Resource Mobilization in the Context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

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9TH JULY, 2024

Understanding SSTC & Resource Mobilization

- South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) lays the building blocks to facilitate knowledge creation, catalyze investments, create networks and match making. SSTC is crucial for fostering collaboration among developing countries by promoting knowledge exchange, capacity building, and resource sharing. SSTC strengthens regional and global partnerships, making it a vital component for achieving the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD30+) objectives and the 2030 Agenda.
- South-South Cooperation (SSC) involves development partnerships among countries in the Global South across political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, and technical fields. It emphasizes knowledge, experience, and technology exchange among governments, civil society, academic institutions, and networks.
- When South-South Cooperation is implemented with the support of a Northern partner, it is referred to as Triangular Cooperation (TrC). The UN's working definition for TrC is "Southern-driven partnerships between two or more developing countries, supported by a developed country(ies) or multilateral organization(s), to implement of development cooperation programmes and projects".

Understanding SSTC & Resource Mobilization (Cont.)

- Resource mobilization for SSTC in a competitive environment would require effective fundraising strategies, stakeholder engagement, and showcasing project impact to attract funding. Innovative solutions in the south are therefore key to tackling issues of health, nutrition and population (HPN) and poverty.
- The traditional development partners instead of increasing their flow of resource to Southern Countries (SSCs) merely accounts for around 3.17% of the estimated \$5-\$11 trillion that is needed to achieve SDGs are finding difficulty even to meet their commitments that they repeatedly promised and only six countries could actually meet their 0.7% of GNI as promised. The need for increasing resource mobilization both funds and technology transfer or 'means of implementation' or Goal 17 is imperative to achieve SDGs.
- The primary objective of my today's presentation is to explore and outline strategies for effective resource mobilization within the SSTC framework. By doing so, we aim to harness the full potential of SSTC in achieving the ICPD30+ and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Agenda, ensuring a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

SSTC - A vital resource mobilization tool for Development Partner's priority programs

SSTC facilitates mutual learning, ensures that cooperating partners adhere to mutual commitments and that technology and knowledge are adaptable to local conditions environmentally friendly, economically sustainable and socially inclusive.

- SSTC is leveraging partnerships and resource mobilization for reducing poverty and hunger, promoting ICT based SMART technologies and sustainable ICPD agenda.
- SSTC facilitates mutual learning, ensures that cooperating partners adhere to mutual commitments and that technology and knowledge are adaptable to local conditions environmentally friendly, economically sustainable and socially inclusive.
- It is important to develop the capacity of SSTC, which would involve collaboration between countries with different cultural backgrounds, socioeconomic conditions, and institutional frameworks.

SSTC - A vital resource mobilization tool for Development^L Partner's priority programs (Cont.)

- Involving the private sector in SSTC projects promotes the uptake of technological innovations through market mechanisms and private investment, thus ultimately effective partnerships and resource mobilization would require further capacity development.
- SSTC shares innovative solutions in the south, which are key to tackling issues of HPN and poverty.
- SSTC facilitates mutual learning through climate change and gender sensitive approaches.
- Resource mobilization for SSTC in a competitive environment would also require effective fundraising strategies, stakeholder engagement, and showcasing project impact to attract funding.
- SSTC is PPD's primary tool for implementing priority programs and mobilizing resources to support its regional and country-level initiatives. PPD can more effectively address the challenges and opportunities facing the region's health, nutrition and population sector, by leveraging developing nations' expertise, knowledge, and resources.

2

Key Features of SSTC

PPD may consider itself as a catalyst of Change:

- Capacity development: SSTC tends to strongly focus on capacity development as a process as opposed to a "product"; technical cooperation is embedded as a tool for mutual learning.
- A broader choice of support, leading to horizontal partnerships: SSTC offers a different type of relationship and might improve the diversity of choices for technical cooperation at the country and regional level, while also creating more horizontal forms of development partnerships.
- Cost effectiveness: Drawing on regional and national resources, SSTC delivers superior value for money.

Key Features of SSTC (Contd....)

Demand-driven character: Given the scarce resources and the horizontal relations between the partners, SSTC is more aligned with recipients' priorities and needs.

- Adaptability: Since recipient and provider share similar development challenges, SSTC can generally provide highlyadapted and relevant solutions, especially in terms of relevant technology and cultural understanding.
- Southern knowledge: SSTC diversifies knowledge and expertise beyond industrialized models. SSC should also be seen as an expression of the growing capacity of middle-income countries to contribute to the attainment of the SDG as aid donors, not only as recipients.

Methodology for Technical Assistance

- Needs Assessment and Matching: Conduct thorough needs assessments to identify specific requirements and priorities of participating countries. Also Develop matching mechanisms to pair countries based on complementary strengths and needs for effective knowledge exchange and technical assistance.
- 2. Developing Effective Partnership: Developing country level 'Partners for SSTC' – An NGO may be identified as a change agent. Identification may be jointly with the involvement of UNFPA and Concerned Government. Deliverable based work plan may be developed.
- **3. Knowledge Sharing Platforms:** Establish online platforms, organizing policy dialogs and developing policy briefs for the dissemination of best practices, case studies, and technical resources related to SSTC. Also foster communities of practice to facilitate ongoing collaboration, peer learning, and knowledge sharing among stakeholders.
- **4. Indirect cost for long-term sustainability:** An indirect cost estimation rate for PPD should be established for the partners resource mobilization.

Structured Approach for South-South Resources

Developing a structured approach within countries or regional development communities involves:

National SSTC Strategies:

- Establishing strategic frameworks that integrate SSTC priorities into national development plans.
- Creating coordination mechanisms to ensure coherence and effective implementation.

Regional Cooperation:

- Promoting regional platforms for dialogue and collaboration on SSTC initiatives.
- Establishing regional funds to pool resources and finance joint projects addressing common challenges.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):

- Implementing robust M&E systems to track progress and assess the impact of SSTC initiatives.
- Facilitating data sharing and transparency among participating countries to enhance mutual learning and adaptation.

Mobilizing Political Leaders

SSTC presents a unique opportunity for political leaders to:

1. Advocate and Raise Awareness:

- Organize high-level dialogues and forums to highlight the benefits and impact of SSTC.
- Showcase successful case studies and tangible outcomes to demonstrate effectiveness.

2. Integrate Policies:

- Embed SSTC principles into national development plans and foreign policy agendas.
- Ensure policy coherence and alignment with global sustainability commitments.

3. Incentivize Engagement:

- Develop recognition programs and awards for leaders championing SSTC initiatives.
- Provide incentives that encourage sustained commitment and support for SSTC partnerships.

Engaging Philanthropists

Philanthropists play a crucial role in advancing SSTC by:

Forming Strategic Partnerships:

Collaborating with governments and international organizations to align funding priorities with SSTC objectives.

Supporting Impact Investment:

Investing in SSTC projects that contribute to sustainable development goals and social impact outcomes.

> Enhancing Visibility and Recognition:

Highlighting philanthropic contributions through targeted media campaigns, events, and partnerships to inspire further engagement.

Involving the Private Sector

The private sector plays a pivotal role in SSTC by:

Embracing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

 Integrating SSTC principles into CSR strategies to align business operations with sustainable development goals.

Fostering Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

 Facilitating collaborations between businesses, governments, and NGOs to leverage expertise, technology, and resources for SSTC initiatives.

Showcasing Investment Opportunities:

 Demonstrating the business benefits of investing in SSTC, such as market expansion, brand enhancement, and alignment with global sustainability standards.

Conclusion

Effective resource mobilization within the framework SSTC is essential for achieving the ICPD30+ goals and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Together, through SSTC, we can build stronger partnerships, enhance capacity, and achieve sustainable development goals that leave no one behind.

Let us continue to innovate, collaborate, and commit to a future where SSTC plays a central role in creating a more equitable and sustainable world.



