 highlighted the following:

1. The DG Forum is an important global platform that brings together practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation and other stakeholders to discuss and exchange views on the roles and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation on sustainable development, and to promote experience-sharing among national institutions dealing with South-South and triangular cooperation.
2. A strengthened institutional set-up for South-South and triangular cooperation at the national, regional and global levels is key for the promotion of coordinated, coherent and demand-driven South-South and triangular cooperation programmes, initiatives and activities for sustainable development. During the DG Forum, the Islamic Development Bank shared its concrete framework on national institutional arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation, that is, the framework for “national ecosystems for South-South and triangular cooperation”, which was developed together with the South Centre.
3. The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation is important as the focal point for the promotion and coordination of South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and UN system-wide basis and owing to its key role in the implementation of the BAPA+40 recommendations.
4. The national institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation and how to engage broader partners is also significant. There is a need to make a collection of lessons learned regarding the institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation in specific countries and the mapping of best experiences.
5. Support is needed from all stakeholders for the strengthening of national ecosystems for South-South and triangular cooperation to achieve the 2030 Agenda in the countries of the South, taking into account existing challenges. It is not only the countries of the South that need to develop their national ecosystems but also countries of the North, which have some elements of the national ecosystem but are not necessarily equipped with all the pillars and tools necessary for comprehensive, effective engagement in South-South and triangular cooperation.
6. Improved data collection and reporting on South-South and triangular cooperation at the national and regional levels on a voluntary basis and in accordance with national capacities will be necessary in order to follow up on the implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development.
7. It is important for countries of the South to develop, on a voluntary basis, country-led

systems to evaluate and assess the quality and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation programmes, while bearing in mind the specific principles and unique characteristics of South-South cooperation and the diverse approaches among the countries of the South. It was suggested that the future DG Forum would be an opportunity to share experiences regarding the plan-do-check-act (PDCA) cycle including monitoring and evaluation, and the participants welcomed the idea.

8. Enhancing advocacy and communications in terms of reporting on results, challenges and impact is also important.
9. Development cooperation agencies and multilateral development institutions, particularly the multilateral development banks, must be encouraged to develop more effective mechanisms for South-South and triangular cooperation.
10. Triangular cooperation is a modality that combines diverse resources and capacities and responds to developing countries' requests and priorities to achieve the SDGs. Its contributions to sustainable development must be leveraged.
11. There is a need to focus on identifying action-oriented initiatives, how to develop them and how to put them into action in order to advance South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development.
12. Continuous efforts are important to enhance the development effectiveness of triangular cooperation and maximize its impact for the achievement of the SDGs in accordance with the national development priorities and strategies of the countries of the South and in all circumstances. The Voluntary Guidelines for Effective Triangular Cooperation can serve as an important guide in that endeavour.
13. Also noteworthy is the inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach of South-South and triangular cooperation that involves a growing number of diverse actors, with the aim to mobilize collective action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
14. Partnerships for action are also important. The High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, as a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly, is the designated platform where countries and other stakeholders can discuss specifically what they are doing on South-South and triangular cooperation.
15. A "marketplace" where different partners could present projects and seek partnerships for their implementation is needed.
16. There is also a need to capture the knowledge and share it in a way that enables both the South and the North to access the information and become more involved and work jointly on pragmatic follow-up to BAPA+40.
17. The co-organizers of the DG Forum and interested participants are encouraged to start initiatives and activities for the implementation of the BAPA+40 outcome document recommendations and the recommendations of the 2019 DG Forum. The subsequent editions of the DG Forum will be opportunities to report on the implementation of those activities and for peer-to-peer learning from participants' experiences.

III. LIST OF DG FORUM PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRIES				
#	COUNTRY	NAME OF PARTICIPANT ¹	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	OFFICIAL TITLE AND DEPARTMENT
1	ARGENTINA	Mr. Martin Lafforgue	General Consulate in Istanbul	Counsellor
2	AZERBAIJAN	Mrs. Gulnara Aghalarova	Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA)	Counsellor
3		Mr. Seymur Fataliyev	Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA)	Director
4		Mr. Etibar Karimov	Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA)	Programmes Director
5	BRAZIL	Mr. Celso França	Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Ministry of External Relations	Counsellor
6	CANADA	Ms. Annie Brunton	Global Affairs	Senior Policy Analyst
7		Ms. Carmen Sorger	Global Affairs	Director
8	CHILE	Mr. Enrique O'Farrill-Jullien	Chilean International Cooperation Agency for Development (AGCID)	Head, Department of Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation
9	CHINA	Ms. Junshu Diao	China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA)	Director, Department of International Cooperation
10		Mr. Pili Lei	China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA)	Director, Department of General Affairs
11		Mr. Lin Tian	China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA)	Director General, Department of International Cooperation
12	COLOMBIA	Ms. Angela Ospina de Nicholls	Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia)	Director General
13		Ms. Catalina Quintero	Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia)	Director for South-South Cooperation
14		Ms. Diana Valeria Gonzalez Williamson	Embassy of Colombia in Turkey	Economic Affairs Officer
15	COMOROS	Ms. Fatoumia Ali Bazi	Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI)	Director General
16		Mr. Ahamada Said	Comoros Agency for International Cooperation (ACCI)	
17	EGYPT	H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Assem Elmaghaby	Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD)	Secretary-General

1 Please note that within countries and organizations, names are listed in alphabetical order.

18	GERMANY (GIZ)	Mr. Mohamed Badran	German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)	Head of Programme: Cooperation with Arab Donors
19	GUINEA	Mr. Camara Patrice Louis Seny	Guinean Agency of Technical Cooperation	Director
20		Mrs. Marie Madeleine Tolno	Guinean Agency of Technical Cooperation	In charge of studies at Department of South-South Cooperation
21	INDONESIA	Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah	Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)	Deputy Director for Global Development Cooperation
22		H.E. Mr. Wisnu Utomo	Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)	Director for Foreign Policy
23	JICA	Mr. Ryutaro Murotani	JICA	Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department
24		Mr. Takehiro Yasui	JICA	Chief Representative, JICA Turkey Office
25	MOROCCO	Ms. Oumaima Frej	Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI)	
26		H.E. Mr. Mohamed Methqal	Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI)	Ambassador, Director General
27		Mr. Bahha Rachid	Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI)	Adviser to Director General
28	NIGERIA	Mr. Zayyad Abdussalam	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director
29		Mr. Ahmadu Babagana	Directorate of Technical Aid Corps (DTAC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director, Monitoring and Evaluation
30		Mr. Adekunle Okunade	Directorate of Technical Aid Corps (DTAC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Second Secretary
31		Mrs. Grace Udo	Directorate of Technical Aid Corps (DTAC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	First Secretary (Research and Partnership/South-South Cooperation)
32	NORWAY	Mr. Helge Espe	Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (Norec)	Senior Adviser
33	PERU	Mr. Bruno Sotomayor	Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation	Specialist on International Cooperation
34	QATAR	H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Ansari	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador, Director, International Cooperation
35		H.E. Mr. Mansoor Bin Abdulla Al-Sulaitin	Consulate General of Qatar	Consul General
36		Mr. Ahcene Djeddi	Consulate General of Qatar	Public Relations Editor

37	SENEGAL	Mrs. Awa Camara	Presidency of the Republic of Senegal (Technical Cooperation Department)	Responsible for the administration and management of the staff, technical assistant and international volunteers
38		H.E. Mr. Papa Birama Thiam	Presidency of the Republic of Senegal (Technical Cooperation Department)	General Secretariat
39	STATE OF PALESTINE	Mr. Abdallah Doudin	Palestinian International Cooperation Agency	Programme Officer
40		H.E. Mr. Imad Zuhairi	Palestinian International Cooperation Agency	Director General
41	THAILAND	Ms. Pantipa Chaiyason	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	General Administrative Officer, Partnership for Development Bureau
42		Ms. Pattarat Hongtong	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director General
43		Ms. Sirithon Wairatpanij	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Minister Counsellor, Partnership for Development Bureau
44	TOGO	Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan	Ministry of Development Planning	Director, Bilateral Cooperation
45	TUNISIA	Mrs. Lamia Esseghaier	Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT)	Director of Programmes and Projects Management Division
46		Mr. Hammadi Louati	Consulate General of Tunisia in Istanbul	Consul
47		Mr. Hedi Malek	Consulate General of Tunisia in Istanbul	Consul General
48		Mr. El Borni Salhi	Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT)	Director General
49	TURKEY	Ms. Belgin Çağdaş	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)	Expert
50		Mr. Bekir Fenduglu	Ministry of Treasury	Senior Associate
51		Mr. Rahman Nurdun	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)	Vice-President
52		Mr. Ramazan Okutan	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)	Expert
53		Mr. Uğur Tanyeli	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)	Head of External Relations and Partnerships Department

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#	ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	OFFICIAL TITLE AND DEPARTMENT
54	COOPERATION COUNCIL OF TURKIC-SPEAKING STATES (TURKIC COUNCIL)	Mr. Ersin Aydogan	Project Director
55		Mr. Ömer Kocaman	Deputy Secretary-General
56		Mr. Jeyhun Shahverdiyev	Project Director
57	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (ISDB)	Mr. Amadou Diallo	Director General, Global Practices
58		Mr. Ahmed Faruk Diken	Senior Technical Cooperation Specialist, Reverse Linkage Section
59		Mr. Jean-Michel Happi	Director, Country Strategy and Cooperation Department
60		Ms. Dilan Kalic	Executive Assistant, Regional Hub of Turkey
61		Mr. Abdul Majid Khan	Senior Administrative Assistant
62		Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed	Manager, Reverse Linkage Section
63		Mr. Abdelhakim Yesouf	Senior Technical Cooperation Coordinator, Africa and Latin America Reverse Linkage, Country Strategy and Cooperation
64	SOUTH CENTRE	Mr. Carlos Correa	Executive Director
65		Ms. Yuefen Li	Senior Adviser on South-South Cooperation and Development Finance

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (NON-UN AGENCIES)

#	ORGANIZATION	Name of participant	Official title and department
66	ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)	Ms. Ana Fernandes	Head of Unit, Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform, Development Cooperation Directorate
67		Ms. Nadine Piefer-Soyler	Policy Analyst, Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform, Development Cooperation Directorate

THINK TANKS

#	ORGANIZATION	Name of participant	Official title and department
68	CHINESE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION (CAITEC)	Ms. Xiaohui Yuan	Deputy Division Chief, Institute of International Development Cooperation
69	OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (ODI)	Ms. Nilima Gulrajani	Senior Research Fellow

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES			
#	ORGANIZATION	Name of participant	Official title and department
70	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)	Mr. Shengyao Tang	Director, Office of South-South and Triangular Cooperation
71	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)	Ms. Anita Amorim	Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit
72	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	Ms. Berna Bayazit Baran	Partnerships Specialist, Istanbul Regional Hub
73	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)	Ms. Martha Santos	Programme Manager, South-South and Horizontal Cooperation
74	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (UNOSSC)	Ms. Sumeeta Banerji	Policy Specialist
75		Ms. Lidija Bubanja	Policy Specialist
76		Mr. Jorge Chediek	UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation
77		Mr. Tarik Iziraren	Deputy Director, Policy and Strategic Partnership
78		Mr. Mithre J. Sandrasagra	Strategic Communications Adviser
79		Ms. Yoko Shimura	Partnership Analyst
80		Mr. Recep Türkoğlu	Communications Consultant - Website Manager



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