

EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION SUMMIT, 12-14 December, Geneva

The [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#) (the Global Partnership) is the primary multi-stakeholder vehicle for driving development effectiveness, to “maximize the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development for the shared benefits of people, planet, prosperity and peace.” It brings together governments, bilateral and multilateral organizations, civil society, the private sector and representatives from parliaments and trade unions among others, who are committed to strengthening the effectiveness of their partnerships for development.



In a new era of intertwined development challenges, it is more important than ever to work together in effective partnerships for sustainable development. In a context of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, a deepening climate emergency, geopolitical tensions and socioeconomic shocks, we need to work better together, reaffirming the vision of co-operation modalities such as South-South, North-South and Triangular co-operation, to support knowledge sharing and developing innovative solutions based on common objectives.

[South-South cooperation](#) has a long and successful history, born out of shared experiences and sympathies and based on common objectives and solidarity. In the past few decades, South-South cooperation has expanded its scope, facilitated regional, subregional and interregional integration,



provided innovative approaches for collective actions and strengthened its contribution to sustainable development. At the same time, triangular co-operation has demonstrated itself as a flexible and impactful tool for today’s main challenges, helping with COVID-19 recovery, supporting countries to tackle climate change and scaling up innovations to provide global public goods. Triangular co-operation fosters strategic and inclusive partnerships, leveraging additional resources, supporting local ownership and delivering high-impact results.

Two plenary sessions: [Creating Opportunities to Deliver Effective South-South and Triangular Cooperation at Country Level](#) and [Enhancing the Effectiveness of South-South and Triangular Cooperation – Evidence and Country Examples](#), which will be moderated by ILO (Rie Vejs-Kjeldgaard and Anita Amorim) aim to convene a high-level and multi-stakeholder dialogue about how South-South and Triangular Co-operation, with their rich history of joint, demand-driven, and context-aware development solutions, can support strategies to address today’s global development in sync with the effectiveness principles.

Spotlight 10 – Enhancing the Effectiveness of South-South and Triangular Cooperation - Evidence and Country Examples

Wednesday, 14 December 2022, 8:00 – 9:30 AM CET

The purpose of the session was to convene partner countries, development partners and non-State organizations to foster an open and forward-looking discussion on how the effectiveness principles (country ownership, focus on results, transparency and mutual accountability and inclusive partnerships) help improve SSTC practices around the world, based on insights developed by partners involved in the [GPEDC](#) over the last few years. Among the discussed topics, Speakers identified how the effectiveness principles help increase the effectiveness, quality and impact of SSTC projects.



Here are the main outlines of the Panelists’ interventions:

Dr. André de Mello e Souza, Senior Researcher of the [Institute for Applied Economic Research](#) – Brazil, set the scene. He underlined the importance of impact and results, as well as of the voluntary nature of the Guidance to adhere to [Busan principles](#). He stressed the importance of asking the question “Effectiveness for whom?”. Effectiveness always has a political side to it and that is something we must keep in mind. He referred to the fact that South-South Cooperation has to bring the element of adaptability, as one cannot just replicate what happens in one country in another. He also made reference to the question of monetization and recalled that measurement does not imply necessary quantitative measurement as there are also qualitative ways of measuring including flows, projects and results. Indeed, there are elements in South-South Cooperation such as the transfer of skills, technical cooperation, the transfer of knowledge that are very difficult to monetize.

Mr. Alvaro Calderón Ponce de León, Director of International Co-operation, [Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia](#), highlighted the importance of national empowerment and the transfer for mutual cooperation. Important points of the voluntary Guidelines are country ownership and demand driven cooperation, the shared commitments, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, transparency, innovation and co-creation, joint-learning and leaving no one behind. In the context of trying to improve South-South Cooperation, in terms of accountability and transparency, he mentioned that we should learn how to improve uses of data bases as this is a way of measuring cooperation on a regular basis.

H.E. Ms. Miryan Sena Vieira, Deputy Minister of [Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Cabo Verde](#), shared some important points in terms of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, including the social protection, child labour and some lessons learnt from the effective cooperation in Colombia and how that can be applicable and adaptable to other countries and other contexts. She also mentioned the issue of building a more reliable mutual accountability mechanism. South-South Cooperation enables

to go beyond the initial scope of cooperation, as, even if it is not quantified properly, it entails development impact and results.



Mr. Andrew Smith, *Director General, International Assistance Policy Bureau, [Global Affairs](#), Canada* addressed the questions of effective cooperation, horizontality, inclusiveness, systemic plan and gender sensitivity. In South-South and Triangular Cooperation, gender has been a little left behind and should be put at the forefront. He also added that the Voluntary Guidelines on Triangular Cooperation are an important element of enabling this kind of cooperation and the kinds of partnerships that evolve through South-South Cooperation, Triangular and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Mr. Amer Bukvic, *Director General, Global Practices and Partnerships, [Islamic Development Bank](#)*, stressed the importance of peer learning, mutual accountability, partnership building. He added that the Global South has a wealth of knowledge, know-how and expertise that can be shared within the South and with the North. For this it is necessary to have in place both the local ownership and the national development plans supportive of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Challenges are the lack of national strategies, as well as the lack of a national agency or focal point. Strategic partnerships with all stakeholders concerned and cross-fertilization are of huge importance in this regard.

Mr. Henry Morales, *Executive Co-ordinator, [TZUK KIM-POP Movement](#), Guatemala* talked about South-South Cooperation as a philosophy, and the fact that South-South solidarity is very natural. At the same time, he took notice of monetarization to measure results and finding ways to organize the Triangular Cooperation. He underscored that one of the practices that could foster improvement is ensuring that there is a permanent multi-stakeholder dialogue, as there are other stakeholders than governments that can contribute to a national or regional agenda. He also highlighted the importance of having specific budgets assigned to South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the countries.

Closing remarks of the Moderator, **Ms. Anita Amorim**, *Head Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, ILO*:

Ms. Amorim underlined how from the Session emerged the questions of solidarity, mutual accountability and also how to measure results in such a way that is at the same time capturing all the contributions in kind and other forms of contributions. Putting aside for the time being the issue of monetization, it was retained the principle of results-based efficiency of South-South Cooperation with a solidarity spirit.

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Session 8: Creating Opportunities to Deliver Effective South-South and Triangular Cooperation at Country Level

Wednesday, 14 December 2022, 11:30 – 13:00 CET

This plenary session aimed to convene a high-level and multi-stakeholder dialogue about how South-South and Triangular Cooperation, with their rich history of joint, demand-driven, and context-aware development solutions, can support strategies to address today's global development in sync with the effectiveness principles. Speakers discussed challenges related to ownership and coordination at the country level, involvement of local actors, and the importance of these modalities in building trust among development cooperation stakeholders. The panel discussion also promoted effective South-South and Triangular Cooperation as inclusive and horizontal multi-stakeholder partnerships based on trust and equality, allowing co-creation of solutions to current development challenges. The session built on the discussion of the spotlight session on South-South and Triangular Cooperation and the tools presented by countries to enhance the effectiveness of their cooperation. Finally, speakers envisioned how the GPEDC, with its focus on country-led action, assessment frameworks and knowledge-exchange dynamics, can support partners' capacities to meet current and upcoming challenges in a cost-effective, inclusive, and sustainable manner.



Here are the main outlines of the Panelists' interventions:

Dr Ir. Slamet Soedarsono, Deputy Minister of [*Political Affairs Law Defence and Security*](#) – Indonesia, put the emphasis on the huge challenges the world is facing in delivering on an actual realisation of the SDGs. He also highlighted the importance of catalytic factors of South-South cooperation and of having all stakeholders involved, including the private sector, i.e., small-medium enterprises.

Mr. Francisco André, State Secretary for [*Foreign Affairs and Co-operation*](#) – Portugal, emphasized the importance of national ownership and of connecting all actions to the national plans. He also stressed the importance of co-creating, making sure that impactful results are shaped, and that proper visibility is given to what is actually achieved.

Mr. Jonathan Titus-Williams, Deputy Minister of [Planning and Economic Development](#)- Sierra Leone underscored how, in the interconnected crisis context, South-South Cooperation has an interesting role to play both as a leverage of development, but also to show how we need to change the way we work. South-South cooperation also facilitates home-grown solutions that are speaking to the actual types of solutions which have been working in the local context.

Mr. Pedro Manuel Moreno, Deputy Secretary General – [UNCTAD](#) stressed that cooperation is not about giving or receiving. It is about sharing. It is not a donation: it is an exchange. Cooperation is always both ways which doubles its impact. He highlighted the essence of data both linked to how we are using the technology and the digital transition and how we can measure the contributions of South-South Cooperation.

Mr. Xu Wei, Director General of International Cooperation Department – [Chinese International Development Cooperation Agency](#) – China shared that China will continue its involvement and probably expand it. As other speakers, he also highlighted the challenges to realise the 2030 Agenda, which makes it crucial to all work together. He also called for the need of development of every country according to its national context and resources and for the multilateral system to contribute to that.

Ms. Ureerat Chareontoh, Director-General [Thailand International Co-operation Agency](#) – Thailand, underlined the importance of the involvement of the private sector, academia, and civil society, in order to have a sustainable development dialogue. She highlighted the Coherence, Complementarity and Coordination concept related to South-South Cooperation.

Ms. Marita Gonzalez, Co-Chair [CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness](#) – Argentina, discussed about shared responsibility and the importance of having funding for South-South Cooperation. She also underscored with her examples the necessary people-centred focus.

Mr. José Antonio Gonzalez Norris, Executive Director [Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation](#) – Peru, stressed how crucial South-South Cooperation is in the delivery of the SDGs, and the importance of being able to measure quantitatively and qualitatively the results and impacts of South-South interventions.

Closing remarks of the Moderator, **Ms. Rie Vejs-Kjeldgaard**, Director, Department of Partnerships and Field Support, ILO:



Ms. Vejs-Kjeldgaard highlighted a few issues that were very recurrent in the different contributions. She underscored that we as a planet have very many challenges ahead of us to deliver on the SDG Agenda that we are all keen to do. This means we need to do things differently and we need to do even more. It is also clear that the resources that are available will not be sufficient forever. Therefore, we need to find new ways of working together. The South-South and Triangular Cooperation is indeed a very appreciated modality complementary to that of development cooperation. It needs to always respond to national priorities and to be nationally owned. Also, home grown solutions must be identified and shared. Finally, she reminded a point that was stressed by

all speakers on how effective South-South and Triangular Cooperation requires actual sharing.