



United Nations  
Office for South-South Cooperation

# High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation



# 2017

Voices of Practitioners of South-South and Triangular Cooperation  
and the Road towards the High-level United Nations Conference  
on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference)

30 November 2017



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2017  
High-level Forum  
of Directors General  
for Development Cooperation



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# Foreword

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with their 169 targets came into effect in January 2016 as the common international goals, applicable not only for developing countries but for all the countries on the planet. They are now guiding policies for the next 15 years, with their core principle of leaving no one behind. Under this framework, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are highlighted in Goal 17, partnerships for the Goals, and it is important for every partner to share its good practices and lessons learned with others in order for them to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs more efficiently and effectively. In this way, the importance and reach of South-South and triangular cooperation become greater than ever.

Against this background, in March 2019, the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference) will be held in Buenos Aires to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) of 1978. The Conference will provide the opportunity to discuss and agree on the renewed importance and relevance of South-South and triangular cooperation in the era of the SDGs. Towards this goal, the 2017 High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation aimed to serve as a venue for practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to express their voices and opinions based on their own experiences on the ground.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has long supported South-South and triangular cooperation and is proud of co-hosting this annual High-level Forum with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) since 2008. I believe that this Forum offers the best opportunity to exchange knowledge on capacity development, encourage cooperation among Southern countries, and contribute to enhanced partnership among countries. The rich discussion from the Forum can provide guidance to various partners for the betterment of South-South and triangular cooperation, including the creation of a common understanding of the guiding principles of this cooperation. As a collective voice of practitioners, the outcomes of this Forum will be a valuable input to the BAPA+40 Conference.

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

## **Keiichiro Nakazawa**

Director General

Operations Strategy Department

Japan International Cooperation Agency

# Acknowledgements

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) is pleased that we, in partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), co-organized the High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation in Antalya, Turkey. The Forum brought together lead practitioners and policymakers who are actively engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation. The fundamental objective of this annual Forum is to provide a unique platform to share successful experiences and best practices, to promote innovative approaches and to leverage partnership opportunities. Furthermore, the Forum offers the opportunity to discuss South-South and triangular cooperation in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The present report is a compilation of what was discussed and exchanged among the participants during the Forum.

We would like to express our gratitude to all those who participated in the High-level Forum by sharing their knowledge and experiences. I wish to extend a special thank you to Ms. Ana Ciuti (Argentina), Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij (Thailand), Mr. Noel González Segura (Mexico), Ms. Carmen Sorger (Canada), H.E. Mr. Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro (Indonesia), Mr. Ryutaro Murotani (JICA), Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano (UN/UNDP), Mr. Patrick van Weerelt (UNSSC), Mr. Weixi Gong (UNIDO), Mr. A.H. Monjurul Kabir (UN Women), Mr. Ömer Kocaman (Turkic Council), Ms. Nancy Silva (PIFCSS), Mr. Hamid Mohamed Aden (Djibouti), Mr. François Martel (Pacific Islands Development Forum Secretariat), Mr. Srinivas Tata (ESCAP), Mr. Shengyao Tang (China), Ms. Beatriz Mejia-

Asserias (APC-Colombia), Mr. Nouredine Tabete (AMCI) and Ms. Nadine Piefer OECD), who shared their helpful experiences in South-South and triangular cooperation with the Forum participants. Special thanks are also due to Mr. Takehiro Yasui (JICA) for his inspiring opening remarks; to Mr. Maslah Abdullahi Wehlie (Somalia); Ms. Nadine Muhimpundu (Burundi) and H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi (Fiji), who moderated productive discussions at their respective sessions; and to Mr. Mehmet Süreyya Er (TIKA) for his insightful closing remarks on behalf of participants.

The publication of the present report would not have been possible without the contributions of many individuals and organizations. Special mention must be made of ICA, which supported the Forum intellectually and financially. We would also like to extend our sincere appreciation to the Government of Turkey for hosting the Global South-South Development Expo 2017. I would also like to thank Mr. Tarik Iziraren and Ms. Yoko Shimura, who contributed to the coordination of the High-level Forum and Ms. Barbara Brewka and Ms. Ana Belén Perianes Bermúdez, who contributed to the preparation of the report. Last but not least, I would like to thank all UNOSSC staff who led the Expo and the High-level Forum to a successful conclusion.

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

## **Jorge Chediek**

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





# Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ABC</b>	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
<b>AMCI</b>	Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation
<b>AMEXCID</b>	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation
<b>APC-Colombia</b>	Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>BAPA</b>	Buenos Aires Plan of Action
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>GSSD Expo</b>	Global South-South Development Expo
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>INBAR</b>	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
<b>IsDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>PCP</b>	Programme for Country Partnership
<b>PIDF</b>	Pacific Islands Development Forum
<b>PIFSS</b>	Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation
<b>RECPnet</b>	Global Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SESRIC</b>	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
<b>TIKA</b>	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNOSSC</b>	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
<b>UNSSC</b>	United Nations System Staff College
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



Küresel Güney - Güney  
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GLOBAL  
SOUTH-SOUTH  
DEVELOPMENT  
**EXPO 2017**  
ANTALYA



Global South  
Development  
27-30 November 2017





# Executive Summary

The ninth annual Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) was convened in November 2017 in the city of Antalya, Turkey, where more than 800 participants from 120 countries gathered to showcase innovative solutions to development challenges, as called for by Member States in the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (A/RES/64/222).

The GSSD Expo provides an effective platform for Southern development actors to share evidence-based successful solutions and initiatives and to explore new pathways to collaboration and new partnerships towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Expo facilitates support for innovative and inclusive partnerships for South-South and triangular cooperation and closer links among the United Nations system, Southern countries, donor agencies, South-South centres of excellence, regional and subregional institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations and academia. The theme of the GSSD Expo 2017 was “South-South cooperation in the era of economic, social and environmental transformation: Road to the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA+40)”. The annual High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation is organized as part of the GSSD Expo.

## Objectives of the Forum

The annual High-level Forum seeks to bring together Directors General from cooperation agencies of national governments of the South that are already working on South-South and triangular cooperation or are ready to engage in such cooperation in the near future. The Forum is a multi-stakeholder platform for South-South cooperation that offers an opportunity to make proposals for further mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation; to exchange ideas on policy, strategy, management capacity and institutional and financial tools; and to discuss the expected role of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and other United Nations organizations. In addition, the Forum is intended to promote partnership-building opportunities and networking among Southern practitioners for scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives.

## Achievements

The ninth Forum was co-organized by UNOSSC and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and hosted by the Government of the Republic of Turkey. The theme of the 2017 Forum was “Voices of practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation and the road towards the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference)”. The Forum brought together a total of 170 people: 88 from countries, 1 from a municipality, 16 from intergovernmental organizations and international organizations, 3 from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local organizations, 2 from the private sector, and 60 from United Nations entities.

The opening session of the High-level Forum began with the welcoming remarks of Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director of UNOSSC and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation. Opening remarks were offered by Mr. Takehiro Yasui, Chief Representative, Turkey Office, JICA.

The first session of the Forum, a special session dedicated to the BAPA+40 Conference, focused on addressing how South-South and triangular cooperation could respond to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Conference, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 20 to 22 March 2019, will be a major event on South-South and triangular cooperation. Its overall objective is to review trends in South-South and triangular cooperation, including the progress made by the international community and the United Nations, especially in supporting and promoting such cooperation. The BAPA+40 Conference is also expected to respond to the needs of and challenges faced by the practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation and to generate innovative approaches to South-South and triangular cooperation to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The active involvement of practitioners of South-South cooperation in the preparatory process and the Conference itself will be essential to reach this objective.

The special session gave practitioners of South-South cooperation the opportunity to discuss their expectations and recommendations regarding the BAPA+40 Conference and the achievement of the 2030

Agenda. Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC, moderated the session. Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina, highlighted the importance of involving different actors in South-South and triangular cooperation to implement the 2030 Agenda. Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij, Deputy Director General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand, pointed out that South-South cooperation is a major tool for the development of the Southern countries. Mr. Noel González Segura, Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policy, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), Mexico, noted that a renovated international development cooperation architecture was required to better realize the universality of the 2030 Agenda. Ms. Carmen Sorger, Deputy Director for Development Relations, Global Affairs Canada, underlined that the goal of the Feminist International Assistance Policy of Canada is to leave no one behind.

The second session, “Capacity Development in the Institutional Arrangement and Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation”, focused on capacity development opportunities for strengthening the management of South-South and triangular cooperation by institutions. The session was moderated by Mr. Maslah Abdullahi Wehlie, Director of Arab and Islamic Development Cooperation, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Somalia. H.E. Mr. Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro, Ambassador, Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia, shared information on the global development agenda in Indonesia and its key programmes. Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA, described the JICA landmarks in South-South and triangular cooperation and highlighted that there was a need for more joint efforts to enhance the managing of the South-South and triangular cooperation networks. Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, United Nations Resident Coordinator and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative, Turkey, presented the Turkish milestones in the implementation of SDGs. Mr. Patrick van Weerelt, Head, Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development, United Nations System

Staff College (UNSSC), introduced the Knowledge Centre and its priorities and presented key case studies. Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, Department of Partnerships and Results Monitoring, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), stated that the development of national capacities was a key to advancing towards successful South-South and triangular cooperation. Mr. A.H. Monjurul Kabir, Programme Adviser, Chief of Section, Asia-Pacific and Least Developed Countries, UN-Women, highlighted that coordination between the national institutions was imperative to achieve successful South-South and triangular cooperation.

The third session, “Strengthening Regional Cooperation through South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development”, focused on recent trends, strategies and lessons learned regarding regional cooperation. The session was moderated by Ms. Nadine Muhimpundu, Director General for Europe, Americas and Caribbean, Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation, Burundi. Mr. Ömer Kocaman, Deputy Secretary General, Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States (Turkic Council), shared information on the Turkic Council and highlighted successful key programmes and landmarks. Ms. Nancy Silva, Policies and Programmes Director, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency, on behalf of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), introduced the major strategic lines of PIFCSS and its main contributions towards the BAPA+40 Conference. Mr. Hamid Mohamed Aden, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Djibouti, described the ambitious programme “Vision Djibouti 2035” to transform the country into a commercial and logistical hub in Africa. Mr. François Martel, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Development Forum Secretariat, shared information on the organization and noted the significance of creating global development partnerships. Mr. Srinivas Tata, Chief, Capacity Development and Partnerships Section, Strategy and Programme Management Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), underlined the importance of building synergies and new partnerships among the Southern countries and described the key ESCAP programmes.



The fourth and final session, “Ways to Foster the Mobilization of Resources to Further Strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Partnerships”, explored the ways to promote South-South and triangular cooperation through innovative funding and inclusive partnerships. The session was moderated by H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi, Fiji’s Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to Pacific Island Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fiji. Mr. Shengyao Tang, Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, China, noted that resource mobilization and coordination were crucial to achieve successful results in South-South and triangular cooperation and described the One Belt One Road Initiative as an example of such results. Ms. Beatriz Mejia-Asserias, Director, Public-Private Engagement, Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia), highlighted that the 2030 Agenda needed to be implemented through innovative approaches to promote post-conflict international cooperation. Mr. Noureddine Tabete, Adviser to the Ambassador, Director General of the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Morocco, shared information on the agency and underlined the main significance of human capital promotion, the commitment from a high government level and efficient coordination. Ms. Nadine Piefer, Policy Analyst, Development Assistance Committee Global Relations, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), explained that the contribution of triangular cooperation to achieving the SDGs in all areas had not yet been widely recognized and that that kind of cooperation could provide innovative solutions to pressing global challenges.

During the interactive sessions, many participants shared their assessments and best practices with other countries and organizations. Some participants highlighted the significance of implementing national action plans to develop and achieve the 2030 Agenda and the need to increase the accountability of the officials to the citizens to achieve the Agenda; asked for permanent collaboration and sharing of good practices between Northern and Southern agencies; and suggested the implementation of two regional initiatives towards the BAPA+40 Conference: (a) to find solutions to help the unemployed youth to find employment, and (b) to provide support to the women living in rural areas. There also were requests for clarification of the concept

of South-South cooperation, including what all of the practitioners understood by that term.

In the closing session, Mr. Mehmet Süreyya Er, Vice-President, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), on behalf of participants at the 2017 Forum, expressed appreciation to UNOSSC, JICA and other United Nations entities and multilateral and international organizations for their support in promoting the exchange of lessons learned, best practices and partnership-building initiatives through the annual High-level Forum. He highlighted the commitment of the Directors General to continue efforts to develop the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and their active involvement in the preparatory process of the BAPA+40 Conference and in the Conference itself.



# Opening Session



## Welcoming Remarks



*Photo credit: UNOSSC, 2017*

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

The Global South-South Development Expo highlights the successful development solutions and initiatives implemented in the Southern countries and provides a powerful platform for all development actors and stakeholders to share their experiences in South-South and triangular cooperation. The Expo is designed as an opportunity for South-South development actors to network and build South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation partnerships, developing the formal ties of cooperation at regional and global levels.

The support of the Government of Turkey as host and sponsor of countries, especially least developed countries, to facilitate their attendance at the Expo was appreciated.

The theme of the 2017 Directors General Forum was “Voices of practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation and the road towards the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference)”. The Conference would commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (the BAPA+40 Conference), which would be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 20 to 22 March 2019. The aim is to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda within the international system in order to build more well-balanced and more equitable relations in the global arena. Practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation were committed to achieving fruitful deliberations, strong partnerships and specific results to be shown at future Expos.



## Opening Remarks



*Photo credit: UNOSSC, 2017*

### **Mr. Takehiro Yasui, Chief Representative, Turkey Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 goals and 169 targets, provides a key opportunity to renew the values, potential and important roles of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. Achieving the targets of the 2030 Agenda and leaving no one behind require global partnership, mobilization of resources and expertise at the country, regional and global levels to broadly address social, economic and environmental issues.

The Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference), to be held in 2019, would be one of the most important conferences on South-South cooperation in many years. It would be a unique opportunity to review the enormous contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to global development.

Historically, Japan had been very committed to South-South and triangular cooperation since it facilitated its first triangular cooperation in 1975. JICA provided third-country training for 3,260 participants in fiscal year 2016, including the efforts with the Government of Turkey and the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) to support programmes such as “Disaster Risk Management and Resilient Community” and “Aquaculture” for regional development in the Middle East, Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Balkans and Africa.

From those experiences, it has been recognized that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation have indispensable roles to play towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the following three ways. First, they encourage knowledge-sharing and the creation of a space for mutual learning and co-creation of innovative solutions. Second, they facilitate the mobilization of resources and expertise from around the world to address common challenges. Third, through a series of activities, they contribute to the development of mutual trust and understanding among relevant countries, a foundation of global partnership and peace.

The Directors General Forum and the Expo would showcase the best practices and lessons learned in South-South and triangular cooperation. Since one of the added values of South-South and triangular cooperation is mutual learning, they would give each organization, including JICA, the opportunity to learn new lessons from other organizations. In addition, participants would be able to co-create, from practical experiences, significant inputs to the BAPA+40 Conference.





Session 1

Special Session  
on the BAPA+40 Conference





Photo credit: UNOSSC, 2017

## Moderator

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

The Special Session on the BAPA+40 Conference aimed to address how South-South cooperation could help to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The result of that opportunity for dialogue would contribute to the preparation of the BAPA+40 Conference.

In that regard, exchanges of experiences, along with adoption of best practices and innovative ideas, were needed to push forward the 2030 Agenda. Various actors in South-South and triangular cooperation and development cooperation practitioners must collaborate together to achieve the SDGs.

Through hearing the different perspectives of various countries of the South including Argentina, the host country, the session aimed to increase the participants' awareness of the BAPA+40 Conference and its preparatory process and to inspire more countries and organizations to join the preparatory process.

## Case 1. Argentina

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

Argentina had been experiencing a special moment for South-South cooperation, owing first to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Argentine Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation and, second, to the fact that it had been selected as headquarters of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) and as host to the Second United Nations High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA).

Forty years after the adoption of BAPA, technical cooperation between developing countries has expanded and evolved, flourishing at different levels and involving a multiplicity of actors. It has gained a greater level of specificity and a rich variety of working modalities, anchored in different histories, economic capabilities, political systems and institutional configurations.



While embracing the multiplicity of approaches, a key point for Argentina is to continue nurturing South-South cooperation through coherent policies, coordinated in a South-driven framework that enables all Southern partners to tackle fundamental challenges. Among those challenges are how to continue improving institutional frameworks, how to continue promoting triangular cooperation as a tool for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, how to articulate South-South cooperation in regional frameworks, how to engage more multi-stakeholders and how to continue fostering South-South cooperation as a platform for technology transfer between the countries of the South.

The Buenos Aires Conference would provide a unique opportunity to review lessons learned over the previous four decades, reach a deeper understanding of the BAPA message in a different international context, create new commitments, and work together in an integrated manner to create a suitable, inclusive environment for all to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

## Case 2. Thailand

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

The global South has made significant progress since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in 1978. In that sense, the key driver has been the emergence of the Southern global economies.

South-South cooperation is one of the main tools for the development of the Southern countries, and to achieve that, transnational transfer of know-how and technology is essential.

No one can be left behind, so the international community needs to achieve maximum progress in the strengthening of partnerships and cooperation. Triangular cooperation is essential to the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda and its goal to develop new partnerships.

Thailand is highly committed to South-South cooperation, having been recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the first Asian country and the second country in the world to eradicate mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, the efforts

of Thailand in international cooperation have led to recognition from its region.

Mr. Rupanichkij highlighted that the Directors General Forum was very important for the sharing by Southern countries of their experiences and best practices, yet at the same time, more participation of the Northern countries was needed because the entire world had to work together to achieve a common goal: the 2030 Agenda.

## Case 3. Mexico

**Mr. Noel González Segura, Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policy, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)**

A renovated international development cooperation architecture is required to better realize the universality of the 2030 Agenda. In this sense, the support must reach out to all the countries and individuals in need, addressing their specific vulnerabilities and challenges, finding the right balance between different sources of financing and areas of cooperation to promote capacity-building for sustainable development.

The South has quickly risen in terms of its share and importance in the global economy. Nowadays, the global South produces about half of the world economic output, so it can be said that the South is an essential part of the solution.

Mexico is very committed to promoting South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. In that regard, it had participated in several groups: the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean South-South Cooperation Committee, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Organization of American States and the Ibero-American General Secretariat.

As an effective resource for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, triangular cooperation faces numerous challenges, such as the identification of good practices for the joint management of projects, and the institutionalization of the implementation and creation

of inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnerships. With respect to the way towards BAPA+40, there are also challenges remaining, including the need for accurate valorization, information standards, data collection, the measurement of impacts and the implementation of effectiveness principles (ownership, focus on results, transparency and accountability, and inclusive partnerships). To achieve this goal, the international community needs to work through multi-stakeholder partnerships, with multidimensional approaches and with common tools, and the support to local governments will be a key point of concern.

## Case 4. Canada

### **Ms. Carmen Sorger, Deputy Director for Development Relations, Global Affairs Canada**

Over the course of 12 months, Global Affairs Canada had been receiving thousands of inputs from people in more than 65 countries regarding the International Assistance Policy of Canada. The goal of the Feminist International Assistance Policy of Canada is to reduce extreme poverty and build a more peaceful, inclusive and prosperous world, recognizing that promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls constitute the most effective way to achieve this goal. The policy is human-rights based and inclusive, closely aligning with the 2030 Agenda and embracing its main principle of leaving no one behind.

The Feminist International Assistance Policy centres on achieving gender quality and the empowerment of all women and girls. In addition, it has five other priority areas for action: human dignity (health and nutrition, education, humanitarian action); growth that works for everyone; environment and climate action; inclusive governance; and peace and security.

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation aim to build and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships and capacity while deepening their impact and effectiveness in a rapidly changing development landscape.

Moving towards BAPA+40, Canada, in partnership with Mexico, Japan, UNOSSC, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and development (OECD) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), launched the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation to find new ways to work smarter, more effectively and more efficiently to achieve better results and greater impact in the development landscape.

There are many areas for multi-stakeholder collaboration and innovation in triangular cooperation. The Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation is one way to achieve shared goals to advance sustainable development through effective development and leave no one behind.



## Session 2

# Capacity Development in the Institutional Arrangement and Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation



## Segment A

### Moderator

**Mr. Maslah Abdullahi Wehlie, Director of Arab and Islamic Development Cooperation, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Somalia**

The session addressed the increased demand for capacity development in the management of South-South and triangular cooperation, the opportunities for strengthening the institutional management of South-South and triangular cooperation, and good examples of institutional arrangements and legal frameworks at the national level and how they could be adapted to the context of other countries on both the national and regional levels.

### Case 1. Indonesia

**H.E. Mr. Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro, Ambassador, Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia**

The global development agenda in Indonesia focuses on three key areas: the Group of 20 (G-20); the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation; and regional frameworks such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In this sense, Indonesia concentrates its efforts on tackling the global trend related to the capacities of Southern countries with respect to their economic growth and the need for sharing their knowledge and experiences and on the global development framework necessary to achieve more knowledge.

Indonesia has a constitutional commitment to contribute to global welfare and world peace and, consequently, to the strengthening of South-South and triangular cooperation. In this regard, the country has been developing South-South and triangular cooperation programmes for decades. Indonesia has actively contributed to the South-South and triangular cooperation mechanism since the 1980s, upholding the principles of mutual respect, demand as the driver, non-conditionality, equality, comparative advantage,

sustainability, independence, experience and knowledge-sharing. With that aim in mind, Indonesia agreed to sign the Jakarta Commitment with other developing countries in 2009.

Indonesian policy on South-South and triangular cooperation is a one-gate policy, integrating South-South and triangular cooperation as one of the national priorities in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2014–2019. In that regard, Indonesia created the National Coordination Team on South-South and Triangular Cooperation with the participation of different ministries and agencies, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Development Planning, and the Ministry of State Secretariat. The role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was strengthened in 2016 with its appointment as the national coordinator of South-South and triangular cooperation.

The South-South and triangular cooperation flagship programme of Indonesia is focused on three key areas of work: (a) development issues (poverty alleviation, agriculture, disaster risk management, planning and budgeting, infrastructure and education); (b) governance (democracy, peace, conflict resolution, executing law, and local and regional development programmes); and (c) economic issues (macroeconomic management, public finance and microfinance).

Lessons learned in the institutionalization of South-South and triangular cooperation pointed to the need for a unique, dynamic institutional framework with multiple stakeholders partnering and networking in a joint effort with the United Nations system. The way forward to successful South-South and triangular cooperation would require comprehensive and sustainable capacity-building programmes, development of the triangular cooperation framework, and involvement of the non-state actors as the implementing agencies. It was also essential to understand the importance of counting on a single agency to centralize the activities and the key role of social media and the application of information technology to promote the South-South and triangular cooperation programmes.





## Case 2. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

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

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are effective approaches to strengthen the capacity development of beneficiary countries through sharing knowledge and practices while transferring techniques and skills. Two examples illustrated that point.

First, Southern partners could contribute through providing their unique knowledge. Based on its assistance to Cambodia in combating landmines and unexploded ordnance problems from the late 1990s, JICA facilitated the training and technical cooperation programmes with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre to support its peers in Angola, Colombia, Iraq and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Second, South-South cooperation is cost-efficient: JICA estimated that it is five times more cost-efficient than traditional modes of cooperation. JICA provides three types of triangular cooperation with Southern countries: third-country training programmes, third-country experts and joint projects; it found all of them to be cost-effective measures. Hence, one of the goals of JICA had been to decrease costs of cooperation coordination.

The challenge for further enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation is to manage the networks of cooperation providers. To that end, capacity development of development cooperation agencies and strengthening of their networks are highly important. A key example of the Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation project was implemented with the collaboration of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) of the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil, UNOSSC and JICA from 2012 to 2016. After the completion of its first phase, it is clear that the willingness to continue the project and the possibility of doing so remain.

There is a need to improve communication between development cooperation agencies and to increase their exchange of knowledge and experiences. With improved communication, the practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation can learn from other countries' experiences and improve coordination with various partners.

In conclusion, triangular cooperation is very significant because it can provide unique knowledge and efficiency by leveraging the knowledge and experiences from the South and the North. Furthermore, there is a need for more joint efforts to enhance the management of the South-South and triangular cooperation networks.

## Segment B

### Case 1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office in Turkey

**Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNDP Country Office in Turkey**

Turkey is an example of rapid national development and a catalyst for the implementation of SDGs. During the last twenty-five years, it has eliminated extreme poverty on its soil, it has become an industrialized country, and all citizens have reached access to universal education and health coverage. The country represents a landmark case of leaving no one behind, so the Turkish success sends out a powerful message to the South-South and triangular cooperation partners.

At the same time, Turkey is one of the largest global providers of official development assistance and also is the host country of the largest refugee population in the world. This situation has made an impact on several dimensions of the hosting countries but Turkey is developing resilience skills to overcome this challenge. In this regard, Turkey could share its experiences with Southern and Northern countries since the experiences of some Northern countries show many more difficulties in connecting with refugees.

Turkey has demonstrated that it is possible to integrate refugees into its society. Southern and Northern countries have extensive knowledge and experiences to share with one another as they work towards achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda and leaving no one behind.

### Case 2. United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)

**Mr. Patrick van Weerelt, Head, Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development, UNSSC**

The main objective of the Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development of UNSSC, based in Bonn, Germany, is to provide opportunities for learning, training courses and knowledge management and to create multi-stakeholder platforms for sustainable development.

The approach of the Centre focuses on all stakeholders, and its strategies are aligned with the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda: people, prosperity, peace, partnership and planet. In this sense, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are key modalities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

UNSSC leads learning on South-South and triangular cooperation, focusing its efforts on the improvement of the competencies, skills, knowledge and expertise that United Nations staff and partners would need for the management of South-South and triangular cooperation. In this regard, the Centre supported the United Nations Reflection Series 2016 entitled "Development Cooperation, Policy Advice and Middle Income Countries", which was held in Berlin in that year. That project brought together United Nations staff, development practitioners, members of academia and policymakers from all around the world to discuss ways to serve middle-income countries better in their pursuit of sustainable development outcomes, fostering dialogue and strengthening participants' skills in relevant fields of policy advice.

Another successful example of UNSSC leading learning with respect to South-South and triangular cooperation was the pilot course "UN Catalytic Support to South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Implementing the 2030 Agenda", held in 2016 and 2017 with the UNOSSC Regional Division for Arab States, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).



In addition, a follow-up joint capacity-development initiative was implemented in 2017 for key national players from nine countries (Algeria, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey and Uzbekistan) on agricultural development and enhanced food security in partnership with UNOSSC, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), IsDB and the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC).

## Case 3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

**Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, Department of Partnerships and Results Monitoring, UNIDO**

There is a need to know whether there are alternative options for building capabilities and innovative capacities to find solutions to the challenges that the world faces. In this regard, the international community must work together because there is no single organization or country that is able to achieve the SDGs on its own.

There are two successful initiatives that UNIDO is implementing. The first one is the Global Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECPnet). Its primary objective is to contribute to the effective and efficient development, application, adaptation, scaling up and mainstreaming of RECP concepts, methods, policies, practices and technologies in developing and transition economies. RECPnet aims to facilitate North-South, South-South and South-North-South collaboration, including the transfer of RECP-relevant knowledge, experiences and technologies. The network follows a three-pronged strategy to promote RECP around the world: capturing RECP information and knowledge and promoting best practices; improving the knowledge and skills bases of members; and advocating for the relevance, needs and benefits of RECP for enterprises and other organizations. RECPnet has already benefited thousands of enterprises through

increased resource productivity and associated savings opportunities.

The second initiative is the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) for Ethiopia, which focuses on three priority sectors: (a) agro-food processing; (b) textiles and apparel; and (c) leather and leather products. These sectors were chosen owing to their prospects for job creation, strong linkages to the agriculture sector, high export potential and capacity to attract private-sector investment. The PCP approach is to provide countrywide support to scale up best practices.

In order to advance towards successful South-South and triangular cooperation, the development of national capacities is a key point of concern. In this regard, the PCP is rooted in the national development strategy for the period 2015/2016 to 2019/2020: the Growth and Transformation Plan II. The aim of the Plan is to bring about the structural transformation of the Ethiopian economy from one based on agriculture to one driven primarily by industries, with an overall objective of having Ethiopia become a middle-income country by 2025.

## Case 4. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

**Mr. A.H. Monjurul Kabir, Programme Adviser, Chief of Section, Asia-Pacific and Least Developed Countries, Global Lead, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, UN-Women**

The narratives and dimensions of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation have reached a new height due to the significance of the SDGs as key drivers of development cooperation. In this respect, "Leaving no one behind" is not simply a slogan: South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are vehicles for addressing the necessary resources, capacities and knowledge to achieve those Goals.

The strategic objectives of UN-Women are mainly to make development inclusive, gender responsive, and supportive of non-state actors with voice, space, capacities and sources of financing. The growth of Southern countries and newly developing economies and increasing demands for South-South cooperation represent key opportunities for the design and implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation activities. At the same time, UN-Women also faces challenges in the implementation of its South-South and triangular cooperation programmes, including lack of consistency and uneven benefits in their results; complexities arising from administrative hurdles and political aspects; insufficient data, information and knowledge bases; and lack of monitoring and evaluation of data.

Some recent examples showed that the South-South cooperation programmes of UN Women had achieved success in advancing gender responsiveness. The year 2017 saw continued growth of South-South exchanges on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) due to growing demands for gender-sensitive government policies and budgets, as demonstrated by the first-ever informal civil-society organization (CSO) budget watchdog network in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. As a follow-up to cross-regional South-South support initiatives, countries in the Middle East and North Africa region formally committed to applying GRB in their financial and budget systems.

In terms of the positioning of UN-Women as a partner for South-South cooperation, the milestone for Mexico was the establishment of the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics, run by UN-Women and the National Statistics Institute, positioning Mexico further as a South-South cooperation hub for global gender statistics.

In addition, a total of 45 women's CSOs in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and elsewhere across Europe became part of a regional network aimed at ending violence against women (EVAW) by signing project cooperation agreements as part of a 2017-2020 regional programme on EVAW, "Implementing Norms, Changing Minds."

In Africa, UN-Women promoted South-South cooperation between women engaged in peacebuilding and refugee response. By leveraging its convening power, 60 CSOs from 15 States increased the attention of governments and aid-agency representatives to emphasize the need for supporting women and girls on the move through a joint public statement at the World Humanitarian Summit.

Coordination with the national institutions was imperative to achieve successful South-South and triangular cooperation. There also was a need to recognize failure through capturing lessons learned and identifying both good and bad practices.

As part of its menu of services, UN-Women would support both intergovernmental and operational processes that set policies to advance gender responsiveness in South-South cooperation across the United Nations system. The engagements and framework would also catalyse greater research and analysis to inform South-South policies and programmes while forging partnerships and mobilizing resources. The overarching objective of UN-Women under that framework is to support key stakeholders in facilitating access and partnership with respect to South-South and triangular cooperation knowledge, solutions, and sources of finance for gender equality and women's empowerment.

# IV

## Session 3

### Strengthening Regional Cooperation through South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development



## Moderator

**Ms. Nadine Muhimpundu, Director General for Europe, Americas and Caribbean, Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation, Burundi**

The session focused on recent trends, strategies and lessons learned on regional cooperation. There are many good practices of South-South and triangular cooperation through intra- and interregional cooperation, and in this sense, the international community needs to work together with common goals, sharing lessons learned and good practices from different countries.

## Case 1. Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States (Turkic Council)

**Mr. Ömer Kocaman, Deputy Secretary General, Turkic Council**

The Turkic Council is a young organization working on South-South and triangular cooperation at the regional and international levels. It was established as an intergovernmental organization with the aim of developing multilateral cooperation among the Turkic-speaking States. Its four founding member States are Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey. The Turkic Council works on several areas of cooperation: customs and transport cooperation; cultural, educational and scientific cooperation; economic cooperation; political cooperation; tourism cooperation; international cooperation; and diaspora cooperation and international cooperation.

Tourism cooperation is one of the most successful programmes due to the tourism potential of the member States and its significant contribution to their economy, creating around 10 per cent of their jobs. A key landmark of this cooperation is the development of a joint tour programme named “Turkic Council Modern Silk Road” as a pilot project to promote the tourism industry of Turkic Council member States and in third-party countries. During the preparation of the Turkic Council Modern Silk Road Joint Tour Package Project, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey carried out vocational training programmes on the service sector for the tourism

employees of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. As of June 2017, more than 1,000 tourism professionals (of whom 50 per cent were women) had received that vocational training.

Another example of the successful programmes developed by the Turkish Council is the annual junior diplomats’ training programme, organized for young diplomats of the Turkic Council member States to facilitate regional cooperation in the field of foreign policy. Since 2014, 90 junior diplomats have benefited from the training programme (of whom 42 were women).

As lessons learned, Mr. Ömer Kocaman stated that regional organizations contribute largely to South-South cooperation and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, sharing knowledge and best practices between States, the practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation, and other regional organizations.

## Case 2. Peruvian International Cooperation Agency, on behalf of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS)

**Ms. Nancy Silva, Policies and Programmes Director, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency, on behalf of PIFCSS**

PIFCSS was approved at the XVIII Ibero-American Summit in 2008 and currently includes 20 member countries. It has achieved great success in its development activities.

The main strategic lines of PIFCSS are: training; capacity-building and experience exchange; registration and systematization of data; development of methodologies; and establishment of relationships with other actors and regions.

Capacity-building and training in South-South cooperation are key roles of the Ibero-American Programme. To date, 220 people have been trained in the areas of monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of projects; cooperation and communication; evaluation

methodologies; and decentralized cooperation and systematization of cooperation experiences linked to the SDGs.

Knowledge exchange on South-South and triangular cooperation is another area of prominent collaboration among the PIFCSS member States. A total of 29 exchanges of experiences had been carried out on topics such as monitoring, follow-up and evaluation systems; financing and evaluation; education for development; and identification of bilateral cooperation areas. A total of 85 people from 12 member countries had participated in those activities.

The main instruments for capacity-building, tools and publications created by the Ibero-American Programme are the Structured Mechanism for the Exchange of South-South Cooperation Experiences (Mecanismo Estructurado para el Intercambio de Experiencias de Cooperación Sur-Sur), the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Annual Profile (Perfil Annual de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular), the Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and the Structured Training Programme (Programa Estructurado de Formación).

The main contributions of PIFCSS towards the BAPA+40 Conference will be the strengthening and building of capacities through experiences, knowledge exchange and methodological guidance to improve South-South and triangular cooperation programme management. Furthermore, PIFCSS provides space to debate opportunities and challenges regarding how South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation can help to achieve the SDGs under the BAPA guidelines.

## Case 3. Djibouti

**Mr. Hamid Mohamed Aden, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Djibouti**

Djibouti has created an ambitious programme, “Vision Djibouti 2035”, to overcome challenges and transform the country into a commercial and logistical hub in Africa. To do so, the country relies on its geostrategic key position and its membership in important regional organizations such as the African Union, the Arab League and the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development.



Photo credit: CRIPEN, Djibouti, 2017

Djibouti needs collaboration with multisectoral partners from various regions and countries to achieve the “Vision Djibouti 2035” goals: creation of employment (200,000 jobs in 2035); creation of projects to combat climate change and to make its natural ecosystems sustainable; development of transportation infrastructure; and modernization and improvement of capacity development and the industrial structure (economic growth rate of 10 per cent by the end of 2019). Djibouti has a special need for medical expertise and human resources for pregnant women.

Regional and international cooperation are key elements for the economic and social development of the country. Important investment programmes from bilateral and multilateral partnerships have been implemented in Djibouti. In this sense, Morocco is a key cooperation partner for Djibouti in a diverse range of fields, with key cultural, scientific, economic and technical collaboration.

Furthermore, recognizing the key role that the private sector plays in the development of the country, Djibouti has launched several initiatives to empower private-sector activities such as the creation of the National Investment Promotion Agency.

Djibouti recently improved its score from 171st to 154th place in the “Doing Business” ranking, according to the World Bank report (October 2017). That encouraging result is the fruit of the efforts made by the Government under the leadership of its president, Ismail Omar Guelleh, including the definition of priority actions, particularly the establishment of a single window to attract investors.

## Case 4. Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF)

**Mr. François Martel, Secretary General, PIDF Secretariat**

The development process of the PIDF originated in Fiji in 2013. The Forum works to increase the capacity of the Pacific islands to deal with the status-quo challenge that they face.

The organization affirms the need for the Pacific islands to collaborate with emerging and Southern economies and the need to unite around a single Pacific voice. The aim is to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication through green and blue growth.

The PIDF foundational development partners are: China, Kuwait, Qatar, Timor-Leste, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

The PIDF is a multi-stakeholder organization, including leaders of civil society and the private sector of the Pacific region. At the national level, it communicates with multi-stakeholder, national sustainable development boards, where it works for financial sustainability through the Regional Development Trust Fund. In addition, the Forum strategic plan has Clusters for Action working on the mainstreaming of green growth into Pacific blue economies, climate action (advocacy and low carbon pathways) and adaptive solutions for building island resilience.

Furthermore, the PIDF creates global development partnerships to build a Pacific roadmap for a sustainable blue economy. In this sense, it is a member of the Global Island Partnership to take greater action to conserve and sustainably use the invaluable natural resources of the environment and oceans.

The Forum also has built multi-stakeholder partnerships with India, Indonesia and the Climate Change Unit of the African Development Bank Group. In terms of the Indian Partnership, the PIDF and the TERI School of Advanced Studies co-organized the Subregional India-Pacific Islands Sustainable Development Conference in Fiji in May 2016 and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to support the Pacific private sector. The collaboration with the Government of Indonesia produced training workshops to continue in 2018 with a focus on marine fisheries and agriculture relevant to green growth. The PIDF partnership with the African Development Bank Group Climate Change Unit promoted the engagement of the private sector in climate adaptation projects.





## Case 5. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

**Mr. Srinivas Tata, Chief, Capacity Development and Partnerships Section, Strategy and Programme Management Division, ESCAP**

The Asia and the Pacific region has experienced the rise of emerging economies, such as those of China, India, the Russian Federation and other middle-income countries such as Thailand; the growth of a new regionalism as countries increasingly consider regional solutions to transboundary challenges; the shift to a greater focus on inclusive partnerships with all stakeholders; and the growing demand to achieve global agendas and development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

South-South cooperation is a key area of interest for ESCAP. The organization provides a unique intergovernmental forum for members to discuss and adopt policies, mainly in the field of common approaches to regional challenges and the provision of technical assistance to its members, particularly through knowledge-sharing platforms.

It is important to build synergies and new partnerships among the Southern countries and to scale up good practices towards achieving the 2030 Agenda goals. To achieve this, ESCAP works on key programmes such as the Regional Cooperation Mechanisms for Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems, the Regional Cooperation Mechanism for Transboundary Flood Early Warning, the Regional Cooperative Mechanism on Drought Monitoring and Early Warning, and Research Networks for Glacial Lake Outburst Floods or the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness.

A Rapid Response Facility provides a quick, innovative and effective response to support countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The services within its scope include identifying and addressing gaps in SDG data and statistics, supporting integrated system analysis to help countries to understand SDG interlinkages and identify policy priorities, and supporting national follow-up and review programmes to facilitate stakeholder participation in SDG implementation. The Rapid Response Facility services target countries with special needs.

South-South cooperation in regions must work primarily on facilitating and identifying new partnerships; scaling up best practices; and building coordination, synergies and larger platforms for showcasing results.





# V

## Session 4

### Ways to Foster the Mobilization of Resources to Further Strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Partnerships



## Moderator

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

The session explored ways to promote South-South and triangular cooperation through innovative funding and inclusive partnerships.

## Case 1. China

**Dr. Shengyao Tang, Deputy Director General,  
Department of International Cooperation,  
Ministry of Agriculture, China**

China has always shown its commitment to the implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation and had begun its programmes before the 1970s.

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are promoting and driving reforms in the developing countries, where emerging economies are playing a key role in the solutions to global challenges. In this context, resource mobilization and coordination are crucial to achieve successful results through South-South and triangular cooperation.

The One Belt One Road Initiative is considered as a landmark example of South-South and triangular cooperation. It represents a significant development strategy launched by the Government of China with the intention of promoting economic cooperation among countries along the "Belt and Road" routes.

The National Development and Reform Commission of China issued its "Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road" in March 2015, outlining the framework, key areas of cooperation and mechanisms with regard to the "One Belt, One Road Initiative". The initiative offers global business opportunities to tap into new markets along the route of the initiative and gain deeper access to the markets of China, ASEAN, the Middle East, and Central and Eastern Europe. For developing and emerging economies, investment and trade will hasten development and benefit every country along the way.

## Case 2. Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia)

**Ms. Beatriz Mejia-Asserias, Director, Public-  
Private Engagement, APC-Colombia**

The establishment of shared responsibility and partnerships is the best way to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The challenges related to the implementation of the SDGs and to the implementation of the Colombian Peace Agreements need to be addressed with a strong focus on sustainability, outlining a long-term, horizontal, socially and economically inclusive strategy based on the power of partnerships and considering peace as a final goal. In this respect, most of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda as a whole must be implemented through a cooperation strategy with private partners and civil society to reach a long-term solution for a post-conflict situation.

South-South cooperation can contribute to the implementation of the SDGs and the Peace Agreements through the exchange of knowledge gained from the management of other cases and experiences. APC-Colombia has a portfolio of over 75 case studies in peacebuilding and sustainable development programmes aligned with the SDGs, which can be shared with other developing countries and which document private-sector initiatives that can be applied to different contexts.

The implementation of the SDGs in the Colombian Peace Agreements also needs international cooperation programmes to achieve its goals. Understanding the key role of international cooperation in the post-conflict situation, Colombia has established an international cooperation framework in order to link the SDGs and the Peace Agreements. In this sense, the Colombia in Peace Fund is a fund with national resources and a private-sector procurement regime that serves as the global fund for the United Nations Post-Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Colombia, the World Bank Post-Conflict Fund, the European Union Trust Fund for Colombia and the Inter-American Development Bank Sustainable Colombia Initiative. Additionally, Colombia has aligned resources channeled outside of the funds through bilateral programmes with the SDGs and the peace implementation.



Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda needs to be implemented through innovative approaches to promote post-conflict international cooperation at the local and regional levels, with support from businesses, foundations, the public sector and international cooperation organizations.

## Case 3. Morocco

**Mr. Nouredine Tabete, Adviser to the Ambassador, Director General of the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Morocco**

The development of Morocco's South-South cooperation with the African countries counts on the personal engagement of His Majesty Mohammed VI, the King of Morocco. Ministerial departments, private companies, banks, insurance firms, public institutions, government agencies, CSOs, universities and think tanks are involved in the promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation activities in Morocco.

AMCI has carried out South-South and triangular cooperation activities in 109 countries, with a special focus on Africa. The Agency operates mainly in four areas: academic and scholarship programmes, technical cooperation programmes, assistance on human development projects and humanitarian assistance. AMCI contributes to training thousands of African experts in several fields vital for the development of Africa. Since the creation of the Agency, more than 25,000 graduates from 47 African countries have received higher education and technical education and taken vocational training courses within the framework of AMCI programmes. Furthermore, AMCI plays a major role in human resource capacity development for Africa, with over 5,000 African executives in the public sector having benefited from AMCI training programmes.

AMCI underscored the key significance of the promotion of human capital to support the implementation of human development projects and resource mobilization for achieving sustainable human development goals.

Another key point is that the implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation must be promoted from a high government level since it is necessary to rely on a unique point of contact to coordinate these kinds of projects for the sake of efficiency. In that regard, the Director General recommended contacting the decision makers of a country directly to implement South-South and triangular cooperation.

Morocco is strongly committed to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and has the ambition to become one of the leading agencies in promoting South-South cooperation.

## Case 4. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

**Ms. Nadine Piefer, Policy Analyst, Development Assistance Committee Global Relations, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD**

More evidence and analyses are needed to raise awareness of the 2030 Agenda and to make full use of mainstreaming triangular cooperation to achieve the SDGs. Triangular cooperation can contribute to achieving the SDGs not only through resource mobilization but also in other areas; however, its contribution has not yet been widely recognized. Furthermore, this kind of cooperation can provide innovative solutions to pressing global challenges and has the potential to inform a strategic dialogue on all three (or more) partners' development cooperation strategies and foreign policy goals.

The value added of triangular cooperation lies in the strong partnerships that it creates. Together with the development outcomes of triangular cooperation projects, these partnership outcomes need to be taken into account in order for the Southern and Northern countries to collaborate increasingly on these kinds of strategies and programmes.

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A key point of interest is referred to as “green” triangular cooperation, which is focused on the implementation of activities addressed to face local environmental issues. These issues include tackling water pollution or enhancing air purity or protecting global environmental goods, for instance by adapting to and mitigating climate change or stopping biodiversity loss or desertification.

In 2016, the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation was launched by Canada and Mexico with the objectives of elaborating a set of voluntary principles to be endorsed at the BAPA+40 Conference in Buenos Aires and to produce an evidence-based report. Currently, Canada, Japan, Mexico, IsDB, OECD and UNOSSC form part of the Core Group on Triangular Cooperation.

# VI

## Questions and Answers









## Session 1

**Mr. Asoka Rasphone, Director, International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao People's Democratic Republic,** stated that not only funding but also technical assistance is key to achieving the 2030 Agenda. The improvement of South-South and triangular cooperation needs the adoption and fostering of lessons learned and good practices; the development of national roadmaps, capacities, sustainable goals and data management; the evaluation of initiatives; and the reduction of transaction costs.

**Mr. Isaora Zefania Romalahy, Head, Aid Coordination Permanent Secretariat, Office of the Prime Minister, Madagascar,** noted that the implementation of the SDGs through national action plans increases partners' confidence at the local level and the universality of their goals. Accountability from the officials to the citizens is needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

**Ms. Orria Goni, South-South Cooperation Regional Policy Adviser, Regional Service Centre for Africa, UNDP,** highlighted the significance of implementing national action plans to develop and achieve the 2030 Agenda and the use of systems to share good practices and requests between countries.

**H.E. Mr. Gil Haskel, Director General, MASHAV Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Israel,** asked for long-lasting collaboration and sharing of good practices between Northern and Southern agencies in order to achieve the SDGs and highlighted that the Directors General Forum is a forum that is necessary for the practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to network and share knowledge and lessons learned.

**Ms. Simona Marinescu, Director, Development Impact Group, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP,** emphasized the importance of sharing experiences and good practices between countries and partners for effective South-South and triangular cooperation.

**Mr. El Borni Salhi, General Director, Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation, Tunisia,** noted the importance of this kind of forum to strengthen networking between South-South and triangular cooperation actors and asked for implementation of two regional initiatives towards the BAPA+40 Conference. The first one related

to finding solutions to help the unemployed youth to find jobs and the second one pertained to providing support to the women living in rural areas.

**Ms. Dima Al Arqan, Deputy Director General, Palestinian International Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State of Palestine,** noted the relevance of sharing good practices and technical cooperation between countries.

**Mrs. Carmen Isabel Claramunt Garro, Deputy Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Costa Rica,** mentioned the need for clarifying the concept of South-South cooperation and what all of them understood by that term.

**H.E. Mr. Jose Maria Carino, Chair-Alternate, Technical Cooperation Council, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines,** underlined the importance of sharing good practices between Northern and Southern agencies and the need for including the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender perspective in South-South and triangular cooperation programmes in order to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons against the challenges that they face.

In response, **Ms. Carmen Sorger, Deputy Director for Development Relations, Global Affairs Canada,** stated that it is necessary to listen to each other and to be innovative to achieve the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**Mr. Noel González Segura, Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policy, AMEXCID, Mexico,** observed that it is necessary to generate a constructive dialogue to discuss South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation and ensure that they complement each other.

**Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina,** highlighted that the kind of space offered by the Directors General Forum is highly important for listening to different perspectives from around the world and creating global solidarity.

**Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC,** noted that it is necessary to have common goals and work together in order to achieve the SDGs.

## Session 2

**Mr. Miguel Franco, Minister, Embassy of Brazil in Turkey,** introduced the successful results of the Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation project implemented by ABC, JICA and UNOSSC and supported by the Government of Japan. He asked for the floor to complete a survey questionnaire in order to obtain information on what each country seeks and offers in terms of the management of South-South and triangular cooperation for possible future initiatives.

**Mr. Edgar Gómez Leiva, General Director of Cooperation, Technical National Secretary for Development, Paraguay,** pointed out that Paraguay had achieved important economic growth in the last 15 years and that the country wants to develop international cooperation projects with Southern countries. The first cooperation catalog of Paraguay, prepared in 2016, was also introduced.

**H.E. Mr. Jose Maria Carino, Chair-Alternate, Technical Cooperation Council, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines,** noted that the Expo is a great occasion for networking between South-South and triangular cooperation practitioners. The Philippines has the advantage of speaking English and also has the capacity to transfer knowledge.

**Mr. Dadu Yakubu Audu, Assistant Director/Head, Research and Partnership, Directorate of Technical Aid Corps, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria,** highlighted the need for reinforcing and deepening the cooperation in education and in the fight against transnational crime.

**Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan, Director of Bilateral Cooperation, National Focal Point for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and Development, Togo,** expressed his concern about the modern slavery that is taking place in Libya and stated that peace is necessary to achieve sustainable development. In that regard, he asked that the topic of peace be included in the next forums and discussions.

**Mr. Abdirahim Ibrahim Mohamed, Development Coordinator, Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development, Somalia,** observed that Somalia faces many challenges in security affairs and that South-South cooperation can support the development of the country in that regard.

**Mr. Maslah Abdullahi Wehlie, Director, Arab and Islamic Development Cooperation, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Somalia,** asked how national development mechanisms can help to achieve successful South-South cooperation.

**H.E. Mr. Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro, Ambassador, Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia,** explained that Indonesia is in the process of establishing an agency to better connect the national development plan and the South-South cooperation goals. The importance of having a single agency is a key element for the coordination of the institutional framework and joint efforts to promote and advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA,** stated that more coordinated cooperation by various actors is a key to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Managing cooperation is even more difficult than before owing to the increase in active Southern partners. In that regard, it is necessary to introduce better coordination mechanisms at the national level in order to make the best use of South-South and triangular cooperation activities.

**Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Turkey,** stated that SDGs must be integrated into the national development plans, and their implementation needs to be considered as a national priority.

**Mr. Patrick van Weerelt, Head, Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development, UNSSC,** noted that the policies related to South-South and triangular cooperation must be in line with the 2030 Agenda goals.

**Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, Department of Partnerships and Results Monitoring, UNIDO,** underscored the importance of knowledge-sharing, technology transfer and technical cooperation to achieve successful South-South and triangular cooperation.

**Mr. A.H. Monjurul Kabir, Programme Adviser, Chief of Section, Asia-Pacific and Least Developed Countries, Global Lead, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, UN-Women,** noted that many conflicts would be managed if inequality were eradicated. He



Photo credit: UNOSSC, 2017

recommended creating a unique and empowered national agency tasked with, among other things, interministerial coordination in order to obtain coherence and consistency in national responses. Furthermore, he stressed the need for including a dedicated session on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls at the BAPA+40 Conference to analyse the evolution and impact, if any, of gender equality with respect to South-South cooperation and the adoption of a new, inclusive resolution and framework. That would also raise the profile of gender equality in global South-South and triangular cooperation processes.

## Session 3

**Mr. Kazi Shofiqul Azam, Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh,** pointed out that the South needs more funding, sharing of competencies and innovation sources to achieve SDGs.

**Mr. Armindo Gonzaga Fernandes, Counsellor and Head of Foreign Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities, Sao Tome and Principe,** asked for clarification of what each country in Africa expected from South-South cooperation.

**Mr. Oscar Angulo, Director, Municipal Agency of Cooperation, Municipal Autonomous Government of La Paz, Plurinational State of Bolivia,** mentioned that cities could also significantly contribute to South-South cooperation programmes and that La Paz already had cases of successful cooperation models that it could share with other countries around the world.

**Ms. Nuriia Karakulova, Project Coordinator of the Youth Programme, Search for Common Ground,** asked the panellists what kinds of recommendations they would offer to non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In response, **Mr. Hamid Mohamed Aden, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International**

**Cooperation, Djibouti**, observed that Djibouti needs the rest of the world to react with respect regarding the refugee issue and that more investment for programmes is necessary to achieve sustainable development.

**Dr. Ömer Kocaman, Deputy Secretary General, Turkic Council**, replied that, relating to the refugee and humanitarian crisis issue, the Southern countries have the same development challenges but sometimes, the NGOs need different ways to handle them. The projects must be based on the requests and requirements of the countries.

**Ms. Nancy Silva, Policies and Programmes Director, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency, on behalf of PIFCSS**, observed that key points to develop South-South and triangular cooperation are building an information system as an assessment tool and collaborating with the private sector and academia.

## Session 4

**Ms. Nancy Silva, Policies and Programmes Director, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency Peru, on behalf of PIFCSS**, stated that the alliance with the private sector is a key element to achieving successful South-South and triangular cooperation. Furthermore, there is a need for more commitment from the Northern countries in order for the Southern ones to achieve development that is sustainable.

**Mrs. Dechen Zam, Senior Trade Officer, Department of Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bhutan**, highlighted that her participation in the GSSD Expo 2017 had been a great opportunity to improve her knowledge about South-South and triangular cooperation. Bhutan does not have a specific organization dealing with South-South cooperation but the country has been supported by international partners.

**Mr. Daniel Mejia, Global Policy Officer, International Network for Bamboo and Rattan**, pointed out that there are new funding forms to be explored and evaluated.

**Mr. Shengyao Tang, Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, China**, observed that funding is not the only key element to achieve sustainable development. There are also other key points of interest, such as the sharing of good practices, technology, experiences or training courses.

**Mr. Nouredine Tabete, Adviser to the Ambassador, Director General of AMCI, Morocco**, noted that, as part of the Government of Morocco, AMCI does not deal directly with the private sector but facilitates private-sector investment and building associations in the country.

**Ms. Nadine Piefer, Policy Analyst, Development Assistance Committee Global Relations, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD**, pointed out that there is a need for more lessons learned from the evaluations of South-South and triangular cooperation programmes in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda in a more effective way.

**H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi, Fiji's Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to Pacific Island Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fiji**, stated that apart from funding, there are many more key elements to achieve successful development through South-South and triangular cooperation.

VII  
Closing Session



## Closing Session



Photo credit: UNOSSC, 2017

### **Mr. Mehmet Süreyya Er, Vice-President, TİKA, on behalf of Forum participants**

The High-level Forum of Directors-General for Development Cooperation is a forum open to all the Member States and partners to discuss South-South and triangular cooperation as a means to implement the 2030 Agenda. The theme for the 2017 Forum was “Voices of practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation and the road towards the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference)”. The 2017 Forum has been acknowledged as a platform for sharing challenges and opportunities presented by South-South and triangular cooperation on the way towards the BAPA+40 Conference.

The practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation expressed their commitment to continue developing their efforts towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and their active involvement in the preparatory process of the BAPA+40 Conference.

The participants also expressed their appreciation to UNOSSC, JICA, governments, United Nations entities, other international organizations and other stakeholders for their support in promoting the exchange of lessons learned, best practices and partnership-building initiatives through the annual High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation. The practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation highlighted the importance of the sharing of knowledge, experiences and good practices undertaken during the High-level Forum in order to achieve successful South-South and triangular cooperation on their way towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.



# Annexes

## Annex 1



United Nations  
Office for South-South Cooperation



# Timetable of the Forum

## 2017 High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation (DG Forum)

“Voices of Practitioners of South-South and Triangular Cooperation  
and the Road towards the High-level United Nations Conference on  
South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference)”

Thursday, 30 November 2017

9 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Pacific Hall III, Titanic Deluxe Golf Belek  
Antalya, Turkey

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

Time	Details
9.00–9.15	<p><b>Opening Session</b></p> <p><b>Welcoming Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation</li> </ul> <p><b>Opening Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Takehiro Yasui, Chief Representative, Turkey Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</li> </ul>
9.15–10.45	<p><b>Session 1. Special Session on the BAPA+40 Conference</b></p> <p><b>Moderator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director for Policy and Strategic Partnership, UNOSSC</li> </ul> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ms. Ana Ciuti, General Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina</li> <li>- Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij, Deputy Director General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency, Thailand</li> <li>- Mr. Noel González Segura, Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policy, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), Mexico</li> <li>- Ms. Carmen Sorger, Deputy Director for Development Relations, Global Affairs Canada</li> </ul> <p><b>Discussants</b> Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa</p> <p><b>Interactive Session</b></p>
10.45–11.00	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p>
11.00–12.45	<p><b>Session 2. Capacity Development in the Institutional Arrangement and Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation</b></p> <p><b>Segment A</b></p> <p><b>Moderator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Maslah Abdullahi Wehlie, Director of Arab and Islamic Development Cooperation, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Somalia</li> </ul> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- H.E. Mr. Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro, Ambassador, Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia</li> <li>- Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA</li> </ul> <p><b>Segment B</b></p> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Turkey</li> <li>- Mr. Patrick van Weerelt, Head, Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development, United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)</li> <li>- Mr. Weixi Gong, Senior Coordinator for South-South and Triangular Industrial Cooperation, Department of Partnerships and Results Monitoring, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</li> <li>- Mr. A.H. Monjurul Kabir, Programme Adviser, Chief of Section, Asia-Pacific and Least Developed Countries, Global Lead, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, UN-Women</li> </ul> <p><b>Discussants</b> Brazil; Paraguay; Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA)</p> <p><b>Interactive Session</b></p>





Time	Details
12.45–13.45	<p><b>Lunch</b></p> <p>DG Forum side event:</p> <p>Reporting South-South Cooperation: Global, Regional and National Levels, organized by the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa</p>
13.45–15.00	<p><b>Session 3. Strengthening Regional Cooperation through South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development</b></p> <p><b>Moderator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ms. Nadine Muhimpundu, Director General for Europe, Americas and Caribbean, Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation, Burundi</li> </ul> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Ömer Kocaman, Deputy Secretary General, Cooperation Council of Turkic speaking States (Turkic Council)</li> <li>- Ms. Nancy Silva, Policies and Programmes Director, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency, on behalf of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCCS)</li> <li>- Mr. Hamid Mohamed Aden, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Djibouti</li> <li>- Mr. François Martel, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Development Forum Secretariat</li> <li>- Mr. Srinivas Tata, Chief, Capacity Development and Partnerships Section, Strategy and Programme Management Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)</li> </ul> <p><b>Discussants</b></p> <p>Bangladesh, Sao Tome and Principe, Municipal Autonomous Government of La Paz of the Plurinational State of Bolivia</p> <p><b>Interactive Session</b></p>
15.00–16.45	<p><b>Session 4. Ways to Foster the Mobilization of Resources to Further Strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Partnerships</b></p> <p><b>Moderator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi, Fiji's Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to Pacific Island Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fiji</li> </ul> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Shengyao Tang, Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, China</li> <li>- Ms. Beatriz Mejia-Asserias, Director, Public-Private Engagement, Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC-Colombia)</li> <li>- Mr. Noureddine Tabete, Adviser to the Ambassador, Director General of the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Morocco</li> <li>- Ms. Nadine Piefer, Policy Analyst, Development Assistance Committee Global Relations, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)</li> </ul> <p><b>Discussants</b></p> <p>Peru, Bhutan, International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)</p> <p><b>Interactive Session</b></p>
16.45–17.00	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p>
17.00–18.00	<p><b>Closing Session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Mehmet Süreyya Er, Vice-President, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), on behalf of participants</li> </ul>

## Annex 2

### List of Forum Participants

Name	Official title and department	Name of organization	Country	
<b>COUNTRIES/MUNICIPALITY</b>				
1	Mr. Gaouaoui Nacim	Deputy Director, International Financial Institutions and Trans-regional Economic Development Organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Algeria
2	Ms. Ana Valeria Ciuti	General Director for International Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	Argentina
3	Mr. Kazi Shofiqul Azam	Secretary	Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance	Bangladesh
4	Mr. Kazi Anowarul Hoque	Additional Secretary	Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance	Bangladesh
5	Mr. Md. Shaheenur Rahman	Senior Assistant Chief	Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance	Bangladesh
6	Mr. Shelley Salehin	Counsellor	Embassy of Bangladesh, Turkey	Bangladesh
7	Mrs. Dechen Zam	Senior Trade Officer, Department of Trade	Ministry of Economic Affairs	Bhutan
8	Ms. Dechen Choden	Senior Industries Officer, Department of Industry	Ministry of Economic Affairs	Bhutan
9	Mr. Oscar Angulo	Director	Municipal Autonomous Government of La Paz	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
10	Mr. Miguel Franco	Minister Counsellor	Embassy of Brazil in Ankara, Turkey	Brazil
11	Mrs. Anna Maria Graziano	Manager, General Coordination of Trilateral Cooperation with International Organizations	ABC, Ministry of External Relations	Brazil
12	Mrs. Nadine Muhimpundu	Director General for Europe, Americas and Caribbean	Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation	Burundi
13	Mr. Kheng Borey	Director of Notifications and Legal Compliance (WTO Affairs)	Ministry of Commerce	Cambodia
14	Ms. Carmen Sorger	Deputy Director for Development Relations	Global Affairs Canada	Canada
15	Mr. Mbaïro Mbaiguedem	Director General of Planning and Studies	Ministry of Economy and Planning	Chad
16	Mr. Shengyao Tang	Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation	Ministry of Agriculture	China



	Name	Official title and department	Name of organization	Country
17	Ms. Xiaoxia Wu	Deputy Director, Division of International Organizations, Department of International Cooperation	Ministry of Agriculture	China
18	Ms. Beatriz Eugenia Mejia Asserias	Director, Public-Private Engagement	APC-Colombia	Colombia
19	Mrs. Carmen Isabel Claramunt Garro	Deputy Director of International Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Costa Rica
20	Mr. Hamid Mohamed Aden	Technical Adviser	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Djibouti
21	H.E. Ms. Litia Mawi	Fiji's Roving Ambassador/High Commissioner to Pacific Island Countries	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Fiji
22	Ms. Nancy Ramirez	Director of International Cooperation Management	Guatemalan Secretariat for Planning and Programming of the Presidency	Guatemala
23	Mr. Fortune Dorlean	Director General	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Haiti
24	Mr. Jean Claude Barthelemy	Director, Economic and Cooperation Relations Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Haiti
25	Mr. Dania Booth	International Cooperation	Embassy of Honduras to Germany	Honduras
26	H.E. Mr. Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro	Ambassador, Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia
27	Mr. Iwan Nur Hidayat	Deputy Director of South-South Cooperation and International Non-Governmental Organizations, Directorate of Socio-Cultural and International Organizations of Developing Countries, Directorate General of Multilateral Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia
28	Ms. Ririn Dwi Fitriani	Staff of Directorate of Socio-Cultural and International Organization of Developing Countries, Directorate General of Multilateral Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia
29	Ms. Maria Putri Kusumanegari	Staff of Directorate of Technical Cooperation, Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia
30	Mr. Muhammad Ryan Fathoni	Staff of Secretariat of Directorate General of Multilateral Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia
31	Mr. Alamsyah	Head of Chancery/Economic Function	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Ankara	Indonesia
32	Ms. Ayu Saptaningtyas	Staff of Centre of Policy Analysis and Development on Multilateral Affairs, Policy Analysis and Development Agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia

	Name	Official title and department	Name of organization	Country
33	H.E. Mr. Gil Haskel	Director General	MASHAV Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Israel
34	Mr. Fuchs Yuval	Deputy Director General	MASHAV Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Israel
35	Mr. Takehiro Yasui	Chief Representative, JICA Turkey Office	JICA	Japan
36	Mr. Ryutaro Murotani	Director, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues and Development, Partnership Operations Strategy Department	JICA	Japan
37	Mr. Atsushi Okada	Assistant Director, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department	JICA	Japan
38	Mr. Kota Katsumata	Representative, JICA Turkey Office	JICA	Japan
39	Ms. Miho Takahashi	Project Coordinator, JICA Turkey Office	JICA	Japan
40	Mr. Kerimaliev Zhanybek	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture	Kyrgyzstan
41	Mr. Apasov Rysbek	Senior Adviser, focal point	Ministry of Agriculture	Kyrgyzstan
42	Mr. Anouparb Vongnorkeo	Director-General, Department for International Organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Lao People's Democratic Republic
43	Mr. Asoka Rasphone	Director, Department for International Organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Lao People's Democratic Republic
44	Mr. Isaora Zefania Romalahy	Head, Aid Coordination Permanent Secretariat	Office of the Prime Minister	Madagascar
45	Ms. Hilaria Chibwana	Assistant Director, Regional Integration	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Malawi
46	Mr. El Hacen Eleyatt	First Counsellor	Permanent Mission of Mauritania to the United Nations	Mauritania
47	Mr. Noel González Segura	Director General of Planning and International Development Cooperation Policy	AMEXCID	Mexico
48	Mr. Noureddine Tabete	Adviser to the Ambassador, Director General	AMCI	Morocco
49	Mr. Ismael Valigy	Deputy Director of Information, Studies and Planning	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Mozambique
50	Ms. Laurinda Fernando Saide Banze	Head, Department of Multilateral Relations, Directorate for International Organizations and Conferences	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Mozambique



	Name	Official title and department	Name of organization	Country
51	Mr. Mekondjo Kaapanda-Girrus	Commercial Counsellor	Embassy of the Republic of Namibia in Germany	Namibia
52	H.E. Mr. Mario Barquero	Ambassador of Nicaragua to the Islamic Republic of Iran	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Nicaragua
53	Mr. Pius O Osunyikanmi	Director-General, Directorate of Technical Aid Corps	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Nigeria
54	Mr. Mofolasayo Adejare Oluwaloseyi	Director of Technical Aid Corps, South-South and Triangular Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Nigeria
55	Mr. Dadu Yakubu Audu	Assistant Director/Head, Research and Partnership, Directorate of Technical Aid Corps	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Nigeria
56	Mr. Ajoni Emiola Akinola	First Secretary	Embassy of Nigeria in Turkey	Nigeria
57	Mr. Helge Espe	Senior Adviser	FK Norway	Norway
58	Mr. Edgar Gómez Leiva	General Director of Cooperation	Technical National Secretary for Development	Paraguay
59	Ms. Nancy Silva	Policies and Programmes Director	Peruvian International Cooperation Agency	Peru
60	H.E. Mr. Jose Maria Carino	Chair-Alternate, Technical Cooperation Council	Department of Foreign Affairs	Philippines
61	Mr. Dumitru Deac	General Director	International Development Cooperation Agency	Romania
62	Mr. Armindo Gonzaga Fernandes	Counsellor and Head of Foreign Policy Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities	Sao Tome and Principe
63	Ms. Elenore Kang	Deputy Director, Technical Cooperation Directorate	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Singapore
64	Ms. Kellie Huang	Technical Cooperation Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Singapore
65	Mr. Maslah Abdullahi Wehlie	Director of Arab and Islamic Development Cooperation	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	Somalia
66	Mr. Abdirahim Ibrahim Mohamed	Development Coordinator	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	Somalia
67	Ms. Dima Al Arqan	Deputy Director General	Palestinian International Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	State of Palestine
68	H.E. Mr. Sabri Eldaw Bakhit Mohamed	State Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	Sudan

	Name	Official title and department	Name of organization	Country
69	Ms. Salma Yousef Ahmed Shalawani	Executive Manager, Undersecretary Office, South-South cooperation focal point	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	Sudan
70	Mr. Paisan Rupanichkij	Deputy Director General	TICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Thailand
71	Ms. Achara Chaiyasan	Counsellor	TICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Thailand
72	Mr. Grisada Phakakarn	Development Cooperation Officer, International Organizations Partnership Branch (Multilateral)	TICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Thailand
73	Ms. Nattamon Punbhochar	Second Secretary	Royal Thai Embassy in Ankara	Thailand
74	Mr. Amevi Akpoto Komlagan	Director, Bilateral Cooperation, National Focal Point of South-South and Triangular Cooperation	Ministry of Development and Planning	Togo
75	Mr. El Borni Salhi	General Director	Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation	Tunisia
76	Ms. Gülseren Çelik	Head of Department, General Director for Multilateral Economic Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Turkey
77	Mr. Ali Erbaş	Multilateral Economic Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Turkey
78	Mr. Muzaffer Yüksel	Multilateral Economic Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Turkey
79	Mr. Mehmet Süreyya Er	Vice-President	TIKA	Turkey
80	Mr. Mehmet Yılmaz	Head of Department	TIKA	Turkey
81	Ms. Ayşe Örün	Expert	TIKA	Turkey
82	Mr. Yahya Gülseven	Expert	TIKA	Turkey
83	Mr. Şafak Özdemir	Expert	TIKA	Turkey
84	Mr. Halil İbrahim Okur	Expert	TIKA	Turkey
85	Mr. Osman Ucael	Expert	TIKA	Turkey
86	Dr. Eddie Mukooyo Sefuluya	Assistant Commissioner	Ministry of Health	Uganda
87	Mr. Emmanuel Blessing	Senior Desk Officer, Development Cooperation Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Vanuatu
88	Mr. Brighton Shayanewako	Deputy Director, International Cooperation	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Zimbabwe
89	Mr. Bardwell Raisi	Principal Economist, International Cooperation Department	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Zimbabwe



Name	Official title and department	Name of organization
<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>		
90	Mr. Hao Wang Chairman of Supervision Committee	China-Africa Development Fund
91	Ms. Chunlei Yang Manager for Marketing and Investment Consulting Department	China-Africa Development Fund
92	H.E. Mr. Shahid Ahmad Kamal Ambassador, Head and Adviser, Centre for Climate Research and Development	Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South
93	Mr. Ömer Kocaman Deputy Secretary General	Cooperation Council of Turkic speaking States
94	Ms. Pelin Musabay Baki Project Director	Cooperation Council of Turkic speaking States
95	Mr. Ali Çiviler Project Director	Cooperation Council of Turkic speaking States
96	Ms. Zhanar Nugumanova Project Director	Cooperation Council of Turkic speaking States
97	Mr. Hans Friederich Director General	INBAR
98	Mr. Daniel Mejia Global Policy Officer	INBAR
99	Mrs. Marie Therese Ndione Badji Programme Analyst	International Organization of la Francophonie
100	Mrs. Attiya Nawazish Ali Assistant Secretary General	Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
101	Ms. Nadine Piefer Policy Analyst, Development Assistance Committee Global Relations, Development Co-operation Directorate	OECD
102	Mr. François Martel Secretary General	PIDF
103	H.E. Mr. Musa Kulaklıkaya Ambassador, Director General	SESRIC
104	Mrs. Nenden Octavarulia Shanty Researcher, Statistics and Information Department	SESRIC
105	Mr. Onur Çağlar Technical Cooperation Specialist, Training and Technical Cooperation Department	SESRIC
<b>NGOS AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>		
106	Mr. Taidong Zhou Head, Global Development Division	Centre for International Knowledge on Development, China

Name	Official title and department	Name of organization	
107	Mr. Nurtas Uteshov	National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, Kazakhstan	
108	Ms. Nuriia Karakulova	Project Coordinator of the Youth Programme	Search for Common Ground
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>			
109	Mr. Cong Sheng	Chief Financial Officer, Hema supermarket	Alibaba Group
110	Ms. Ling Huang	Senior Manager, Hema supermarket	Alibaba Group
<b>UNITED NATIONS ENTITIES</b>			
111	Mr. Srinivas Tata	Chief, Capacity Development and Partnerships Section, Strategy and Programme Management Division	ESCAP
112	Ms. Maria Misovicova	Programme Officer, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization, Strategy and Programme Management Division	ESCAP
113	Ms. Dongxin Feng	Deputy Director, Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division	FAO
114	Ms. Serena Yeonkyeong Park	Regional South-South Cooperation Officer	FAO
115	Ms. Monica de Vito	Assistant to the Director and Administrative Assistant, Global Engagement, Knowledge and Strategy Division	IFAD
116	Ms. Elena Bertusi	Consultant, Global Engagement, Knowledge and Strategy Division	IFAD
117	Ms. Yordanka Tzvetkova	Manager, BRICS Programme, International Training Centre	ILO
118	Mr. Carlos Andres Emanuele	Specialist, Cooperation among Countries for Health Development	Pan American Health Organization/ WHO
119	Ms. Chantal Line Carpentier	Chief, New York Office	UNCTAD
120	Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano	United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative	UNDP
121	Ms. Simona Marinescu	Director, Development Impact Group, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support	UNDP
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