



## **Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development**

Nairobi, Kenya, 2-4 May 2017

## **Executive Summary**

The Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development took place in Nairobi on 2-4 May 2017. Over a hundred participants from Kenya, Africa and other regions took part in the workshop. The workshop was convened by the Government of Kenya and the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, with support from the UNDP Kenya Office and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The workshop followed other South-South and triangular cooperation capacity building events in Brazil, Mexico, and Benin. The objectives of the workshop were to build up on the analysis of South-South issues carried out in Benin and to focus on the solutions to identified challenges and bottlenecks. Participants from outside the region supported the workshop as resource people. However, at the closing of the session African participants and the resource people all expressed satisfaction with this arrangement, and furthermore, indicated that knowledge sharing had benefited all participants.

The meeting emphasized the potential for South-South cooperation to contribute significantly to developments efforts.

*“Solidarity and cooperation with other developing countries forms the unshakable foundation of achieving development dreams”,* said the Hon. Mr. Mwangi Kiunjuri, Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Republic of Kenya. The Kenyan Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Macharia Kamau stated that, *“.... SSC has the tendency to incorporate and embrace everybody, thereby making it such a powerful tool for transformation, right through the chain of society.”*

At the end of the workshop, participants drew up strong resolutions including a call for all the participating African countries to develop road-maps at national and regional levels within the next six months for the mainstreaming and promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development. They further recommended that such road maps should embrace the public, private, academia, and other non–state actors.

Participants also called for the strengthening of South-South coordination institutions through the setting up of new legal, policy and regulatory frameworks; equipping the institutions with human and financial resources; giving the institutions a clear mandate to convene and coordinate national and regional policy and actions on South-South cooperation regardless of whether they are focal points, Ministerial Departments or Cooperation Agencies and to enable them to map out South-South cooperation in their countries.

Mainly based on lessons learnt from other regions, participants called on policy makers and the international development practitioners to provide enabling instruments at national and regional level including South-South Funds, procedures, manuals, and guidelines for implementing South-South and triangular cooperation.

There was a strong sense among some participants that a standardized measurement using both quantitative and qualitative indicators of South-South cooperation in-flows and out-flows, as well as its development impact should be developed in order to

strengthen the narrative on the efficacy of South-South Cooperation as a tool for development.

A very practical recommendation to ensure that the peers continue to help each other beyond the workshop called for a standardized reporting mechanism on the progress in implementing the road map within the next year, with the support of UNOSSC.

Finally, based on presentations that had been made on the importance of the Second High-level South-South Cooperation Conference, participants requested UNOSSC to schedule a consultative meeting in Africa before the second UN Conference on South-South cooperation in Buenos Aires (BAPA +40) to synthesize lessons learnt from the implementation of the road maps and to enable African countries to provide a strong input to the Conference.

The evaluation undertaken at the end of the workshop and the reflection session just before closing the workshop indicate that participants felt that they had added to their knowledge on South-South and triangular cooperation and most of them felt better equipped to lead South-South Cooperation initiatives in their countries.

The continuation of support by the UN office for South-South Cooperation and UN Agencies was called for by participants.

# Report of the Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Abbreviation and Acronyms .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Background and Rationale .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Workshop Objectives .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Session Summaries .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Survey Responses .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Annexes: Session outcomes, speeches, participants list and Evaluation Results.</b>	<b>17</b>
<u>Annex 1</u> : The Benin Workshop Outcomes .....	17
<u>Annex 2</u> : Opportunities and Challenges for South-South Cooperation in the Africa Region.....	18
<u>Annex 3</u> : Opportunities and Challenges for South-South cooperation .....	19
<u>Annex 4</u> : Resource Session.....	21
<u>Annex 5</u> : South-South and Triangular Cooperation Initiative for Scaling up South-South Cooperation.....	22
<u>Annex 6</u> : Innovative Financial Solutions: Experiences and Lessons Learnt.....	25
<u>Annex 7</u> : Measurement of South-South Cooperation .....	27
<u>Annex 8</u> : Science, Technology and Innovation as a Vehicle for Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation .....	30
<u>Annex 9</u> : Mainstreaming South-South Cooperation: The Experiences of Multilateral Development Institutions.....	32
<u>Annex 10</u> : Group Work towards Scaling-up South-South Cooperation .....	34
<u>Annex 11</u> : Key recommendations from plenary: .....	38
<u>Annex 12</u> : Key Outcomes of the Nairobi Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, 2-4 May 2017, Nairobi, Kenya .....	38
<u>Annex 13</u> : List of Participants .....	41
<u>Annex 14</u> : Workshop Agenda.....	46
<u>Annex 15</u> : Opening Remarks by Ms. Josephta Mukobe, Principal Secretary, State Department of Special Programmes, Ministry of Devolution and Planning for Planning and Statistics, Kenya.....	53
<u>Annex 16</u> : Opening Remarks by Mr. Jorge Chediek Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.....	55

<u>Annex 17: Opening Remarks by Hon. Mr. Mwangi Kiunjuri, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya .....</u>	57
<u>Annex 18: Remarks by H.E. Mr. Macharia Kamau, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations .....</u>	60
<u>Annex 19: Closing Remarks by Eng. Irungu Nyakera, Principal Secretary, State Department of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya</u>	62

## List of Tables

<u>Table 1: Key Outcomes of the Benin Workshop .....</u>	17
<u>Table 2: Best Practices, Innovative Approaches, and Challenges in SSC.....</u>	18
<u>Table 3: Opportunities and Challenges of South-South Cooperation .....</u>	19
<u>Table 4: Country feedback on approaches in strengthening coordination of SSC and Lessons Learned (Case of Chile, Morocco, Malaysia and Turkey) .....</u>	21
<u>Table 5: Approaches used by UN Agencies to help support countries strengthen SS and TrC.....</u>	32
<u>Table 6: Recommendations on “How” to engage private sector.....</u>	34
<u>Table 7: Recommendations on “How” best to measure SSC .....</u>	35
<u>Table 8: Recommendations on “How” Science, Technology and Innovation can improve productivity and efficiency .....</u>	36
<u>Table 9: Recommendations on “How” to institutionalize and promote SSC.....</u>	37

## **Abbreviation and Acronyms**

AMEXCID	Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development
AU	African Union
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil society organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community for West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ICD	International cooperation development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KIRDI	Kenya Institute for Research and Development Institute
LCID	Law of international development cooperation
ODA	Official development assistance
PPP	Public Private Partnership
R&D	Research and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSC	South-South cooperation
STI	Science, technology and Innovation
TICA	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
TIKA	Turkish Cooperation Coordination Agency
TrC	Triangular cooperation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

## **Background and Rationale**

South-South cooperation (SSC) has increasingly gained importance for its contribution to development results through its variety of flexible cooperation modalities. However, there is a need to reinforce some aspects of SSC to achieve even better results, including capacity building for strengthening of national institutions, management of SSC as well as to have a regional focus on public goods.

Countries in Africa continue to be involved in various international development cooperation initiatives including South-South and triangular cooperation. However, most African countries do not have a systematic/structured approach to SSC institutionalisation and management. There are also existing gaps regarding some key aspects relating to management of South-South and triangular cooperation, especially on issues of designing projects and evaluation of results, the effectiveness of cooperation, the definition of SSC and its measurement.

It is also important to work at the regional and country levels to take stock of the current SSC situation, its challenges and opportunities, towards promoting development in Africa, in line with the Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The countries of Eastern Africa, including Kenya, were afforded the opportunity to learn from interesting best practices and experiences from other countries of the Global South, which have promoted South-South and triangular cooperation.

## **Workshop Objectives**

The overall objective of the “Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development” was to encourage debate and develop a shared conceptual understanding of what needs to be done to expand and scale up South-South and triangular cooperation, with particular focus on Eastern Africa.

The specific objectives of the Workshop were as follows:

1. To exchange knowledge and experience and learn about approaches to managing and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation in the Eastern African and other regions as acceleration tools in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
2. To be acquainted with frameworks, mechanisms and tools for collaboration towards identifying the national priorities in the countries’ respective sustainable agendas;
3. To explore strategic partnerships and exchange knowledge and experiences in the areas where counterparts from Southern countries have successfully implemented South-South cooperation, and
4. To explore examples of mapping and stocktaking of South-South and triangular cooperation.

### Workshop Methodology

Various cases were presented as a basis for discussion by all stakeholders including those done by representatives of government institutions in charge of coordination of South-South cooperation as well as representatives of international technical cooperation agencies towards highlighting their respective countries' on-going or planned priority activities around South-South and triangular cooperation.

### Expected Results

The Workshop was expected to generate the following results:

1. Enhanced interest on South-South cooperation institutionalisation, management, implementation and identification of priorities for Kenya and Eastern Africa;
2. Knowledge to develop the necessary tools for managing South-South and triangular cooperation projects and programmes;
3. Enhanced awareness on South-South and triangular cooperation activities;
4. Expressed overall commitment to further strengthening and join efforts in promoting national and regional South-South and triangular cooperation agenda;
5. Practical recommendations on improving cooperative efforts among the various stakeholders in the African region in applying South-South and triangular cooperation towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 for Africa, and
6. Matching of needs and solutions between participants.

### Participation

Participants of the “Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development” included managers and focal points of agencies in charge of the management of South-South and triangular cooperation, representatives of the United Nations, as well as other partner agencies based in Nairobi. Also present were committee members of the Kenya South-South Technical Standing Committee.

Specifically, participation was as follows:

1. African Countries: Benin, Burundi, Central Africa Republic, DR Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco and Tanzania
2. Countries from outside Africa: Argentina, Chile, Japan (JICA), Malaysia, Mexico, Republic of Korea (Science and Technology Policy Institute), Thailand, and Turkey.
3. Intergovernmental Organizations: East Africa Community.
4. UN and other agencies:
  - United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)
  - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
  - International Labour Organization (ILO)
  - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
  - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
  - World Health Organization (WHO)
  - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
  - United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



## 5. Others: Chair of Aid Effectiveness Group in Kenya.

### **Session Summaries**

The Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 2-4 May 2017. The workshop consisted of 12 major sessions. Inputs into the workshop included remarks/presentations by government representatives, high-level representatives from the United Nations, panelists, as well as group discussions. From these discussions, organizers selected four topics for further discussion; see outcomes of the discussions under Annex 9.

A summary of the issues and outputs of the workshop are as outlined below:

#### **Session 1: Welcome Remarks**

During the Opening Remarks, various speakers expressed their confidence in the progress that African countries have made in implementing SS and TrC activities. *Ms. Mukobe Josephta*, the Principal Secretary for the State Department of Special Programmes in Kenya, reiterated the importance of sharing experiences and best practices for the success of South-South Cooperation.

*Ms. Keiko Sano*, the Chief Representative of JICA in Kenya brought to the attention of the audience Goal 17 of the SDGs which stresses the importance of SS and TrC towards enhancing knowledge sharing, capacity building among partners as well as resource mobilization.

*Ms. Amanda Serumanga*, the UNDP Country Director and UNDP Resident Representative ad interim in Kenya reiterated the importance of SSC in achieving the development goals, the expansion of economic activities, and the bringing together of partners to share their experiences. She informed participants that the adoption of SSC initiatives could provide effective, replicable, and scalable solutions to the challenges faced by many developing countries.

The Director of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation and Envoy of the UN Secretary General on South-South Cooperation, *Mr. Jorge Chediek*, explained that in 2008 member states participating in the High-level Director-Generals Forum concurred that cooperation agencies in recipient southern countries lacked institutional mechanisms to engage in SSC while many northern countries did not have the institutional mechanisms to promote triangular cooperation. As a result, an initiative was launched towards strengthening the institutions of cooperation to improve and escalate SSC practices. The initiative led to a series of capacity building events that have taken place in Brazil, Mexico, and Benin. The workshop in Kenya was a follow-up to the preceding events. Mr. Chediek also announced that the General Assembly of the United Nations had agreed to have a Second South-South High-level Conference to commemorate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the First South-South conference convened in Nairobi in 2009. He expressed his hope that the Nairobi workshop would generate inputs for the

Second SS Conference towards strengthening the implementation of South-South Cooperation.

*Hon. Mr. Mwangi Kiunjuri*, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Republic of Kenya stated that the workshop was a platform and opportunity for exchanging knowledge and experiences on managing and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation as a tool to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. He called upon the international development community and the United Nations system to scale up the impact of SSC by: i) intensifying multilateral support for SSC to address common development challenges, ii) promoting inclusive partnerships for SSC, including triangular and public-private partnerships, iii) strengthening the coherence of UN system support for SSC, and iv) supporting the development of innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources for SS and TrC initiatives. He advised southern countries to explore diversified paths of development, make better use of their comparative advantages, enhance macroeconomic policy coordination, identify and share innovations and technologies that enhance productivity and competitiveness, concentrate on rolling out well targeted projects as well as forge strategic partnerships. In closing, he affirmed the Government of Kenya's commitment towards South-South Cooperation.

## **Session 2: The role of South-South Cooperation in Sustainable Development**

In a keynote presentation, *H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau*, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations, opined that trade, science, technology and innovation were the most powerful transformative forces in the world. He also indicated that achievements and progress made in Africa have led to new trade routes towards the continent and within the continent. He stated that for Africa, more could be achieved under SSC as the future of investments for economies are increasingly coming from the South. In this regard, growth in world exports is characterized by trade among Southern countries outperforming the North-South trade. He alluded to the fact that many southern countries do not invest enough in SSC and hence do not achieve the full benefit of the transformative force that comes with it.

## **Session 3: Overview on the UN Office for SSC**

*Mr. Denis Nkala* from the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) provided a brief on the UN Office for South-South Cooperation to help participants understand the scope of its work and how UNOSSC and other UN Agencies can assist member states. He also outlined the outcomes of the “*International Meeting on South-South Cooperation*” that was held in Benin from 21-23 February 2017. He indicated that some of the issues highlighted were as follows: i) the need to create and strengthen South-South coordination institutions backed by policies, legal frameworks, human and financial resources, ii) a need for the creation of institutions that would enable SSC to take place, and, iii) develop a regional fund for promoting SSC. He explained that SSC is a complement and not a substitute to North-South cooperation as the latter is still the dominant form of development cooperation assistance. He also pointed out that a report for the Benin workshop was compiled and is available for interested readers.

*Ms. Sabina Wakio Maghanga*, Director, Macro-Planning, and International Cooperation Department, Kenya, affirmed that the country seeks to reap maximum benefits from SSC through continuous involvement in various bilateral and multi-lateral development cooperation initiatives. She listed the main challenges Kenya faces regarding SSC, among them, lack of effective measurement and evaluation tools for SSC and complexity in the collection, analysis and compilation of data. She recommended the need for a more vibrant approach towards SSC as well as endeavors to fully harness the various best practices and experiences from other countries.

*Mr. Julius Chokera* from UNDP opined that in Kenya UN agencies are not well coordinated in their activities and lack a common understanding of South-South Cooperation as well as its definition. He suggested for more coordination between agencies and harmonization of activities.

#### **Session 4: Round Table Discussions: Opportunities and Challenges for South-South Cooperation in the African Region**

In Roundtable Discussions that sought to bring out the opportunities and challenges facing SSC in the African region, discussants shared best practices as well as the challenges faced in the implementation of SSC activities in their respective countries. Some of the best practices identified included: i) capacity building and sharing of experiences, ii) regional integration initiatives for SSC between countries, iii) offering of scholarships and training, iv) institutional strengthening, e.g. through donations of high quality equipment. Some of the challenges singled out included, i) lack of proper policies, dearth of political goodwill, inadequate funding and manufacture of tradable commodities, ii) language barriers, and iii) insecurity in some countries. Collaboration in joint research, working on governance issues like corruption as well as including issues of insecurity in debates were seen as approaches to move SSC forward. To ensure proper implementation mechanisms, discussants called for an improved business environment, proper coordination, strengthening of decentralization and instituting robust M&E frameworks to scale up SSC activities. The roles of partner countries were seen as alignment of policies with national priority areas, providing technical and financial support as well as providing friendly environments for private sector participation.

#### **Session 5: Opportunities and Challenges for South-South Cooperation**

This session dealt with opportunities and challenges for SSC in East Africa with the objective of discussing the South-South perspectives from respective countries for the purpose of building knowledge bridges with other countries. The countries represented were: Burundi, Central African Republic Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar and Tanzania, moderated by Kenya.

The following were identified as possible implementation mechanisms:

- Improving business environment
- Proper coordination
- Strengthening of decentralization
- Instituting robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks

The roles of partner countries were defined as follows:

- Being able to align policies with national priority areas
- Providing technical and financial support
- Providing friendly environment for private sector participation

### **Session 6: Resource Sessions**

Experiences from other countries illustrated that capacity building, regional integration, provision of scholarships, institutional strengthening and putting appropriate legislative frameworks in place does lead to the success of SSC activities. Chile and Japan were cited as having built a framework that helps in facilitating SSC and TrC. The Moroccan International Cooperation Agency promotes SSC with various partners in both the public and private sectors as well as with the academia. The Agency offers opportunities for fellowship training as well as technical cooperation with other countries. It offers technical assistance and conducts fact-finding missions to other countries.

The Malaysia representative indicated that they work with JICA, IDP, Colombo Plan, GIZ, AusAID, UNDP and AARDO to support triangular cooperation in developing countries. The Turkish Cooperation Coordination Agency (TIKA) aims at contributing to poverty eradication, sustainable social and economic development in partner countries through technical cooperation and grants. It also supports national development programs of partner countries by sharing its expertise and experience with them as well as providing training programmes in partner countries. The Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) has four major types of programmes for cooperation: i) training courses, ii) post graduate programmes (scholarships) iii) study visits for government officials from developing countries, and iv) tailor made programmes.

The Argentine Fund for SSC is a fulfilment of the Buenos Aires Action Plan that called for the institutionalisation of the efforts of technical cooperation at the domestic levels. JICA implemented the “*Strengthening Maths and Science in Secondary Education*” in Africa. The concept of this cooperation is focused on developing the skills and knowledge of teachers to conduct lessons that are interesting and understandable for students.

### **Session 7: Resource Session: South-South and Triangular Cooperation Initiative for Scaling up South-South Cooperation**

This session was geared towards bringing out country and regional experiences. Presentations were made by Argentina, JICA, Thailand, on how they have maximized cooperation initiatives towards scaling up SSC.

### **Session 8: Innovative Financial Solutions: Experiences and Lessons Learnt**

Relating to Resource Mobilization and financing, the Equity Bank of Kenya presented its facilities for affordable financial services to low-income earners as well as small-scale traders (financial inclusivity) by enabling them to take and repay loans using their mobile phones. Argentina has embraced the approach of triangular cooperation as a way of resource mobilization to augment SSC activities. The Law of International Development Cooperation in Mexico provides a legal basis and a comprehensive framework to strengthen a system of cooperation, formalization of

practices and leveraging its role as a development partner. The Democratic Republic of Congo is currently drafting a document called “*Strategy for Reduction of Poverty*” which will be made available to partners to choose the sectors in which they would want to operate in. From this division of sectors by the partners, projects and national priorities are executed jointly with the government. The government of the DRC has also created a mechanism to follow-up on foreign resources that have been mobilized in the country towards ensuring they are used where they are meant to be utilised.

### **Session 9: Measurement of South-South Cooperation**

During discussions on measurement of SSC, participants learnt that Mexico has put in place national systems and programmes for international cooperation, which provide methodological tools that help improve the integral management of projects and to define a strategic vision. Structures are also in place that measure and quantify the cooperation. Participants suggested there is no clear demarcation between measurement and accounting for SSC. Both may refer to how much is being provided in terms of SSC. Issues related to measurement have been problematic to a lot of countries in the south, with regards to how they quantify the various inputs that come from a partner country, including financial, intellectual, and in-kind assistance. Measurement therefore still remains a complicated issue. The UNDP Regional Office for Africa uses two sets of tools to measure SSC: i) The African Solutions mapping platform for all SSC activities; this is a mechanism that reflects not just activities, but also development solutions, ii) Regional Reporting Tools, mostly used in Argentina and Mexico.

### **Session 10: Science, technology, and Innovation as a vehicle for promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation**

Kenya, Japan (JICA) and Republic of Korea presented case studies on how they have leveraged Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as a vehicle for promoting SSC and TrC. The Republic of Korea in particular, described its collaboration with the UN Office for South-South Cooperation on a project to apply technology in an integrated development approach and to compile case studies on innovation in the Republic of Korea and other Asian countries.

### **Session 11: Mainstreaming South-South Cooperation: Experiences of Multilateral Development**

Multilateral Development Institutions presented their approaches to support countries towards strengthening SS and TrC. Some of the key approaches they listed include, i) ensuring that all programmes within country and regional levels strongly adopt SSC partnership models (case of FAO Kenya office), ii) adopting SS and TrC in the five sectors it operates in (case of UNESCO Kenya office)<sup>1</sup>, iii) putting in place institutionalizing mechanisms for SSC and developing a regional roster of skills and expertise around various thematic areas (case of UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa).

---

<sup>1</sup> Education, science, social and natural science, culture and communication and information technologies.

## **Session 12: Group Work towards scaling-up South-South Cooperation**

The thematic Group Work focusing on scaling up SSC explored “*How*” this could be done rather than re-diagnosing the bottlenecks. Recommendations included i) to engage private sector, ii) to come up with effective ways in measuring of SSC, iii) apply STI to improve productivity and efficiency, and iv) to come up with ways of institutionalizing and promoting SSC. Results of individual group discussions are attached as Annexes.

### **Special Session: Introduction of the UNOSSC/Thailand Publication**

Towards the end of the workshop, a publication developed by the Kingdom of Thailand, entitled “*South-South in Action: Sustainability in Thailand-Experience for Developing Countries*” was introduced by Mr Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the UN Secretary General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and Mrs. Suphatra Srimaitreephithak, Director - General of Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA). This publication was developed in response to a call made by UNOSSC for countries to showcase what they are doing in South-South Cooperation, how that policy or initiative is changing people’s lives and results in sharing policy/initiative with other countries. Mr. Chediek encouraged all countries and organisations to join in creating their own “*South-South in Action*” publication.

### **Key Outcomes of the Nairobi Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, 2-4 May 2017, Nairobi, Kenya**

A Session to discuss and deliberate on the key outcomes of the workshop took place, whereby the list of key recommendations that arose from the three-day meeting were presented and deliberated upon. The following is a summary of the agreed upon outcomes of the Nairobi Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation<sup>2</sup>:

1. Develop road maps (that should embrace public, private, academia and non-state actors) at national and regional levels within six months for the mainstreaming and promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development.
2. Strengthen South-South coordination institutions using various approaches that include, among others, i) legal, policy and regulatory frameworks, equipping with human and financial resources, and iii) have a mandate to convene and coordinate national and regional policy and actions on SSC.
3. Provide enabling instruments at national and regional level, including South-South Funds, procedures, manuals, and guidelines for implementing South-South and triangular cooperation.
4. Develop a standardized measurement of South-South cooperation in-flows and out-flows, as well as its impact using both quantitative and qualitative indicators.

---

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 9: Key Outcomes of the Nairobi Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

5. Develop a standardized reporting mechanism on the progress in implementing the road map within the next one year, with the support of UNOSSC.
6. UNOSSC to schedule a consultative meeting before the second UN conference on South-South cooperation in Buenos Aires (BAPA +40) to synthesize lessons learnt from the implementation of the road-maps

### **Closing Remarks**

In the Closing Session, *Mr. Jorge Chediek*, Envoy of the UN Secretary General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) informed participants that the General Assembly of the United Nations has requested all countries to designate focal points that facilitate better access to information and networking for SSC; he encouraged those countries which had not designated focal points to do so.

*Mr. Siddharth Chatterjee*, the UN Resident Coordinator in Nairobi, in his remarks, read on his behalf by *Mr. Julius Chokera*, urged all partners to enhance advocacy, networking, collaboration, knowledge sharing and implementation of SSC and TrC agenda which is also part of the SDG's and AU agenda. He regretted that despite the magnitude and progress made under SSC, the potential of horizontal partnership is yet to be unlocked; it is time, he stated, to move decidedly towards a common understanding and shared commitments to improve the results, effectiveness, and impact of SSC.

*Mr. Denis Nkala* from UNOSSC advised the workshop participants that as long as partners are working on the SSC roadmap, UNOSSC would do its best to support them, Kenya, and the region, both from its regional office in Addis Ababa and Headquarters. He further emphasized that all UN Agencies were partners on South-South Cooperation.

*Eng. Irungu Nyakera*, the Principal Secretary, State Department of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Devolution and Planning in Kenya, in his closing remarks, read on his behalf by *Ms. Sabina Wakio Maghanga*, Director, Macro-Planning and International Cooperation Department, Kenya, stated that the importance of institutionalizing SSC is for it to become a vehicle for attaining necessary economies of scale, acquiring and adapting appropriate technologies, attracting necessary foreign investment and the requisite human and physical resources for increased competitiveness. He underscored the fact that Regional Economic Organizations/Communities in Africa have a great role to play in providing good frameworks in promoting trade and investment, creating synergies, facilitating engagements, and matching needs to solutions. He agreed with participants that there should be greater cooperation through the sharing of best practices, technology, innovation in enhancing productivity and efficiency, innovative financial solutions, as well as the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships, and mainstreaming South-South Cooperation in their national development plans and budgets. In closing the workshop, he advised participants to spread the message of SSC in their respective countries.

On reviewing the outcomes of the workshop and on the question on what it had achieved, *Mr. Houandji Agossou* from Benin stated the following; *"It has helped*

*bring full understanding of SS and TrC through the sharing of experiences and best practices between the different countries.”*

The results of the participants’ survey carried out at the end of the Nairobi Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation revealed the following:

### **Survey Responses**

1. 66.7% of the participants felt that the expectations of the workshop were fully met.
2. A majority of participants were happy with the program design and methodology of the workshop. 95.7% felt that the subject areas were fully covered, while 91.7% felt that the content level of the Workshop was adequate.
3. 62.5% of participants felt that they had enough time to network and interact with each other.
4. Participants felt that the workshop, i) increased their knowledge of SSC and TrC (75%), ii) enhanced their technical knowledge to identify, report and measure the information regarding SSC (75%), iii) enhanced their knowledge of the agencies or institutions responsible for international cooperation (87.5%).
5. 62.5% felt that the knowledge obtained at the Workshop was applicable in their reality.

The four objectives and six expected results that were set out at the beginning of the workshop were therefore met.



## **Annexes: Session outcomes, speeches, participants list and Evaluation Results.**

### **Annex 1: The Benin Workshop Outcomes**

Mr. Nkala, presented outcomes of the “*International Workshop on South-South Cooperation*” that was held in Benin from 21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017 and highlighted the following as the key outcomes:

**Table 1: Key Outcomes of the Benin Workshop**

<i>Key areas of the discussions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to create and strengthen South-South coordination institutions.</li> <li>• Institutions have to be backed up by policies and mandates; legal frameworks for operations should also be in place.</li> <li>• Need for both human and financial resources.</li> <li>• Create institutions and enable those South-South coordination mechanisms to take place.</li> <li>• Need for the strengthening of effort towards the implementation of protocols of free movement of goods and people (ECOWAS).</li> </ul>
<i>Challenges that could inhibit SSC in the ECOWAS region:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of capacity of, e.g. the implementers of the programmes.</li> <li>• Governance, specifically corruption in border posts.</li> <li>• Insecurity does affect the way people and goods move in West Africa.</li> <li>• Lack of resources.</li> </ul>
<i>Key recommendations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a regional fund for promoting SSC.</li> <li>• Develop approaches to effectively use the different currencies for trade between the ECOWAS countries.</li> <li>• Create legal frameworks within which the private sector can operate in.</li> <li>• Need for greater involvement of women and youth in SSC.</li> </ul>
<i>Lessons learnt</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges were easily identified, the challenge was how to address these and use SSC as a tool to address the challenges. This was the task given to Nairobi workshop.</li> </ul>

## **Annex 2: Opportunities and Challenges for South-South Cooperation in the Africa Region**

**Moderator: Morocco**

*Session Objective: To examine the challenges of SSC in East and Central African countries.*

In round table discussions, representatives from Benin, Burundi, Morocco, Central African Republic, and Kenya (NCPD), responded to the following questions:

1. *What have been your best practices and innovative approaches in SSC?*
2. *What have been the challenges?*
3. *What is the way forward?*

**Table 2: Best Practices, Innovative Approaches, and Challenges in SSC**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Responses</u>
1.	<i>What have been your best practices and innovative approaches in SSC?</i>	<p><u>DRCongo</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building and sharing of experiences.</li> <li>• Regional integration between countries.</li> </ul> <p><u>Morocco</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scholarship programme for all African countries on various disciplines in Morocco.</li> </ul> <p><u>Kenya</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional strengthening, e.g. through donation of high quality equipment into the health sector, family planning commodities, etc.</li> <li>• Members of Parliament in the Health Committee have used the Network of African Parliamentarians Committee on Health to exchange ideas through various forums.</li> <li>• High level policy dialogue: Through the Asian Population Development Association, whereby Members of Parliament from the Asian Parliament came and shared their experiences with their Kenyan counterparts on various issues including the SDG agenda.</li> <li>• Measurement: through the China Population Development Centre Kenya has benefited through training in data management.</li> </ul> <p><u>Benin</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having in place a SSC and triangular cooperation among Benin, Costa Rica, and Netherlands, focusing on capacity building, experience sharing, and concerns related to sustainable development. As a result various projects undertaken in the areas of agriculture, climate change, solar power, as well as the development of tools. Training and incubation centres have also been developed in different project areas, such as entrepreneurship.</li> <li>• Training centres have partnerships with other countries.</li> </ul> <p><u>Central African Republic</u></p> <p>Countries of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) have in place the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaborate framework/laws that help the region advance on strategies geared towards a unified economy as well as the convergence of macroeconomic policies.</li> <li>• Programmes and projects in the areas of education and infrastructure.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional economic programme whose focus is to integrate projects between the CEMAC countries.</li> </ul>
2.	<i>What have been the challenges?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of policy and political goodwill.</li> <li>Lack of proper infrastructure such as roads for purposes of commercial exchange.</li> <li>Lack of adequate funding for projects.</li> <li>Lack of commodities to trade with.</li> <li>Language barriers between countries.</li> <li>Peace and security.</li> <li>Energy issues.</li> <li>Underutilization of centres of research in Africa.</li> </ul>
	<i>What is the way forward to better SSC?</i>	<p><u>Central African Republic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is need for collaboration in joint research to enhance collaboration.</li> <li>Work on the issues of prevention of conflict, fragility, corruption, as well as equitable access to social services.</li> <li>Include issues of security in debates.</li> </ul>

### **Annex 3: Opportunities and Challenges for South-South cooperation**

*Moderator: Joshua Opiyo, Chief Economist, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya*

*Session Objective: For countries to discuss the South-South perspective for purposes of building knowledge bridges with other countries.*

Participants from the following East African countries, that include, Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar and Tanzania made their presentations, with focus on the following questions:

- 1. What are the possible domains for cooperation?*
- 2. What are the implementation mechanisms?*
- 3. What are the roles, inputs, and action plans of the country partners?*

**Table 3: Opportunities and Challenges of South-South Cooperation**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Response</u>
1.	<i>What are the possible domains for cooperation?</i>	<p><u>Burundi</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no structure in place that deals with SSC; a department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deals with SSC.</li> <li>The country's Vision 2025 entails the establishment of a dynamic partnership and mechanisms of coordination between Burundi and its bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as the private sectors, among others.</li> <li>Trade and investment promotion, and resource mobilization.</li> </ul> <p><u>Central Africa Republic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The General Directorate of Cooperation is in charge of coordinating partnerships, economic relations with partners.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace, Security and Reconciliation.</li> <li>• Renewal of social contracts between the state and citizenry.</li> <li>• Economic recovery, including that of the economic sectors.</li> </ul> <p><u>Madagascar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The country has no specific institutional arrangement/process that deals with SSC.</li> <li>• The aid management platform: All development cooperation, including SSC that the country receives is captured in this platform.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• SSC more concentrated to a specific sector (infrastructure and rural development) as opposed to the traditional sector that is fragmented across all sectors.</li> <li>• Technical assistance is the main component of SSC, and is mainly in form of loans; it is a strain on the country's budget.</li> <li>• Need for additional data collection to be carried on towards having a comprehensive mapping of SSC, in order to, i) bring out the comparative advantages of SSC compared to the traditional ODA and, ii) have the results used as input towards the drafting of the country's aid policy for development cooperation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Tanzania</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The country is now implementing its Five Year Development Plan (2016/17 – 2020/21), which focuses on “Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development”. Towards this end, any assistance or cooperation should be focused towards industrialization and job creation.</li> </ul> <p>Specific areas of interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Growth focused interventions e.g. trade, agriculture.</li> <li>√ Human development focused interventions.</li> <li>√ Interventions to create a conducive environment for enterprise and business development.</li> <li>√ Interventions for getting implementation right through mobilization of funds, transparency, and good leadership.</li> <li>√ Decentralization.</li> <li>√ Monitoring and Evaluation.</li> </ul>
2.	<i>What are the implementation mechanisms?</i>	<p><u>Tanzania</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the business environment and collecting regular data about the progress of interventions at regional and international level.</li> <li>• Proper coordination and alignment of policies, institutional priorities, implementation action plans.</li> <li>• Strengthening decentralization.</li> <li>• Instituting a robust monitoring and evaluation framework.</li> <li>• Adoption of a real time response to problems during implementation.</li> </ul>
3.	<i>What are the roles, inputs, and action plans of the country partners?</i>	<p><u>Tanzania</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aligning the support with national priority areas.</li> <li>• Providing technical and financial support towards implementing development programs/projects.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> [www.amp-madagascar.gov.mg](http://www.amp-madagascar.gov.mg)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitating the private sector to participate effectively in supporting the country’s development plan.</li> </ul>
--	--	--

## **Annex 4: Resource Session**

*Moderator: Mr. Jorge Chediek, UNOSSC*

*Session Objective: For countries that have established SSC to showcase the different ways of expanding cooperation – triangular cooperation commitments.*

In this session, country representatives from Turkey, Chile, Malaysia, and Morocco made presentations that focused on “*Strengthening institutional framework for management of South-South and triangular cooperation*”. The focus of their presentations was towards answering the following questions:

1. *How are countries strengthening coordination of South-South cooperation?*
2. *What are the lessons learnt?*

The table below is a summary of their presentations:

**Table 4: Country feedback on approaches in strengthening coordination of SSC and Lessons Learned (Case of Chile, Morocco, Malaysia and Turkey)**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Feedback</u>
1.	Chile	<p><u>How Chile is strengthening coordination of SSC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In partnership with Japan, Chile has built a framework that helps in facilitating the sharing of knowledge and experiences in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean on issues around agriculture, food security, as well as disaster risk reduction. The two countries provide an equal share in terms of resource mobilization.</li> <li>The Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) and JICA designed a five-year project on disaster risk reduction (DRR) called KIZUNA whose overall objective is to strengthen DRR in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) via capacity building and improving measures for DRR in the region</li> </ul> <p><u>Key challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource mobilization.</li> <li>How to measure the impact of the five-year programme.</li> <li>How to transfer lessons learned from one region to the other.</li> </ul>
2.	Morocco	<p><u>How Morocco is strengthening coordination of SSC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It made SSC as one of the pillars of its foreign policy.</li> <li>Establishment of The Moroccan International Cooperation Agency whose focus is on the promotion of SSC with its various partners (in both the public and private sectors), the academia as well as with country partners. Some of its areas of interventions include offering, i) fellowship training programmes, ii) technical cooperation programmes for human resources development, and iii) multiple programmes of triangular and multilateral cooperation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Lessons learned</u></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The technical assistance and support offered is a means of promoting know-how and potential through building up competencies of human resources of partner countries.</li> </ul>
3.	Malaysia	<p><u>How Malaysia is strengthening coordination of SSC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The country enhances its relations with other Southern countries through Track II diplomacy via Malaysia South-South Association (MASSA) and the Malaysian South-South Corporation (MASSCORP), which promotes trade relations and develops investment linkages with countries of the South. Specifically, the country offers technical assistance with other recipient countries, as well as conducts fact-finding missions to other countries to understand what their needs are, so that the right training courses can be offered.</li> <li>• The source of its development finance is purely internal and free from any external and foreign funding.</li> </ul>
4.	Turkey	<p><u>How Turkey is strengthening coordination of SSC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turkish Cooperation Coordination Agency (TIKA) is the country's arm for development cooperation. Together with Turkish institutions, international organisations as well as bilateral donors it aims at contributing to poverty eradication, supporting national development programmes in partner countries by providing technical cooperation and grants in the areas of education, health, water supply and sanitation, agriculture and forestry, among other sectors.</li> <li>• TIKA's budget is fully funded by the state public finance.</li> </ul>

## **Annex 5: South-South and Triangular Cooperation Initiative for Scaling up South-South Cooperation**

*Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina*

*Session Objective: To bring out country and regional experiences.*

The following presented their experiences:

1. Thailand
2. Argentina
3. JICA

### **7.1 Thailand's Development Experience**

Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA): The country is in the process of becoming a development partner, having been a recipient country. It is sharing out its best practices and experiences with other countries under SSC.

TICA has four major types of programmes for cooperation, which are: i) training courses; ii) post graduate programmes (scholarships) for government officials in different fields and sectors; iii) study visits for government officials from developing countries; and iv) tailor made programmes that can last from 1 to 3 years. They can either be bilateral or trilateral projects under SSC.

TICA has worked towards having partnership activities with other developing countries; it has already been working with other countries on developmental work under SSC.

The country is currently promoting its philosophy to its partners towards the application of sufficiency economy.

Case Example of a Success Story

A Chilean who received his training in philosophy, went back to his village and worked with the local community towards developing a ‘sufficiency economy village’ whereby they could now (through a participatory process) be able to produce food, to generate incomes for members of the village, and conserve their natural environment.

*“I am because we are, and since we are, therefore I am.”*

John Mbiti  
Kenyan Philosopher  
(Quoted by Mrs. Supatra  
Srimaitreephithak, Director  
General of Thailand  
International Cooperation  
Agency (TICA))

## **Argentina: Cooperation Initiatives of scaling up SSC**

Argentina sees SSC as a key access of its foreign policy. The Argentine Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (FO.AR) is a fulfillment of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action that called for the establishment of technical cooperation at the domestic levels.

A special fund was created in 1992 for SSC activities; at first they were short-term activities and executed fully using public funding. The institutions executing the project were public institutions.

Since 2016, Argentina set up a platform for the creation of an enabling environment for the participation of multiple stakeholders and the enhanced means of implementation while at the same time preserving the values of SSC as well as promoting the public-private partnerships.

Argentina is carrying out projects in different countries through SSC. A key challenge, however, is that the government must be seen as a partner and relevant actor in the fulfilment of the development objectives of the project, not only as funders, but through their expertise.

### *Recommendations:*

- A clear database is required of capacities, and an open review of the partnerships that are constructed with the private sector towards increasing mutual trust.
- The adoption of a growing tool box for triangular cooperation with certain strategic assumptions and practical implications is central to middle income countries such as Argentina, in its pivotal role in triangular cooperation.

## **JICA: Cooperation for Mathematics and Science Education in Africa**

JICA is quite active in Kenya and has a long history of working with institutions. In partnership with these institutions, JICA extends its SSC to other countries in the region.

*Project Case Example: Strengthening Maths and Science in Secondary Education.* The concept of the cooperation is to develop skills and knowledge of teachers to conduct lessons, which should be interesting and understandable for students. Through the framework of bilateral cooperation in Kenya, JICA developed the training package as well as the in-service teacher education and training system to deliver the training. These products of bilateral education were extended to other countries in the region; JICA supported in part, financially.



## **Annex 6: Innovative Financial Solutions: Experiences and Lessons Learnt**

*Moderator: Madagascar*

*Session Objective: Demonstrate cases of resource mobilization and innovative technological solutions.*

The following countries provided case studies that showcased their innovative financial solutions, experiences, and lessons learnt:

1. Kenya: Equity Bank
2. Argentina
3. Mexico
4. Democratic Republic of Congo

### **Kenya: Equity Bank**

Equity Bank adopted a business model to provide affordable financial services to low-income earners by including them in the financial sector. This model of financial inclusivity allowed them to bank as little as Kshs 20 from a section of rural farmers who would then take bank loans against whatever little assets they possessed.

Other approaches the bank has used towards financial inclusivity are:

- Creation of agency banking that allows shops to act as agents of the bank whereby its customers make deposits and withdrawals using mobile technology<sup>4</sup>, rather than going to the bank's branches.
- Introduction of Equitel, which is a mobile technology that enables customers to carry out bank transactions over their phones, for free. The use of this technology has grown exponentially with majority of customers being small-scale traders who on a daily basis transact approximately US\$ 2 million in loans. They borrow money as working capital on a daily basis (average of US\$ 50) to buy their products, which they sell, then repay their loans by the end of the day, having already made a profit. Over 100,000 customers carry out this cycle on a daily basis.

*“.....banking the low-income earners makes commercial sense.”*

*Jack Ngare, Equity Bank, Kenya*

Lessons Learnt:

- Banking the low-income earners makes commercial sense.

---

<sup>4</sup> The Bank now has 28,000 agents spread throughout Kenya; these branches do more transactions than the actual bank branches in terms of value and count.

## **Argentina**

Innovative approaches towards resource mobilization:

- Embraced triangular cooperation as a way of resource mobilization towards SSC activities, with these efforts located at the national budgetary level.
- Working with partners from the North towards resource mobilization.
- Working towards building triangular cooperation with funding from the European Union towards carrying out projects in other South American countries.

Lessons learnt:

- Additional funds bring about the possibility of allocating resources to components that, in general, are not covered by the SSC training programmes, such as Equipment, tools, computers, software, etc. These inputs act as scaling-up factors for each project as well as making available public funds from Argentina for other projects or programmes thereby increasing the possibility of the approval of new and different projects.

Recommendations:

- Need for a clear measurement on the real impact of each resource fund in each activity. The Argentina Fund is currently developing a formula to carry out these measurements.

## **Mexico**

Innovative approaches taken towards resource mobilization:

- The Law of International Development Cooperation (LCID), which came into force in 2011, provides a legal basis and a comprehensive framework to strengthen a system of cooperation, formalize practices, and leverage the role of Mexico as a development partner. It also establishes principles, instruments, responsibilities, and policy directions for the Mexican development cooperation. The LCID has the objective to equip the Federal government with the necessary instruments for the planning, promotion, agreement, coordination, execution, evaluation and oversight of the actions and programs of international cooperation for development between Mexico and foreign governments, as well as international organisations, for the transfer, reception and exchange of resources, goods, knowledge and experiences in the educative, cultural, technical, scientific, economic and financial environments.
- AMEXCID has been financed through different mechanisms that vary in terms of flexibility and management. They include, i) multilateral organisations, such as the Mexican Fund for International Development Cooperation with Ibero-America, ii) Mexico-Organisation of American States Fund; iii) Joint funds with the Governments of Chile, Germany, Spain, and Uruguay; and iv) The National Fund for International Cooperation for Development (FONCID), which was established by the Mexican law for international development. AMEXCID works through these innovative funds in order to manage the resources to implement projects.

*Case Example:* The Mexico-Chile Joint Cooperation Fund has been showcased as an innovative practice of SSC. It was set up as a result of the Strategic Partnership Agreement signed in 2006 with an annual budget of two million dollars (one million per country). This partnership includes the possibility of triangular cooperation where Mexico and Chile become providers in benefit of a third country. In this case, the funds are managed in Chile, and the coordination is made between both agencies. This type of fund contributes to predictability and enhances the scope of horizontal cooperation projects. As a result of this, other partnerships have been created between Mexico and other countries, all within the same partnership agreement.

*Key Lessons Learnt:*

- Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Development has to be based on institutional design, i.e. laws and public policies.
- SSC and triangular cooperation complement traditional cooperation, they do not substitute it.

*“If the technology is to take you forward then you have to be disruptive; financial inclusion should follow the same approach”*

By Prof. Gituro Wainaina,  
Overall Moderator

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

In the DRC, Southern countries have mostly been involved in development cooperation in different sectors, e.g. infrastructure, trade capacity building, among other areas, with minimal conditions attached.

Innovative approaches taken towards resource mobilization:

- The government is drafting a document called “*Strategy for Reduction of Poverty*” that will allow partners who chose the sectors in which they want to operate in. From this division of sectors by the partners, projects and national priorities are executed jointly with the government.
- The creation of a mechanism to follow-up on foreign resources that have been mobilized in the country towards ensuring that they are used as originally planned.

## **Annex 7: Measurement of South-South Cooperation**

*Moderator: Tanzania*

*Session Objective:* How do we measure/monitor resources?

In this session, Mexico and the UNDP Regional Office made presentations on their experience in the measurement of South-South cooperation.

### **Mexico: Measurement of SSC-Country Experience**

*How is the country institutionally organised?*

Mexico has in place national systems and programmes for international cooperation.

- I. The International Cooperation for Development Program or PROCID (2014-2018): It follows a set of objectives and establishes thematic, geographic, and regional priorities for the country, as well as recognizing the importance of SSC. One of its objectives is to strengthen tools and capacities for the better management of International Cooperation Development (ICD) and towards this end; a system has been put in place to manage cooperation, including SSC through its various stages. This system provides methodological tools that help improve the integral management of projects and defining a strategic vision in the programmatic cycles of the supply mechanisms of Mexican cooperation.

The system is composed of the following key elements:

- A registry for international cooperation that provides a listing of federal offices, projects, actions, and the human and financial resources related to International Cooperation for Development (ICD).
  - A statistical platform that can be continuously updated for registering information about ICD projects.
  - The portfolio of Mexican capacities and good practices containing a selection of Mexican practices and institutional models that can serve as reference for other countries to find solutions to similar challenges.
- II. The National Registry for ICD: This is a statistical pillar of the Mexican cooperation. It contains various data, including the listing of federal branches and entities that participate in international cooperation projects and actions, both as offering and as a recipient. To build the national registry, it works in collaboration with public administration branches, which provides annual information about the characteristics and resources allocated to technical and scientific cooperation, as well as educational and cultural cooperation.
  - III. InfoAMEXCID: This is an online platform that collects information about projects, meetings, and actions. Its objective is to populate information about the projects coordinated by the different areas of the agency (AMEXCID). Continuous monitoring and evaluation is carried out on the use of resources allocated to each project, its activities, results, and impact. It has also been made available to Mexican representations abroad (embassies and consulates). This continuous feedback allows for the improvement on the articulation and efforts of international cooperation. This platform therefore allows the user to match the uploaded initiatives with the country's national priorities; it also facilitates the planning of new result oriented actions and strategies.
  - IV. The Mexican Capacities and Good Practices Catalogue: This tool forms part of the planning, monitoring, and evaluation system and supports the offer of international cooperation. It contains selected good practices from Mexico that can be used as reference for other countries with similar challenges. These tools have proven to be useful for the exchange of experiences and knowledge transfer both in SSC and triangular cooperation.

*What is involved in measuring cooperation? What should be put in place?*

The infrastructure to measure and quantify the information on cooperation should be in place. In measuring international cooperation, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) offers some ways. This Committee regulates the concept of official development assistance (ODA) and takes into account the financial inputs of the international development cooperation. ODA is based on the per-capita income reported by the country members of the DAC. This measurement reflects the perspective of traditional donor countries, which are members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

*How does the country measure its assistance in international cooperation for development?*

By taking into account different components of cooperation, such as i) cooperation based on technical and scientific exchanges rather than financial disbursements, ii) cooperation through the strengthening of regional political dialogues, and iii) cooperation among public administration experts.

The Mexican quantification of international cooperation includes different areas that go beyond financial resources but include the operation expenses of the Mexican agency.

The following are actions not included in the quantification:

- Economic promotion activities in Mexico;
- Programs and cultural promotion activities;
- Events, projects, agreements, and contributions that only benefit Mexico;
- Payments to international organisations in exchange for some service;
- International non-development actions;
- Official's participation in international events that are not part of a project or program of international development cooperation;
- Providing military equipment or services;
- Government subsidies to private companies; and
- Academic conferences and research not directly related and with the problems of developing countries relationship.

### **UNDP –Regional Service Centre for Africa**

From the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, two tools were shared on mapping SSC:

#### **Tool 1: The African Solutions Mapping Platform**

In 2016, the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa began a mapping exercise at the regional level to create a platform called the *Africa Solutions Mapping Platform* for all SSC activities. This ad-hoc and yet comprehensive exercise included information from the private sector, civil society institutions, and UN agencies. The activity had 700 entries engaged in SSC that were then reflected in the *Africa*

*Solutions Mapping Platform.* The mapping platform is a mechanism that reflects not just activities, but also development solutions.<sup>5</sup> So far, a total of 18 development solutions are reflected in the platform.

The overall objective of the platform, which is a map, is to, i) act as a match-making tool for solutions on the ground with other Southern countries, ii) reflect not just what African countries can supply to the Southern markets, but also reflect the required demand in Africa for the solutions in other countries.

A template has been made available for use by all stakeholders to share the results achieved, the methodology used towards achieving it, as well as the partners involved.

#### Tool 2:

This is a regional reporting tool that has been used in Argentina and Mexico based on the experience from IBER America. The idea is to replicate the same tool in Africa; the roadmap and template is being disseminated to country offices whereby all stakeholders can share information or solutions about their activities in SSC as well as the impact they have had on the ground.

## **Annex 8: Science, Technology and Innovation as a Vehicle for Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation**

*Moderator: Malaysia*

*Session Objective:* Experience sharing by countries that have balanced their development prospects on Science and Technology and Innovation (STI), which is an important driver for development and SSC.

In this session, Kenya, JICA, and the Republic of Korea gave their country experiences on how they have leveraged on STI as a vehicle for promoting SS and TC.

### **Kenya: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI)**

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 recognizes the role of science and indigenous technologies in the development of the nation. The Vision 2030 also identifies science, technology and innovation as the bedrock to support its social, economic, political and environmental pillars.

Some of the benefits that SSC and TrC projects have brought in the country include:

- Capacity building and enhanced research, development and innovation in the areas of health, agriculture, energy, mining, trade, infrastructure, water, security, among others. This has been facilitated by leveraging on the

---

<sup>5</sup> This solution was developed with support from the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and was launched in 2016 at the Dubai Expo. It is open to all to view, contribute, as well as share their development solutions.

comparative advantage through mobility, skills and expertise, tools, transfer of appropriate technologies, including ICT and ensuring local ownership.

- The national research fund is now has a consolidated budget line that funds research, development and innovation. This has increased the confidence of universities, academia, industry, as well as the private sector.
- There has been strong linkage between research and economic growth. As well as greater appreciation and application of project planning and evaluation.
- Expanded use of technical and scientific manpower as well as institutional framework.
- Expansion of a number of regional initiatives and Centre's of excellence.

### **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

In 2001, El Salvador was hit by an earthquake that devastated large sections of the country and demolished homes and buildings. Towards this end, the Government of El Salvador sought assistance from the Governments of Japan and Mexico (triangular cooperation) in the construction of anti-seismic houses for low-income households.<sup>6</sup>

The Taishin Project run between 2003 and 2008 and was made up of two Phases that focused on, i) enhancement of technology for the construction of economical earthquake-resistance popular housing (anti-seismic) for low-income groups as well as capacity development of the technical staff on the construction methods and technologies, and ii) policy making, specifically helping in the development of a technical standard for anti-seismic housing as well as helping in capacity building of the Ministry of Housing and Development. Also established were sustainable systems for disseminating the housing methods in the pilot areas.<sup>7</sup>

*"Bilateral cooperation for capacity building needs to be demand driven and requires long-term commitment, ownership and mutual trust by all stakeholders."*

Suguru Minoya, JICA

Bilateral cooperation for capacity building needs to be demand driven and requires long-term commitment, ownership, and mutual trust by all stakeholders.

---

<sup>6</sup> In 1985 Mexico experienced a devastating earthquake; it sought the help of Japan, which provided technical and financial assistance, as well as establishment of a national centre for disaster prevention. With time, the capacity of this centre developed and later begun providing SSC to its neighboring countries since 1997, and from 2003, Mexico has partnered with Japan in this activity.

<sup>7</sup> 1) Saito, S (2012) "Case 5 The Taishin Triangular Initiative in Central America: Co-creation Quake-Resistant Construction Methods of Popular Low-Cost Housing", JICA Research Institute [https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/ja/publication/booksandreports/jrft3q0000012qq-att/2\\_PartII-Case5.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/ja/publication/booksandreports/jrft3q0000012qq-att/2_PartII-Case5.pdf)

2) JICA, "Triangular co-operation opportunities and challenges 'Focus on capacity'" <http://www.oecd.org/dac/43878454.pdf>

## **Republic of Korea**

Republic of Korea promotes international collaboration in the areas of science and technology as well as in entrepreneurship and innovation with the purpose of adding value in the host countries.

From 1962, Republic of Korea has had a Science Technology and Innovation (STI) development plan, with a STI agency, as well as a research institute in order to drive its industry and economic development. Through STI, the country has the experience of economic development and industrialization. It has setup joint research and development programmes in developing countries; also in place are innovation Centre's in Asia, Ethiopia, and Tanzania. These centres share experiences between themselves for purposes of collaboration as well as problem solving in different sectors such as energy, water, agriculture, and entrepreneurship. SSC is embedded in this programme.

## **Annex 9: Mainstreaming South-South Cooperation: The Experiences of Multilateral Development Institutions**

*Moderator: UNDP*

*Session Objective: UN agencies have been requested by member states of the United Nations to support countries as they strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation. How do they fulfill the request?<sup>8</sup>*

In this session, representatives of the following UN agencies gave their experiences in SS and TrC: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, UNIDO, Kenya's Aid Effectiveness Secretariat.

**Table 5: Approaches used by UN Agencies to help support countries strengthen SS and TrC**

<b><u>UN Agency</u></b>	<b><u>Approaches Used</u></b>
ILO Regional Office for Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1970's ILO helped develop workers in Mozambique by training them on the important basic skills in the world of work</li><li>• 1997: Signed an agreement with Brazil to undertake technical cooperation in Latin American countries.</li><li>• 1997-2003: Together with the African Union, ILO implemented the continental "Jobs from Africa" programme, which included SSS knowledge exchange.</li><li>• 2011: A strategy framework developed within the ILO to formalize SSC. Towards this end, ILO would:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>√ Actively participate in the annual South-South Development Expo.</li><li>√ Promote social dialogue in French-speaking Africa (1999-2010) and support the establishment of Social Dialogue Institutions in West Africa.</li></ul></li></ul>

<sup>8</sup> Presentations were done by regional and Kenyan based organizations.



FAO Kenya Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstreaming SSC in all its programmes, at global, regional, and country levels. It does this by ensuring that all programmes within country and regional levels strongly adopt to South-South partnership models and are resourced, not just financially, but also through knowledge management and exchange.</li> </ul>
UNESCO Kenya Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In its five sectors (education, science, social and natural science, culture and communication and information technologies), UNESCO has adopted SS&amp;TC.</li> <li>• 95% of its publications are free for downloading for purposes of exchanging knowledge and information between countries.</li> </ul>
UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertakes a SSC project involving nine African countries showcasing them as solution providers and not just recipients of SSC.</li> <li>• Has in place institutionalizing mechanisms for SSC and developing a regional roster of skills and expertise around various thematic areas.</li> </ul>
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its SSC projects have mainly focused on technology transfer and knowledge sharing. UNIDO ensures that the carried-out projects are accompanied by knowledge sharing through, i) creation of a knowledge platform, ii) information sharing, and iii) awareness raising.</li> </ul>
Aid Effectiveness Secretariat, Resource Mobilization Department, National Treasury, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its overall objective is to coordinate activities of development partners and the Government of Kenya on matters related to coordination and harmonization for development financing.</li> <li>• At the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) that took place in Kenya in 2016, the following outcomes/messages related to SSC and TrC emerged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Engagement on SSC should be demand driven and have ownership of the countries involved.</li> <li>√ Need to step up efforts on measuring the impact of SSC and TrC by having in place a clear and proper framework.</li> <li>√ SSC and TrC have great potential towards attaining the SDGs.</li> <li>√ In SSC and TrC, there is need to go beyond government and embrace other stakeholders, mainly from the South such as CSOs, foundations, trade unions, academia, and the private sector.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## **Annex 10: Group Work towards Scaling-up South-South Cooperation**

This session focused on the “How” to implement South-South cooperation, that is to go beyond challenges and offer real solutions that regional institutions, UN agencies as well as member states can pursue in order to achieve development with SSC.

Participants were divided into four groups to discuss one of the following four topics, with emphasis on the “How?”

1. Private sector engagement
2. Measurement of SSC
3. Science, technology and innovation for improved productivity and efficiency
4. Institutionalisation and promotion of SSC

The following were the recommendations made by the four groups on each of the topics:

### **Feedback on private sector engagement**

**Table 6: Recommendations on “How” to engage private sector**

<i>“How” to engage private sector? “How” to operationalize public-private partnership (PPP)?</i>	
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage private sector in all stages: project cycle from the formulation to the implementation stage.</li> <li>• Create mutual trust and synergy between government and private sector:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ To have a clear framework against corruption.</li> <li>√ To view private sector as a partner for development, not just only for source of funding.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Government should play a leadership role and become more transparent to the private sector.</li> <li>• The government should hold joint ownership/partnership with private sector and have a mutual learning for South-South cooperation.</li> </ul>
Policy, laws and strategies	<p>The government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have in place a clear policy to motivate the private sector to engage more in SSC.</li> <li>• Establish Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies, laws, and regulations to attract the private sector to engage more in developmental projects.</li> <li>• Have in place a database for obtaining market information and contacts of private sector players. This would allow for joint sharing of information between the private sector players (local and international) – e.g. the case of winery production in Bolivia whereby two companies from Argentina and Bolivia merged.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a matrix of responsibility, such as clear objectives and level playing field of private sectors (Have a bilateral investment and reciprocal protection agreement between partners' countries).</li> <li>• Have in place a joint commission on technical cooperation at regional level to negotiate programme, revise proposals, and identify suitable projects for private sector to engage.</li> <li>• Create an enabling business environment and opportunities for the private sector to operate smoothly (e.g. special economic zones in some countries towards increasing technical know-how for locals in the country as well as the creation of employment).</li> <li>• Create a fund to facilitate and capacitate the private sector to become more competitive (small and medium scale).</li> <li>• Establish policies to enable the local private sector to collaborate with South-based international companies/corporations, and help build capacities.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Feedback on measurement of SSC

**Table 7: Recommendations on “How” best to measure SSC**

<b>Measurement of SSC</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy adoption of measurement for the purposes of uniformity between countries is necessary.</li> <li>2. The whole process of measurement needs to be backed up by the establishment of a legal framework, which would then lead to institutionalisation.</li> <li>3. Giving definition of measurement as well as a clear methodology of evaluating the elements of the process.</li> <li>4. Quantification of inputs (# of projects, # of countries involved, # of beneficiaries etc.)</li> <li>5. Measurement will involve the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial contributions;</li> <li>• Non-financial contributions (in-kind, the result of capacity building etc.);</li> <li>• Opportunity cost – giving value to the expertise of experts deployed in other Southern countries;</li> <li>• To discuss the issue of local expertise as a local contribution to SSC, which is part of national ownership; and</li> <li>• There should be a clear way of measuring the impact of SSC in terms of projects, capacity building, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Need to refer to think tanks to research on the experience of Southern countries on measurement to come up with recommendations on agreed definition, procedures and action steps that meet the needs and requirements of Africa. Examples of countries and organisations with</li> </ol>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><i>“We need a common methodology of measuring impact.”</i></p> <p>Nargis Bozorova, UNDP</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>“After asking ourselves the question, “How”, we should know ‘Who’ is going to do ‘What’, and ‘When’.</i></p> <p>Kouvongbo Bienvenu Herve,</p> </div>

- measurement methodology include Brazil, Chile, Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of SSC (PIFCSS), Mexico and Morocco.
7. Engage think tanks on developing recommendations on establishing a platform on SSC data and developing M&E mechanisms, in particular, identifying specific indicators.
  8. To discuss and agree on the common methodology for quantification and measurement of SSC on the regional level (AU) and global level (High-Level Committee).
  9. Research, negotiate and agree on the outstanding issues with the view to resolve them within BAPA+40, e.g. the definition of SSC, components of SSC, measurement of SSC, M&E of SSC, impact of SSC and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda.

### III. Feedback on Science, technology, and innovation for improved productivity and efficiency

**Table 8: Recommendations on “How” Science, Technology and Innovation can improve productivity and efficiency**

<b>Science, technology and innovation for improved productivity and efficiency</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessment of the institutional capacity and resources in place supposed to be committed to STI - national stocktaking of resources.</li> <li>2. Assessment of the legal and institutional frameworks.</li> <li>3. Focusing on national and cross-national regulatory framework.</li> <li>4. Encouraging countries towards more commitment to research and development, through adaptation of international agreements e.g. the percentage of national income being allocated to research and development activities.</li> <li>5. Memorandum of understanding between partners (governance issues) within a country and diplomatic relations between sovereign partners.</li> <li>6. Linking up individual incentives with the collaborative efforts to ensure that individual interests are not running parallel to potential collaborative gains of research and development activities within the STI sector.</li> <li>7. Focusing on measurements and monitoring and Evaluation for accountability purposes.</li> <li>8. Emphasizing on complementarily as opposed to ‘competition’ between partners.</li> <li>9. Information dissemination, particularly within a country to adapt and diffuse the technologies and intellectual exchanges.</li> <li>10. Increasing the involvement of regional bodies like African Union to emphasize the importance of the SSC, particularly on STI issue, within partner nations.</li> <li>11. Increasing the capacity of member states to negotiate on STI issues at international levels, using SSC at international platforms.</li> <li>12. Joint cooperation of research activity and set up of research funds within African countries (increased partnerships in research).</li> <li>13. Harmonization of regional STI policies so that there is no conflict preventing potential partnerships on the same issue.</li> <li>14. Focusing on demand driven technologies, through sufficient needs assessment.</li> </ol>	<p><i>“We need to promote national ownership on the SS&amp;Tc through different discussions with parliamentarians in our respective countries.”</i></p> <p><i>Houandji Agossou, Benin</i></p>

15. Linking up the STI with the private sector with commercialization of innovations, with countries or across countries.
16. Increasing the role of women and youths to enhance adoption of lessons.

## Feedback on Institutionalisation and promotion of SSC

**Table 9: Recommendations on “How” to institutionalize and promote SSC**

Ways of institutionalisation and promotion of SSC		
1.	Institutionalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political commitment to the cooperation to be enhanced.</li> <li>• Necessary legal, policy, and regulatory framework to be institutionalized, through e.g. the creation of an agency.</li> <li>• Enhanced public funding.</li> <li>• Fully resourced offices on South-South cooperation to be established as a focal point in every country.</li> <li>• Develop tools/templates in order to establish what institutions will be doing.</li> <li>• Develop thematic/country strategies on SSC and TrC and linkage with SDGs, Agenda 2063, and National visions.</li> <li>• Governments to lobby on SSC and TrC with respective RECs, e.g. EAC.</li> </ul>
2.	How to promote SSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular documentation of issues regarding SSC and TrC.</li> <li>• Learn from experiences from other countries/agencies.</li> <li>• Mechanisms for dialogue to share experiences and best practices.</li> <li>• Establishment of lead/coordination agencies.</li> <li>• Identify commonalities between and among nations.</li> <li>• Mapping exercise of opportunities and best practices.</li> <li>• Creating public awareness (print and electronic media, communication strategy).</li> <li>• Obtaining political buy-in.</li> <li>• Follow-up mechanisms on programmes that are initiated to bolster networking.</li> <li>• Creation of strategic alliances among countries/agencies.</li> <li>• Incorporate SSC issues in all planning documents (e.g. MTP III in Kenya).</li> <li>• Develop tracking mechanisms on utilization of resources.</li> <li>• Regular capacity building for different players.</li> <li>• Incorporate SSC and TrC modules in training curricula syllabus.</li> <li>• Always highlight issues on SSC and TrC in different fora to enhance their adoption.</li> <li>• Promotion of private sector participation in SSC and TrC especially on investment and trade.</li> </ul>
<p>Examples of what promotion and institutionalisation can do: Case of Malaysia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The country has incorporated SSC in all its initiatives, right from its independence.</li> <li>2. To encourage the Malaysian private sector, the government formed the Malaysia SSC, which is headed and run by the private sector and monitored by the government.</li> <li>3. An investment arm of the Malaysia SSC has been formed to help explore investments and business opportunities, especially in the Southern countries, including Kenya and Tanzania.</li> </ol>		

## **Annex 11: Key recommendations from plenary:**

1. Need for cross learning between countries to understand the “How” and sharing best practices through country visits.
2. Measurement: It is a complex issue and a common methodology is required.
3. Need to determine how best to leverage on big data analytics as well as data mining.
4. The establishment of a communication strategy is vital in promoting SSC for purposes of creating awareness.
5. The aspect of mutual learning, identification of centres of excellence as well as good practices should be highlighted as key aspect of SSC.
6. SSC is a strong tool for the promotion of development.
7. After asking ourselves the question, “How”, we should know ‘Who’ is going to do ‘What’, and ‘When’. This can be achieved by, i) having in place an action plan to get to where we want to go, ii) through mutual learning with an identification of champions, good practices, and share them out.
8. Communication/visibility: Need for more documentation to be done within SSC highlighting best practices coming out of Africa.
9. On the question on what the Workshop achieved: It has helped bring full understanding of SS and TrC through the sharing of experiences and best practices between the different countries. On return to our respective countries, we will work towards:
  - Promoting national ownership on SS and TrC through organising different discussions with parliamentarians towards helping them understand the basis of SSC;
  - Putting in place and strengthening the existing institutional frameworks as well as to develop and define tools and instruments for support of SSC;
  - Target the different fields of action and take advantage of various opportunities that would help promote SSC;

## **Annex 12: Key Outcomes of the Nairobi Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, 2-4 May 2017, Nairobi, Kenya**

### **I. Introduction**

The technical workshop on South-South and triangular cooperation for Sustainable development was held at the Hilton Hotel, Nairobi from 2 to 4 May 2017. The Government of Kenya hosted the meeting, with support from the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Kenya Country Office, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This meeting aimed at fostering debate and developing a shared conceptual understanding of actions needed to finance, expand and scale up South-

South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development, by exchanging knowledge and experiences on methods of managing and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation through the identification of frameworks, mechanisms and tools, as well as by exploring strategic partnerships in areas of national priorities.

The workshop was attended by the following countries and organisations: Kenya, Benin, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Morocco, Tanzania, Burundi, Chile, Mexico, Thailand, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Argentina, East Africa Community, JICA, UNDP Kenya Country Office, UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Health Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).

## II. Issues discussed

- Institutionalisation and promotion of South-South activities
- Measurement and mapping of South-South cooperation activities
- Role of regional cooperation institutions
- Capacity building
- Resource mobilization - Innovative financial solutions
- Role of science, technology and innovation in enhancing productivity and efficiency
- Mainstreaming SSC in development plans, policies and budgets of the countries
- Trade and investment
- Role of the private sector, academia and other non-state actors
- Partnerships and networking for South-South cooperation
- Advocacy and communications for South-South cooperation

### III. Way forward

1. Develop road maps at national and regional levels within the next six months for the mainstreaming and promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development. Such road maps should embrace the public, private, academia, and other non-state actors.
2. Strengthen South-South coordination institutions through:
  - Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks
  - Equipping with human and financial resources and
  - A mandate to convene and coordinate national and regional policy and actions on South-South cooperation regardless of whether they are focal points, Ministry Departments or Cooperation Agencies
  - Mapping South-South cooperation
3. Provide enabling instruments at national and regional level including South-South Funds, procedures, manuals, and guidelines for implementing South-South and triangular cooperation.
4. Develop a standardized measurement of South-South cooperation in-flows and out-flows, as well as its impact using both quantitative and qualitative indicators.
5. Develop a standardized reporting mechanism on the progress in implementing the road map within the next one year, with the support of UNOSSC.

UNOSSC to schedule a consultative meeting before second UN conference on South-South cooperation in Buenos Aires (BAPA +40) to synthesize lessons learnt from the implementation of the road maps.



### **Annex 13: List of Participants**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Organisation name</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Name (First)</b>	<b>Name (Last)</b>	<b>Title</b>
Argentina	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	Mr.	Raul	Ailan	Director of Bilateral Cooperation of the General Directorate for International Cooperation
Benin	Centre de Partenariat et d'Expertise pour le Développement Durable (CePED)	Mr.	Agossou	HOUANDJI	Programme Officer
Burundi	Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation	H.E. Mr.	Bernard	Ntahiraja	Ambassador, Assistant of Minister of External Relations
Central African Republic	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation	Mr.	Bienvenu Herve	Kovoungbo	Director of Multilateral Cooperation Directorate General for Development Cooperation
Chile	Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) Ministry of External Relations	Ms.	Melissa	SANCHEZ	Program Manager Department for Bilateral-Multilateral Cooperation
Democratic Republic of Congo	Ministry of Development Cooperation	Mr.	Leon Tshenengwa	Abedi	Director Direction of Bilateral South-South Cooperation General Secretary of International Cooperation
Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Mr.	Suguru	Minoya	Senior Director Operations Strategy Department
Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Ms.	Keiko	Sano	Chief Representative Kenya Office
Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Mr.	Kazuhiro	Tambara	Senior Representative Kenya Office
Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Mr.	Samuel	Kibe	Senior Education Advisor Kenya Office
Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Mr.	Hiroshi	Itoyama	Representative Kenya Office
Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Mr.	Hidetaka	Koseki	Representative Kenya Office
Japan	Embassy of Japan in Kenya	Ms.	Ayaka	Ishihara	Coordinator for Economic Cooperation
Madagascar	Office of the Prime Minister	Mr.	Mande Isaora Zefania	Romalahy	Head of the Aid Coordination Permanent Secretariat
Malaysia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr.	Mohd Aznor	Mahat	Undersecretary International Cooperation and Development Division
Mexico	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr.	Charly Odin	Villanueva Inchaurregui	Director of Multilateral Cooperation and with

					International Organisations Coordination of International and Regional Forums and Mechanisms of International Development Cooperation AMEXCID
Morocco	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Mr.	Mostafa	YAMNI	Chef de service au Département de la coopération technique
Morocco	Moroccan International Cooperation Agency (AMCI)	Mr.	Ahmed	BENZEKRI	Chef du Département de la coopération technique
N/A	East African Community (EAC)	Mr.	Wilberforce Aminiel	Mariki	Director of Planning
N/A	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Mr.	Ken Chamuva	Shawa	Senior Economist Regional Office for Africa (ROAF)
N/A	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Mr.	Jealous	Chirove	Employment Specialist Tanzania office
N/A	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr.	Julius	Chokerah	National Economist Kenya Office
N/A	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Ms.	Nargis	Bozorova	Advisor, South-South Cooperation Regional Service Centre for Africa
N/A	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) Co-organizer	Mr.	Jorge	Chediek	Envoy of the Secretary General on South-South Cooperation and Director
N/A	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) Co-organizer	Mr.	Denis	Nkala	Interim Head, Partnership and Triangular Cooperation Division and Regional Coordinator, Asia and the Pacific
N/A	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) Co-organizer	Mr.	Joshua	Gimba	Policy Analyst
N/A	Rapporteur Consulting	Mr.	Fredrick	Mandi	Rapporteur
N/A	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) Co-organizer	Ms.	Yoko	Shimura	Programme Analyst, Partnerships and Triangular Cooperation
Republic of Korea	Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI)	Mr.	Woosung	Lee	Director of Global Policy Research Center (Title TBC)
Republic of Korea	Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI)	Ms.	Jiyong	An	Researcher Global Policy Research Center
Tanzania	Planning Commission	Mr.	Senya	Tuni	Senior Policy Analyst, International Trade and Economic Relations
Thailand	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mrs.	Suphatra	Srimaitreephitha k	Director-General
Thailand	Thailand International	Ms.	Achara	Chaiyasan	Counsellor

	Cooperation Agency (TICA) Ministry of Foreign Affairs				
Turkey	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency	Mr.	Ahmet Emre	Güç	Deputy Coordinator TIKA Nairobi Program Coordination Office
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Republic of Kenya	Hon.	Mwangi	Kiunjuri	Cabinet Secretary
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Republic of Kenya	Ms.	Mukobe	Josephta	Principal Secretary
Kenya		Mr.	George	Okoth	
Kenya	A.F.	Mr.	David	Malombe	Technician
Kenya	A.F.	Mr.	Joshua	Muinde	Technician
Kenya	Alliance	Mr.	Bruce	Ogotu	Technical Support
Kenya	DAL	Mr.	Martin	Wanjohi	Consultant
Kenya	EDCD	Mr.	Paul	Njau	EDCD
Kenya	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Mr.	Joel	Asiago	SSC Coordinator
Kenya	Interior	Mr.	Kiprono	Philemon	Economist
Kenya	Japan Embassy	Ms.	Ayaka	Ishihara	Aid Coordinator
Kenya	JICA (K)	Mr.	S.K.	Kibe	Education Advisor
Kenya	KALRO	Mr.	Lawrence	Mose	
Kenya	Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)	Ms.	Zipporah	Bukania	
Kenya	Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)	Dr.	Mercy	Karimi	Research
Kenya	Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)	Dr.	Kiato	Lubaio	
Kenya	KIPI	Ms.	Janet	Kisio	SPE
Kenya	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)	Mr.	Paul	Odhiambo	Policy Analyst
Kenya	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)	Mr.	Paul	Ohrambo	
Kenya	Maritime & Shipping	Ms.	Dame	Mwaura	Economist
Kenya	MFA	Mr.	Robert	Maranga	
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Asena	Alex	ICD
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Emily	Boro	Office Administrator
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Timothy	Gakuo	
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Everlyne	Kageha	Administration
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Mary	Karumba	Senior Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Jackson	Kiprono	Senior Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Leornard	Kiswa	
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Beatrice	Kungu	SMRAD/PC
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and	Ms.	Sabina	Maghanga	Director of Planning

	Planning		Wakio		
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	William	Maundu	Economist Macroeconomic Planning and International Cooperation Department State Department of Planning and Statistics
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Agnetah	Mdamu	
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Florence	Mugendi	
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Teresia	Muthee	SAOA
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Muleli	Mutu	Senior Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Elizabeth	Ndami	SAOA
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Isaiah	Ndunda	
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Jane	Ndungu	CAOA
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Taubiyah	Olang	Senior Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Joshua	Opiyo	Chief Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Peninah	Riungu	Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Charity	Thuo	CSTI
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr.	Nelson	Vunyinda	Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Ms.	Victoria	Wachanyu	Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning/MACRO	Mr.	Benson	Mapesa	Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning/MED	Mr.	Oscar		Senior Economist
Kenya	Ministry of Devolution and Planning/SDD	Mr.	John	Kunga	SAD
Kenya	Ministry of Tourism	Mr.	Abduilahi	Omollo	Chief Tourism Officer
Kenya	Ministry of Education	Ms.	Agnes	Koori	Economist
Kenya	National Commission	Dr.	Edward	Ina	Principal Scientist
Kenya	NCPD	Mr.	Peter	Nyikwara	DTS
Kenya	NCPWD	Mr.	James	Karisa	Sign Language
Kenya	NCPWD	Ms.	Florah	Lucy	Sign Language
Kenya	NDP	Mr.	David	Olukwa	CSTI
Kenya	ODP	Mr.	George	Nenjo	Director
Kenya	Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations	H.E. Mr.	Macharia	Kamau	Ambassador Permanent Representative
Kenya	Rivate	Mr.	Stephen	Wainana	
Kenya	SAOA	Mr.	Julian	Wanyama	
Kenya	The National Environment Management Authority	Mr.	Charles	Lange	

	(NEMA)				
Kenya	The National Treasury	Mr.	Aseke		Technical Assistant
Kenya	TNT	Ms.	Peninah	Mukami	Economist
Kenya	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Ms.	Joyacs	Begiseu	
Kenya	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr.	David	Maina	
Kenya	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr.	Nicholas	Ribai	
Kenya	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Kenya	Mr.	Ngele	Ali	Head of Communication
Kenya	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Kenya	Dr.	Joseph	Nyanito	
Kenya	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Kenya	Ms.	Wariko	Waita	Communication
Kenya	United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Ms.	Saba	Bokhari	Program ED Specialist
Kenya	United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Ms.	Karalyn	Nonteil	
Kenya	United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	Ms.	Cecelia	Kimemia	
Kenya	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Ms.	Jacky	Kegode	NPO
Kenya	University of Nairobi	Prof.	Gituro	Wainaina	Economist

## Annex 14: Workshop Agenda

<b>Coordinators:</b> <b>1. Sabina Wakio Maghanga, Director, Macro Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya</b> <b>2. Denis Nkala, Interim Head, Partnerships and Triangular Cooperation Division, UNOSSC</b> <b>Overall moderator:</b> <b>Prof. Gituro Wainaina, University of Nairobi</b>			
Monday 1 May 2017			
Participants' arrival			
Day 1: Tuesday 2 May 2017			
Time	Session	Objective of Session and Results	Speakers
8:30-9:30		Participant's arrival and registration	Organising Committee
9:30 -10 :20	1	Official opening (5-7 minutes each)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome remarks by Ms. Josephta Mukobe, Principal Secretary, State Department for Special Programmes, <b>Kenya</b></li> <li>• Remarks by Ms. Keiko Sano, Chief Representative, <b>JICA Kenya Office</b></li> <li>• Remarks by Ms. Amanda Serumaga, UNDP Country Director and UNDP Resident Representative, a.i., <b>Kenya</b></li> <li>• Remarks by Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the Secretary General on South-South Cooperation and Director, <b>United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)</b></li> <li>• Official Opening by Hon. Mr. Mwangi Kiunjuri, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, <b>Kenya</b></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina</p>
10:20-10:30		Group photo	
10:30-10:45		Coffee break	

10:45-11:10	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of participants</li> <li>• The role of South-South Cooperation in Sustainable Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All delegates</li> <li>• H.E. Mr. Macharia Kamau, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of <b>Kenya</b> to the United Nations</li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina</p>
11:10-12:00	3	<p>Overviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNOSSC</li> <li>• Report from Benin; main issues, lessons learnt</li> <li>• South-South cooperation in Kenya (government and UN experiences)</li> <li>• South-South Cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Denis Nkala, Interim Head, Partnerships and Triangular Cooperation, <b>UNOSSC</b></li> <li>• Mr. Denis Nkala, <b>UNOSSC</b>, and Mr. Agossou Houandji, Programme Officer, Centre de Partenariat et d'Expertise pour le Développement Durable (CePED), <b>Benin</b></li> <li>• Ms. Sabina Wakio Maghanga, Director, Macro Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, <b>Kenya</b></li> <li>• Mr. Julius Chokerah, National Economist, <b>UNDP Kenya office</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina</p>
12:00-12:45	4	<p>Round Table: Opportunities and Challenges for South-South cooperation in the African region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agossou Houandji, <b>Benin</b></li> <li>• H.E. Mr. Bernard Ntahiraja, Ambassador, Assistant of Minister of External Relations, Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation, <b>Burundi</b></li> <li>• Mr. Bienvenu Herve Kovoungbo, Director of Multilateral Cooperation Directorate General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation, <b>Central African Republic</b></li> <li>• Mr. Peter Nyakwara, Director of Technical Services, <b>National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), Kenya</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Mr. Ahmed Benzekri, Chef du Département</p>

			de la coopération technique, Moroccan International Cooperation Agency (AMCI), <b>Morocco</b>
12:45-13:45		Lunch break	
13:45-15:30	5	<p>Presentations by East African countries: Opportunities and challenges for South-South cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the possible domains for cooperation?</li> <li>• What are the implementation mechanisms?</li> <li>• What are the roles, inputs and action plans of the countries partners? (5-7 minutes each)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H.E. Mr. Bernard Ntahiraja, <b>Burundi</b></li> <li>• Mr. Bienvenu Herve Kovoungbo, <b>Central African Republic</b></li> <li>• Mr. Leon Tshenengwa Abedi, Director, Direction of Bilateral South-South Cooperation, General Secretary of International Cooperation, Ministry of Development Cooperation, <b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></li> <li>• Mr. Mande Isaora Zefania Romalahy, Head of the Aid Coordination Permanent Secretariat, Office of the Prime Minister, <b>Madagascar</b></li> <li>• Mr. Senya Tunu, Senior Policy Analyst, International Trade and Economic Relations, Planning Commission, <b>Tanzania</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Mr. Joshua Opiyo, Chief Economist, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, <b>Kenya</b></p>
Resource Sessions			
15:30-16:15	6	<p>Presentations: Strengthening institutional framework for management of South-South and triangular cooperation. How are countries strengthening coordination of South-South cooperation? What are the lessons learnt? (7-10 minutes each)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Ahmet Emre Güç, Deputy Coordinator, TIKA Nairobi Program Coordination Office, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, <b>Turkey</b></li> <li>• Ms. Melissa SANCHEZ, Program Manager, Department for Bilateral-Multilateral Cooperation, Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI), Ministry of External Relations, <b>Chile</b></li> <li>• Mr. Mohd Aznor Mahat, Undersecretary, International Cooperation and Development</li> </ul>



			<p>Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <b>Malaysia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Ahmed Benzekri, <b>Morocco</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Mr. Jorge Chediek, <b>UNOSSC</b></p>
16:15-17:00	7	<p>Presentations: South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives for scaling up South-South cooperation</p> <p>Country and regional experiences (7-10 minutes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mrs. Suphatra Srimaitreephithak, Director-General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <b>Thailand</b></li> <li>• Mr. Wilberforce Aminiel Mariki, Director of Planning, <b>East Africa Community (EAC)</b></li> <li>• Mr. Raul Ailan, Director of Bilateral Cooperation of the General Directorate for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, <b>Argentina</b></li> <li>• Mr. Kazuhiro Tambara, Senior Representative, Kenya Office, <b>JICA</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina</p>
17:00-17:15		Coffee break	
17:15-18:00	8	Networking /bilateral meetings/ meetings with UNOSSC	

**Day 2: Wednesday 3 May 2017**

9:00-10:00	9	<p>Panel discussion: South-South and Triangular cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource Mobilization for Sustainable development</li> <li>• <b>Innovative financial solutions:</b> experiences and lessons learnt from countries (7 minutes each)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Jack Ngare, MD Finserve, <b>Equity Bank, Kenya</b></li> <li>• Mr. Raul Ailan, <b>Argentina</b></li> <li>• Mr. Charly Odin Villanueva Inchaurregui, Director of Multilateral Cooperation and with International Organisations Coordination of International and Regional Forums and Mechanisms of International Development Cooperation AMEXCID, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <b>Mexico</b></li> <li>• Mr. Leon Tshenengwa Abedi, <b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Mr. Mande Isaora Zefania Romalahy <b>Madagascar</b></p>
10:00 – 10:45	10	<p>Measurement of South-South Cooperation – Mexico’s in-depth experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of data, sources of data, collection and analysis and harmonization</li> <li>• Recording and documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Charly Odin Villanueva Inchaurregui, <b>Mexico</b></li> <li>• Comments by Ms. Nargis Bozorova, Advisor, South-South Cooperation Regional Service Centre for Africa (RSCA), <b>UNDP</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Mr. Senya Tuni, <b>Tanzania</b></p>
10:45-11:00		Coffee break	
11:00 – 12:00	11	<p>Presentation: South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives for scaling up South-South cooperation</p> <p>Country experiences in science, technology and innovation as a vehicle for promoting SSC &amp; TrC (7-10 minutes each)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Edwardina Otieno, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI), Ministry of Education, <b>Kenya</b></li> <li>• Mr. Suguru Minoya, Senior Director, Operations Strategy Department, <b>JICA</b></li> <li>• Dr. Woosung Lee, Director, Global Policy</li> </ul>

			<p>Research Center, Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI), <b>Republic of Korea</b></p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Mohd Aznor Mahat, <b>Malaysia</b></p>
<b>Partnerships for South-South and triangular cooperation</b>			
12:00-12:45	12	<p>Presentations: Mainstreaming South-South cooperation: Experiences of multilateral development institutions (5-7 minutes each)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Ken Chamuva Shawa, Senior Economist Regional Office for Africa (ROAF), International Labour Organisation (<b>ILO</b>)</li> <li>• Ms. Nargis Bozorova, <b>UNDP RSCA</b></li> <li>• Mr. Joel O. Asiago, <b>FAO</b></li> <li>• Ms. Saba Bokhari, Education/Programme Specialist, Regional Office for Eastern Africa, <b>UNESCO</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Mr. Julius Chokerah, <b>UNDP Kenya office</b></p>
12:45-13:00	13	<p>Special session: Introduction of UNOSSC/Thailand publication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Jorge Chediek, <b>UNOSSC</b></li> <li>• Mrs. Suphatra Srimaitrephithak, <b>Thailand</b></li> </ul>
13:00-14:00		Lunch	
14:00-14:50	14	<p>Presentations: Mainstreaming South-South cooperation: Experience of multilateral development institutions (cont. from session 12) (5-7 minutes each)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Jacqueline Kegode, National Programme Officer, <b>UNIDO</b></li> <li>• <b>Aid Effectiveness Secretariat</b>, Resource Mobilization Department, National Treasury, Kenya</li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Mr. Julius Chokerah, <b>UNDP Kenya office</b></p>
14:50-15:00	15	<p>Address by Mr. Chediek, UNOSSC to South-South focal points</p>	

15:00-17:00	16	Group Discussions (Participants will be divided into 4 groups based on priorities identified by the workshop and come up with specific recommendations for follow-up)	Facilitators
17:00		Departure for dinner venue	Government of Kenya
18:30-21:30		Dinner and cultural event	Government of Kenya
<b>Day 3: Thursday 4 May 2017</b>			
8:30-9:30	17	Finalization of Group Reports Working groups to recommend concrete actions that UNOSSC and partners can help to move the South-South cooperation agenda forward	Facilitators, Rapporteurs
9:30 – 10:30	18	Presentation of Group Reports	Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina
10:30-11:00		Coffee break	
11:00-12:00		Presentation of Group Reports (cont.)	Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina
12:00 -12:45	19	Presentation of draft workshop report and comments by participants	Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina
12:45-13:15	20	Official closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remarks by Mr. Suguru Minoya, <b>JICA</b></li> <li>• Message from the UN Resident Coordinator, read by Mr. Julius Chokerah, <b>UNDP Kenya office</b></li> <li>• Remarks by Mr. Denis Nkala, <b>UNOSSC</b></li> <li>• Closing speech by Mr. Sabina Maghanga, <b>Kenya</b></li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Prof. Gituro Wainaina</p>
13:15 -14:15		Lunch	
14:30 – 17: 00		Excursion	Government of Kenya

**Annex 15: Opening Remarks by Ms. Josephtha Mukobe, Principal Secretary, State Department of Special Programmes, Ministry of Devolution and Planning for Planning and Statistics, Kenya**

Mr. Siddharth Chatterjee, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Kenya,

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

Principal Secretaries,

Your Excellencies Ambassadors,

JICA Representatives,

Distinguished Delegates

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**Welcome to Nairobi.** Your presence is testament to the opportunity South-South and triangular Cooperation offers. For those who have joined us for the first time today, it is a pleasure to have you here. For those who have entered the country in the last 24 hours, you are indeed most welcome to this beautiful country, which we feel so blessed to call home.

I hope and trust that you will enjoy our unparalleled African hospitality and that you will take some time to experience Kenya's exceptionally beautiful scenery and our globally famous wildlife heritage. Rest assured, there's never a dull moment with Kenyans; whatever we do we do with zest-and I'm confident you will all discover that very soon. **Karibuni sana!**

To all delegates: do rest assured that the Kenyan Government is putting in place every measure to ensure that you are safe and that your visit to Nairobi will remain a truly memorable one.

**Distinguished Delegates**

**Ladies and Gentlemen**

The energy, dynamism and commitment which we have all brought to this meeting, our shared resolve to share experiences and best practices to solve some complex and enduring challenges facing our countries is extremely refreshing. But more encouraging, is the bold and boundless hope we all have in South-South Cooperation; the sureness with which we face the future believing that whatever troubles lie behind us, and whatever challenges may await us, they are nothing compared to the bounty that lies within South-South and triangular cooperation.

**Distinguished Delegates**

**Ladies and Gentlemen**

As a country, we are especially delighted that the hosting in Nairobi of this important workshop will strengthen the need for greater African ownership of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative as well as that of the continent's own destiny

and developmental agenda. As a country and as you will be told later, we are going to great lengths to provide the conducive environment in which Foreign Direct Investments, knowledge, innovations and technology transfer can flourish, which is why we are particularly curious to see what contributions our engagement here will offer to the broader dialogue on South-South and Triangular cooperation.

It is therefore our sincere hope that this workshop will be open to exchanging information on lessons learned from different development cooperation models, build further the understanding of the respective advantages, complementarities and synergies, as well as on the contributions that South-South cooperation and Triangular cooperation can make towards the achievement of development outcomes in areas such as technical assistance, capacity building and financing for development. We also need to find better instruments and ways for measuring it in order to ensure it makes the most effective contribution to implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

So, I look forward to a stimulating exchange of thoughts, ideas and feedback and I am sure that as we interact, we will no doubt strike upon solutions for the realization to broadly shared prosperity.

Once more, it is my singular pleasure to welcome you to Nairobi. **Karibu.**

## **Annex 16: Opening Remarks by Mr. Jorge Chediek Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation**

The Honourable Mwangi Kiunjuri, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya;

Ms. Josephtha Mukobe, Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning and Statistics, Kenya;

Other Principle Secretaries present

H.E. Mr. Macharia Kamau, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations;

Ms. Keiko Sano, Chief Representative, JICA Kenya Office;

Ms. Amanda Serumaga, UNDP Country Director and UNDP Resident Representative, a.i., Kenya;

Professor Gituro Wainaina, Facilitator.

### **Distinguished Delegates and Colleagues;**

On behalf of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, I would like to thank the Government of the Republic of Kenya through the Hon. Cabinet Secretary and delegates here present for your hospitality and initiative to host this international workshop on South-South and triangular cooperation.

Kenya is a champion of South-South solidarity and cooperation. The 2009 High-level United Nations Conference on South- South Cooperation was hosted here in Nairobi. It highlighted the need for strategic and united collective action on the part of developing countries in the international arena. It emphasized principles and concepts that serve as important benchmarks for shaping not only South-South but also South-North relations at the global, regional, and national levels.

Honourable Cabinet Secretary:

I am proud to continue the collaboration between Kenya and UNOSSC on South-South Cooperation. We know that Africa today is seeking to identify and share its own home-bred solutions. We are here to respond to your demand and facilitate the agenda you define.

We at the UN Office of South-South Cooperation are keen to scale up our engagement with Africa and to do this, we need facilitators and champions. In this vein, we recognize Benin, represented here as the host of the February 2017 West Africa workshop. The representatives from Benin and my office will present the results from that workshop in more detail. In relation to the capacity building work,

the Benin participants noted that, “Usually without coordinating institutions South-South actions are scattered, sporadic and not organised”. These are the very same sentiments that led to the request of the capacity building project.

The capacity building project was conceived and proposed by Director-Generals for Development Cooperation at the 2008 Global South-South Development Expo hosted by UNDP in New York. ABC Brazil, the Government of Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency, and UNOSSC initiated the project to strengthen country capacities to manage South-South and triangular cooperation. The capacity building bridges two of the focus areas of my Office’s mission, namely, supporting demand driven projects and knowledge sharing.

On knowledge sharing, the development workshops will lead to adaptation and scaling up. It is frequently less costly and more efficient to adapt rather than reinvent the wheel. We will make it clear that South-South coordinating institutions in respective countries have a network that can support their work.

Relating to demand driven projects, the capacity development project was requested by UN member states and responds to the need to equip coordinating institutions with resources to enable them to implement their given mandates.

Your deliberations, along with those from Benin will ensure that Africa will have a strong voice at the proposed Second United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (Buenos Aires + 40 conference), which the Government of Argentina has generously offered to host no later than the first quarter of 2019.

Let me underline that no one is here to teach or instruct anybody. Under the principles of South-South cooperation, that I fully subscribe too, we all learn from each other. We will learn from each other in these 3 days.

My remarks would not be complete if I didn’t recognize the friends that have come from near and far to share their experiences with us. I thank you and hope that after three days’ hard work we will have a tangible and actionable outcome. We are grateful for your efforts.

I will conclude by thanking JICA. They have been our partners in developing a methodology for capacity development in South-South and triangular cooperation. We are therefore grateful for their presence and financial and intellectual contribution to the workshop.

I would also like to give my thanks to the UNDP Resident Representative and his Office for their contribution, and support for the organisation of this workshop. My gratitude is extended to all the UNDP Offices that facilitated the participation of delegates from their respective countries.

I wish you all successful deliberations.

Thank you.



## **Annex 17: Opening Remarks by Hon. Mr. Mwangi Kiunjuri, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya**

Mr. Siddharth Chatterjee, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Kenya,

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

Principal Secretaries,

Your Excellences Ambassadors,

JICA Representatives,

Distinguished Participants,

### **Ladies and Gentlemen,**

On behalf of the Government of Kenya and on my own behalf, allow me to sincerely thank you all for coming to Kenya for this important capacity building workshop. I note that some of you have come from as far as the Americas, Asia as well as from different countries in Africa. Welcome all of you to Kenya and feel at home.

Allow me to also sincerely thank the Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General on South-South Cooperation and Director of UN Office for South-South Cooperation, JICA, and UNDP Kenya Country Office for their unwavering support to this workshop.

This event will provide us with a platform and opportunity to effectively engage and exchange knowledge and experiences on managing and promoting South-South and triangular cooperation as a tool to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Kenya like many other countries in the South is currently implementing her long-term development blue print the “Kenya Vision 2030”. The Vision 2030 is the country’s transformative agenda towards improved living standards for its people, wealth creation and becoming a globally competitive nation. As we implement our vision, we take cognizance of the fact that South–South cooperation is an integral part, particularly in fostering strategic partnerships to enable our countries move together in the path of inclusive sustainable development that leaves no one behind.

As a country, this workshop comes at an opportune time as we embark on the preparation of the Third Medium Term Plan 2018 – 2022 of the Kenya Vision 2030. It is our conviction that the rich knowledge and experiences as well as best practices that exist in this gathering will make a difference to our approach towards development planning and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Africa’s Agenda 2063. It is also our belief that all the Eastern African countries will gain from the sharing of this knowledge that will shape the identification, prioritization, implementation and monitoring of their development agenda. This

should also include allocation of adequate resources to support South-South Cooperation initiatives.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Globalization has opened up fresh opportunities for countries of the south to forge strategic partnerships as they go about implementing their visions and goals. These include and are not limited to trade and investment. As countries of the South, we must work to strengthen Regional Economic Groupings, which provide good frameworks to promote trade and investment, and other developmental objectives.

We applaud the continued support by development partners in complementing countries' energy and efforts in uplifting their citizens' living standards. In this regard, the ongoing efforts by Southern partners to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation in accordance with the 2009 Nairobi Outcome Document of the High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation are appreciated.

Consequently, we call upon the international development community, including the United Nations system, to help scale up the impact of South-South cooperation by:

- a) Intensifying multilateral support for South-South initiatives to address common development challenges;
- b) Promoting inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships;
- c) Strengthening the coherence of United Nations system support for South-South cooperation; and
- d) Supporting the development of innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources for South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

In order for developing countries to pave a new path for development and prosperity, our countries must among other things do the following:

- a) Explore diversified paths of development by taking advantage of their unique characteristics, sharing successful experience and best practices in governance and administration of state affairs, focus on capacity-building, explore growth potentials, solve development difficulties and improve the well-being of the people.
- b) Make better use of their comparative advantages, enhance macroeconomic policy coordination, and advance cooperation areas such as economy, trade, finance, investment, infrastructure development, and environmental protection.
- c) Identify and share innovations and technologies that enhance productivity and competitiveness of our economies for addressing developmental challenges including value addition to our products, generation of income and jobs to our people especially the youthful population. This will enable our countries to exploit the youth dividend for good purpose.

- d) Concentrate on rolling out a number of well-targeted projects, both big and small but with significant impacts to the community.
- e) Forge strategic partnerships, and thus build a community of common interests.

As I conclude, **Ladies and Gentlemen**, I would like to underscore the fact that solidarity and cooperation with other developing countries forms the unshakable foundation of our dreams to development. Let us connect our development dreams with the dreams of all the people in the developing countries for a better life and prosperity of our nations and join hands to create a bright future for common progress.

Finally, I am confident that with expertise present here today, this workshop will generate constructive discussion towards accelerating gains from our cooperation. Meanwhile, we look forward to the outputs of this meeting. With these remarks, I hereby declare this workshop officially opened.

**Thank you for your attention.**

## **Annex 18: Remarks by H.E. Mr. Macharia Kamau, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations**

The most powerful transformative force in the world has been trade; it has opened societies, economies, and transformed lives significantly. Science, technology, and innovation have also been a transformative force for many a country and have made a huge difference in countries. Nothing differentiates a developed country from an under-developed country than their access and their ability to exploit science, technology, and innovation.

South-South cooperation/triangular cooperation is fundamentally a process of trade and the sharing of resources knowledge and information because this is the empowerment and the transformative force that makes us rich, sophisticated and cultured.

In the last 50 years we have gone from zero trading between countries to a point where for Kenya the number one trading partners is our neighbour. Today, from the point where there was virtually no South-South trade, we are seeing a situation where half the trade of the world export is characterized by South-South Cooperation; more importantly the SS trade is now out performing in growth world trade and North-South Cooperation – the trend of change is accelerating to the benefit of South-South Cooperation, this hugely significant for those of us who believe that our future will be transformed by SSC and cooperation between our countries in our own regions. This force of trade between the regions of the South is accelerating much more rapidly than any other world trade on the planet, this is hugely important because sometimes we do not invest enough in this it is critical because we do not invest enough in this and therefore fail to achieve the full benefit of the transformative force of SSC.

SSC is characterized by what trade is characterized by resource exchange, technology exchange, knowledge exchange and capacity building. These are the fundamental characteristics of all trade, but particularly for SSC. The North-South trade is usually characterized and dominated by elite cooperation's, mainly companies from the West; they tend to be the ones that have the greatest advantage since they tend to have special access to markets in their own countries in the North. But a very broad range of trading partners characterizes SSC, particularly Regional Corporation. North-South cooperation tends to benefit the cooperation's and the elite that manage and sustain them, but SSC has the tendency to incorporate and embrace everybody, thereby making it such a powerful tool for transformation right through the chain of society.

In the areas of technology, resources, capacity building, knowledge and export trade in general, South-South trade stands at US\$ 5 trillion globally, which is half of global trade. This is trade is dominated by East Asian economies and by some Latin American economies. For Africa, this should be seen as a promise for what is possible if it embraces SSC in the way in which it acts. Trade in services is however still lagging behind.

SSC now attracts huge Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), which 25 years ago was a phenomenon characterized by North/South Cooperation. FDI flows dominated by SSC were just about 10% 17 years ago, today this figure has grown to almost 40%, which translates to over US\$2.9 trillion. The future of investments for our economies is in the southern economies of our world.

SS and developing countries have become a huge shock absorber for global crises in ways in which it was unimaginable 25 years ago. This is a signal showing that SSC will be hugely transformative and if we take advantage of it in our regions first, we will transform our economies faster and much more deeply.

Kenya has been a big champion of SSC particularly at the regional level; over the last 15 years, the effort done by Kenya to embed the East African Community (EAC) and create a platform for trade, Kenya has been consistent, and this policy is fully embedded in the way it does its business. The potential of the African continent as a driver for transformation in global markets is humongous; in SS trading terms, and in potential terms, the African market now is where China was 40 years ago. The African continental has a huge potential if only we fully maximize on the opportunities that exist.

In the process of the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda the input of the Southern countries made the fundamental difference to the character of both agenda's, they drove the level ambition of both agenda's. This was because the southern countries were looking for a completely different vision, and recognized the potential of transformation that lay ahead in ways in which the countries in the north could not. Southern countries therefore have to make these two agenda's realized fully.

During the negotiations towards the development of the SDGs, the following were some of the things agreed upon:

1. Inequality must be dealt with, within countries and inequality between countries. The idea of leaving no country behind becomes very powerful.
2. Universality; the southern countries insisted that the new agenda should be universal, with regards to equal reporting

For countries in Latin America and East Asia I urge you to invest just as much in creating the capacity and the potential for transformation through SSC in Africa because the benefit to them over a prosperous and successful Africa will be transformative. Towards this end, Africa should be capacitated through science, technology, innovation, investment in infrastructure, knowledge sharing so that Africa is able to catch up and become the great contribute to global development.

**Annex 19: Closing Remarks by Eng. Irungu Nyakera, Principal Secretary, State Department of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya**

Mr. Julius Chokera, Representative of the, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Kenya,

Mr. Denis Nkala, representative of the, Envoy of the Secretary General on South-South Cooperation and Director of United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation,

Mr. Manoya, JICA Representatives,

Your Excellencies Ambassadors,

Distinguished Delegates

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Following three intense days of discussions, we have come to the end of a very rich and dynamic Technical Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for sustainable Development. I therefore wish to thank all the participants for the engagement, commitment, and leadership displayed over the last fruitful three days.

As a country, we are extremely grateful for the honour, which was bestowed upon us to host this event. It is without doubt a clear manifestation of the confidence that our brothers and sisters in the South have on us.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I am delighted by the specific objectives of this three-day workshop and believe that this has been a success as far as the lessons learned and sharing of information is concerned. The boundless boldness, dynamism, and commitment exemplified during both the plenary and breakaway sessions during this workshop attests to the seriousness we attach to the South-South and triangular Cooperation process.

The enthusiasm, energy and ideas generated have created much food for thought on how, collectively, we can act to address the common challenges that bedevil our nations. Which is why, I am optimistic that as we move to the next stage of rolling out our agreed roadmap, we will have a lot to celebrate, especially our shared resolve to build capacity, share experiences and best practices by our countries to find solutions to similar challenges.

**Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,**

Over the course of in-depth interactive sessions, we heard delegates from across the divide discuss the importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in achieving our broader sustainable development goals.

In addition the workshop also noted the importance of institutionalizing South-South Cooperation for it to become a vehicle for attaining necessary economies of scale,

acquiring and adapting appropriate technologies, attracting necessary foreign investment and the requisite human and physical resources for increased competitiveness.

The role of Regional Economic Communities in providing good frameworks in promoting trade and investment, creating synergies, facilitating engagements and matching needs and solutions was also highlighted.

**Ladies and Gentlemen**

Many participants called for greater cooperation through the sharing of best practices, technology, innovations in enhancing productivity and efficiency, innovative financial solutions, and the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships, and mainstreaming South-South Cooperation in their national development plans and budget.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

There is an urgent need to measure the impact of South-South and Triangular Cooperation. If this is done in a participatory way that incorporates qualitative data, then it will go a long way in enhancing ownership and appreciation of South-South at the lower levels. It is therefore my sincere hope that this workshop will lay a foundation of coming up with practical ways of how to effectively measure and evaluate South-South Cooperation, including the methodology, objective indicators and systematic reporting mechanisms.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The uniqueness of South-South and Triangular Cooperation lies in its ability to bring together all the stakeholders towards uplifting the living standards of our people. In this connection, allow me to concur and propose the following as part of the way forward:

- a) Foster all-inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships;
- b) Strengthen National South-South Coordination institutions through legal, policy and regulatory frameworks, equipping them with human and financial resources and a strong mandate to convene and coordinate national policy and actions on South-South Cooperation regardless of whether they are focal points, Ministry Departments or Cooperation Agencies;
- c) Develop innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources for South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives;
- d) Provide enabling instruments at national and regional level including South-South Funds, procedures and guidelines for implementing South-South and triangular cooperation and;
- e) Have a final review before Benous Aires Plan of Action +40 to synthesize lessons learnt from implementation of the road map.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Allow me to appreciate the hard work of the moderator. Thank you, you did an excellent job even if everybody may not have had the opportunity to speak.

As you prepare to return home, I urge you to go back as standard bearers for South-South and triangular Cooperation, and ask that you serve as champions of action in your own countries.

Similarly, I express gratitude to all the partners and delegates who joined us from different countries because without each one of you, we would not have achieved this level of success.

It is therefore my sincere duty to thank all of you here today. Do enjoy your stay here in Kenya, and once back in your own countries, please, use the concepts that you learnt at this conference to make this earth a better place for all living beings. For those who would like to stay longer-you are welcome.

**God bless you.**

**Safari Njema**

I declare the Workshop officially closed.