

CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING MODULE
for
National South-South Cooperation Leadership (NSSCL)

National South-South Cooperation Focal Person and other High-Level Policy Makers

**Catalyzing Achievement of ICPD and SDGs 2030 Agenda: A
Survey on South-South Cooperation in 17 Developing Counties**



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PPD Secretariat Building Complex, Dhaka

Background

Cooperation and partnerships across countries offer an effective avenue for building more capacity to create and implement joint development solutions. These solutions are more important than ever in the new era of global agreement implementation. South-South cooperation is gaining momentum in achieving sustainable development and climate actions in developing countries. Over the past few decades, the global South has been engaging in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) through the exchange of experiences, the provision of human, technical and financial resources mainly for supporting development priorities.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) is a distinctive feature of ensuring capacity development, providing a choice of inter-country cooperation & support leading to horizontal partnerships, guaranteeing cost-effectiveness, providing relevant and multicultural context-specific solutions and diversifying knowledge sharing and exchange expertise. It is a dominant debate today in the international development field and is appealing as an indispensable means of international development cooperation in the context of ICPD beyond 2014 and SDGs 2030 Agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) stress the importance of South-South and Triangular cooperation in implementing the 2030 agenda. Goal 17 says, "Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development," mainly focuses on the critical role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in achieving agenda 2030. It also set targets for South-South and Triangular Cooperation that are 17.6: technology, innovation and knowledge transfer and 17.9: capacity building to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, which are committed by all countries to achieve by 2030.

The potential of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to contribute towards sustainable development, poverty eradication, economic development and improvement of health has not been recognized or has not been leveraged. Cooperation, learning, and solution sharing towards addressing population and development issues enable countries to achieve their national commitment for sustainable development. The role that South-South Cooperation can play in helping us to meet the SDGs 2030 and ICPD beyond 2014 agenda while stressing that SSC is a complement and other sources of finance and technical assistance.

Knowledge gaps and resources are significant obstacles hindering progress and the full potential of SSC and its impact on sustainable development. The availability of information and quality of research on the scale and effects of SSTC has not kept pace with the growing demand among southern partners for peer learning to further improve the result and how the impact of SSTC can be maximized and leveraged for the health and population demographic outcome which needs to clarify. It is essential to explore the progress that has been achieved through SSTC. A better understanding of SSTC, how it can contribute to addressing emerging population and reproductive health issues, how SSC can be promoted to realize global commitment for living no one behind.

Considering this issues, a survey was conducted under the partnership of UNFPA to assess capacity building needs of national focal persons for South-South cooperation and the contribution of South-South cooperation in response to achieving ICPD and SDGs 2030 agenda in 17 developing countries. The study recommended introducing a comprehensive capacity building program for national focal persons engaged in promoting SSTC in developing countries. Based on the study recommendation, it is endeavoring to develop a comprehensive capacity building training module for **National South-South Cooperation Leadership (NSSCL)**.

Purpose of this Training Module

The overall purpose of the development of this module is to strengthen the capacities of national focal persons engaged, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to adequately address RH, population and development issues in the context of ICPD beyond 2014 and SDGs 2030. This training module also can be used for capacity building of professionals working in development cooperation agencies, ministries of foreign affairs, ministries of finance and economic development, UN agencies, think tank and academic institution and civil society organization.

It will serve as guidance for experts and trainers who have vast experience on issues related to international relation, bilateral relation, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, inter-country cooperation, regional relationships and having adequate knowledge in ICPD, MDGs and SDGs along with international commitments and conventions, international negotiation, dialogue and advocacy.

It is designed to guide and refresh experts or trainers in preparing and delivering training courses for National South-South Focal Persons and other professional mentioned above.

Acclimatizing the Module

This module can be used to design and present training courses to assist National South-South Cooperation Focal Person, policy-makers and to better understand the issues of SSC, international discussions, and to identify policies that maximize the benefits of SSTC and promote progress towards ICPD and SDGs.

The training should be applied and adapted concerning national, regional and international conditions and needs. UNFPA, UNOSSC, regional and sub-regional institutions, foreign affairs ministries, finance ministries may play a particularly important role as a partner in these activities. Attention should be taken in analyzing any suggested topics for trainees and small group work to be conducted so that the questions raised are relevant and within the experience of group members. This may be ascertained during the initial session which develops the focus for effective capacity building activities.

Available Reference

Support materials including reference materials will be made available during the training session.

Introduction to the Training Module

The objective of this training module is to develop and strengthen the individual and institutional capacity of South-South partner training institutions in the member countries of PPD. The training course is aimed at exposing a new generation of population specialists, planners, program managers, technical experts, trainers, and others to the historical evolution of population thinking over time and across major institutional perspectives, culminating in the paradigm that emanated at the International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo in 1994. The course would offer opportunities for the participants to acquire an overview of the ICPD perspective on population, gender and reproductive health, policy and programmatic implication of linkages between ICPD goals and the SDGs, institutional aspects as can be gleaned from United Nations, UNFPA and private Foundations, and finally, costing and financing of the population and reproductive health agenda.

The course would offer opportunities for the participants to acquire an overview of the ICPD perspective on population, gender and reproductive health, policy and programmatic implication of linkages between ICPD goals and the SDGs. Also, the participants will be able to learn institutional perspectives as can be gleaned from contributions of IUSSP, United Nations, UNFPA and private Foundations, and finally, costing and financing of the population and reproductive health agenda.

At the end of the training course, the participants should:

- Better understanding the role of south-south cooperation in achieving ICPD and SDGs or other global commitment like FP2020;
- Acquire knowledge about PPD as an inter-governmental organization promoting SSC and interventions, institutions and tools of SSCT;
- Better understand the role of south-south focal persons, the role of Secretariat of PPD and role of PPD board member to make effective liaison among them ;
- Better understand the policy and programmatic implications of the close linkages that exist between the ICPD goals and the SDGs, and recognize the need to adequately address the ICPD Programme of Action to help achieve the SDGs;

- Better appreciate the role and contributions of major actors in the field of population, in particular, the research and analysis role of the United Nations over the last fifty years, the policy and programmatic support role of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) over the last several decades and the emerging role of private foundations;
- Be better informed of the issues in costing and financing of the population and reproductive health agenda;
- Acquire knowledge on inter-linkages between Population and Poverty, Demographic dynamics (growth, changes, fertility, mortality, migration, ageing) and Poverty: situation, policy and programs regarding poverty alleviation, as part of the development program, its contribution to the achievement of the ICPD and SDGs targets;
- Understanding the concept and determinants of Reproductive Health (RH) and link these to the country context; human rights-based approach applied to the RH services, planning and management;
- Understand strategies and approaches for integrating RH services;
- To share and learn from international experiences and practices concerning the management of RH problems;
- Understand the strategy for managing and mobilizing resources from internal and external sources for SSC.

Duration of the Training Module

The general duration of the course will be five days (40 hours) training on South-South Cooperation, ICDP goals, and SDGs. However, the course coordinator may concise the module based on the need of the different trainees.

Intended target

The intended audience target for the training module on South-South Cooperation, ICPD goals and SDGs includes national south-south focal persons, policy makers, planners, senior program managers, trainers, and population specialists.

4. Course structure and contents

The module has six (5) components which are converted into five sections:

1. Capacity building
2. South-South and Triangular Cooperation and related issues
3. ICPD and SDGs
4. RH, Population and Development Issues
5. Resource Mobilization for SSC

Section One

Capacity building

Under this section the trainees will be given lessons on the following:

1. Describe the Role of the national south-south focal person for an undertaking, coordinating south-south activities within the country, networking with other member countries and with the PPD Secretariat.
2. How to promote and operationalize the goals and strategies of PPD among public and private sector institutions, and uphold their commitment to implement SSC activities.
3. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the country's programs in the context of ICPD and SDGs and the priority areas for south-south exchange, and directories of organizations and individuals with the capacity or potential to support South-South exchange amongst PPD member countries.
4. How to make coordination of PPD work with other national, regional, sub-regional and international organizations and institutions? How to establish and strengthen south-south National Task Force or Center for Excellence at the country level?
5. Definition of capacity building in the context of ICPD PoA and SDGs 2030 agendas for deepening south-south cooperation.
6. Why is the historical aspect of south-south cooperation essential to formulate policies and program of RH, Population and Development?
7. Identify variations of south-south cooperation;
8. Identify the Drivers of south-south cooperation;
9. Importance of capacity building at the national, regional and international level;

10. Objectives of capacity building for south-south cooperation and population and development issues; advantage, Principles and opportunities of SSC;
11. Importance of global commitments, convention, particularly ICPD, MDGs and SDGs and their targets;
12. The process that can be tailored to negotiation and advocacy for global commitment on population and development;
13. The process that can be the tailored capacity of understanding about policy advocacy/dialogue, knowledge and experience sharing, identification and documentation of best practices, exchange of technical expertise, technical cooperation, technology exchange and know how to replicate best practice into local context;
14. Practical learning-by-doing activities involving teams of national stakeholders to enhance individual and countries' capacities on South-South cooperation to develop a mutually supportive environment and development policies;
15. Making policy dialogue to facilitate awareness raising, consultations and the exchange of perspectives among relevant national ministries, experts, practitioners and negotiators at the national, regional and international levels;
16. Promoting networking and information exchange to provide technical and operational support at the national and regional levels and to widely disseminate the results through policy brief, short note, etc.;

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Section two

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Under this section the trainees will be given lessons on the following:

1. What is South-South Cooperation?
2. Principles and objectives of South-South Cooperation
3. Opportunities and Challenges of South-South Cooperation on RH, Population and Development in the light of ICPD and SDGs
4. What are the South-South and triangular cooperation?
5. Why South-South and triangular cooperation so crucial to global development right now?
6. What is the role of the UN, UNFPA, PPD, and international agencies in promoting South-South and triangular cooperation?
7. How Could South-South cooperation galvanize the efforts of various actors in the global South to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
8. Why South-South policy dialogue is important on ways to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;
9. What are the processes that can tailor the capacity of national South-South focal person;
10. What is the meaning of partnership, bi-lateral, coordination, inter-country, inter-regional and triangular cooperation, and north-south cooperation;
11. What is the mechanism that is accessible to other United Nations partner entities, to mobilize resources to advance South-South initiatives;
12. What role PPD should play towards promoting South-South Cooperation for achieving ICPD goals and SDGs agenda 2030;

13. What is the Buenos Aires+40, Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) and its importance in invigorating SSC in the context of ICPD and SDGs 2030 agenda
14. How can maximize SSC contribution to achieving ICPD and SDGs;
15. What are the institutions of SSC
16. What is the mechanism for the institutionalization of SSC and national taskforce
17. What is the institutional arrangement of inter-country cooperation, the inter-governmental institution of SSC,
18. What is the meaning of inter-governmental negotiation, exchange of ideas, knowledge management, national policy and strategy for SSC
19. How to translate international commitment like ICPD and SDGs into national policy considering the best practices from other countries
20. How to replicate best practices into national context
21. How to promote effective coordination between providers and recipient countries;
22. What is the role of technology in strengthening SSC;
23. Understanding about the UN resolution of SSC;
24. What are the primary modalities of regional and sub-regional SSC;
25. How Could South-South cooperation galvanize the efforts of various actors in the global South to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
26. Understand to other issues related to SSC, ICPD and SDGS
 - What is a case study
 - What is experience sharing
 - Partnerships, relationships and interrelationships
 - Exchange of knowledge
 - What is the best practice? How to document best practices?
 - How to translate international issues into national context
 - International commitment to nation plan
 - What is Advocacy? What is evidence-based advocacy?
 - What is Scaling up and Replication
 - Technical cooperation on South South cooperation
 - RH Commodities

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Section Three

ICPD and SDGs

Under this section the trainees will be given lessons on the following:

1. ICPD and SDG perspective on RH and population;
2. Indicators to measure progress towards ICPD and SDGs;
3. Feasibility of ICPD beyond 2014 and SDGs by 2030;
4. Translating of ICPD beyond 2014 and SDGs 2030 agenda and other international declaration into national context;
5. How does it possible to achieve ICPD through South-South Cooperation?
6. What is required to help achieve ICPD beyond 2014 and SDGs by 2030;
7. What is required to translate ICPD and SDGs agendas into national policy and program to and achieve ICPD and SDGs and role of PPD in promoting SSC, particularly in the areas of following:
8. How to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes by 2030
9. How to enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

10. How to support countries through SSC for program/project planning to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030
11. How to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030 through SSC
12. How SSC can contribute to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies and achieve SDGs 2030 agenda
13. How SSC can support nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
14. The opportunity of SSC to provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities by 2030
15. How SSC can be a means to support the country to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons by 2030.

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Section Four

Reproductive Health (RH), Population and Development

Under this section the trainees will be given lessons on the following:

1. What is reproductive health? How RH is connected with poverty?
2. How to meet the targets related to reproductive health which can contribute to the achievement of other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, including those related to poverty, health, education and gender equality?
3. Identify population-based indicators to provide an overview of the reproductive health (RH) situation at the global and national level.
4. Why should ensure Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings
5. How can SSC contribute to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and rights by 2030?
6. How can a country make fruitful program/ project plan on RH, Population and Development for achieving ICPD and SDGs?
7. Why is reproductive health care important for preventing maternal and newborn deaths? How to identify the best practice on it?
8. What are the barriers to receive Reproductive Health Service in developing countries and how it possible to address through SSC?
9. What are the gaps that persist in women's access to family planning? How can SSC help you to mitigate these gaps?
10. What is the component of the Health System? How to strengthen the health system of a country with the support of SSC?

11. How SSTC contribute to promoting population dynamics into the national development plan in the context of demographic dividend and how the best way to promote SSTC for population development;
12. How SSC can contribute to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births and to achieve SDGs 2030 agenda
13. How SSC can contribute countries to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age, with all states aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030
14. Identify the links between migration and poverty to address SRH of international and international migrant and SSTC;
15. Creating policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions;
16. Why still exist an unmet need in most of the developing countries despite initiative made for expanded access to contraception? How to identify the policy gap.
17. How SSC can contribute towards ensuring adolescent's access to sexual reproductive health and family planning services;
18. How to conduct a rapid assessment of country policies affecting reproductive health for adolescents
19. What is demography? Define the importance of population size, growth, structure, distribution, composition and population dynamics to formulate policy for developing country?
20. What is demographic dividend: implications for poverty and development;
21. What is Population policy?
22. What are the basic concepts of population dynamics (population growth, changes, fertility, mortality migration) and how do population dynamics affect poverty?

23. How can population trends and dynamics have an enormous effect on prospects for poverty reduction and sustainable development?
24. How changes in age structures and ageing are linked to poverty reduction and development?

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Section Five

Advocacy and Resource Mobilization for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

Under this section the trainees will be given lessons on the following:

1. What is the role of advocacy and dialogue in mobilizing political support for SSTC?
2. Identify the probable ways of increasing financial and technical arrangement for SSTC; national budgetary line item for SSTC;
3. How to mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources through SSTC
4. List of countries have an international commitment for SSC assistance; SSC assistance and commitment, Official development assistance commitments;
5. How to present evidence-based opportunities in the fulfillment of the ICPD Beyond 2014 that can be addressed through the implementation of SSTC?
6. How to provide a strategic approach and operational basis for scaling-up UNFPA corporate engagement and global initiatives in South-South and Triangular Cooperation?
7. Enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the ICPD goals, SDGs, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

8. Common operational and administrative issues related to collaborative efforts on SSTC;
9. Evaluate past joint initiatives of SSTC and also select potential future areas of action
10. How to jointly release an annual report/highlights briefing note on joint SSTC activities and the results achieved? What will be the impact?
11. Identify the effective implementation of the 2030 Global Agenda through South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)
12. What could be a broad framework for promoting and supporting collaboration among countries of the South through SSTC (countries can share knowledge, technology, policies and other resources).
13. The Monitoring and Evaluation of SSTC
14. Countries to identify their comparative advantage(s) and priorities, support the creation of networks of technical partners and facilitate the exchange of good practices through SSTC
15. How to upstreaming technical cooperation to improve national capacities for the implementation of the ICPD agenda through SSTC?
16. How to creating positive spillover effects of SSTC through policy dialogue to renew commitments to the ICPD agenda?
17. Assessing new SSTC partners for the ICPD agenda

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UNFPA South-South and Triangular Cooperation. March 2017.
https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/admin-resource/TD_South_South_Cooperation_Strategy.pdf

Joint Roadmap towards BAPA+40: Strengthening Collaboration among Rome-based Agencies on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)\n
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South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC): Highlights from IFAD's Portfolio.
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Session description and Objectives

Course duration 5 days, 40 hours

Sl.	Sessions	Session Description	Objective	Session hours
	Day 1			
1.	Introduction to the training module	It will be an introductory session to know each other and the session plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To introduce each other and brief the session plan -To introduce the concept of capacity building of South-South Cooperation -To outline the primary approaches, tools, and processes for capacity building 	1 hr

2.	Capacity building	<p>The session will give participant idea about the importance of Capacity building on South South and Triangular Cooperation. Also, they will be aware of Reproductive Health, Population and Development issues' principles, challenges and opportunities. The session will bring the Practical learning-by-doing activities involving teams of national stakeholders to enhance individual and countries' capacities on South-South cooperation to develop a mutually supportive environment and development policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practice documentation from other developing countries to utilize that into the national context - Knowledge to build inter-country relationship and partnership among developing countries - Utilize and transferred knowledge to implement - To strengthen the institutional arrangement for SSC 	7 hrs
	Day 2:			
3.	South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and related issues	<p>The session will explain the definition, principal and modalities of SSC and SSTC.</p> <p>The participant will get the idea on the strategic and structural process of diplomatic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -UN resolution on SSC and modality of regional and sub-regional -Buenos Aries Plan of Action -Institutionalization to achieve global agenda of SSC. -The response of PPD in 	8 hrs

		<p>partnership (bi-lateral, multilateral cooperation, interregional and triangular cooperation).</p> <p>Also, they will learn on the process of inter-governmental work through SSTC to achieve ICPD unfinished agenda and 2030 goals in RH, population and Development.</p>	<p>promoting South-South Cooperation for achieving ICPD goals and SDGs agenda 2030.</p> <p>- maximize SSC contribution to achieving ICPD and SDGs.</p> <p>-Role of technology for straitening SSC</p>	
	Day 3			
4.	ICPD and SDGs	<p>The session will show the strong linkage of ICPD and SDGs and how they are complementing each other</p> <p>From the session, the participant will have a clear understanding of the role of SSTC to achieve ICPD and SDGs. Also, the participant will be able to analyze the programmatic implication of SDGs and ICPD to national development plan focusing on RH and Population.</p>	<p>-Linking population and development issues with the SDGs allows the country to set a specific target</p> <p>- Identify the indicators to measure progress towards ICPD and SDGs;</p>	8 hrs
	Day 4:			
5.	RH, Population and Development	The session will build a basic understanding of	-To know SSTC contribute to promoting population dynamics	8 hrs

	Issues	<p>identifying population size, growth, structure, distribution, composition and population dynamics, demographic dividend: implications for poverty and development;</p> <p>Promoting SSC towards ensuring adolescent's access to sexual reproductive health and family planning services; also they will be able to do the policy and program on maternal and child health and emerging global issues and SSTC. The participants will be able to get different country case study on migration and based on that the process of addressing SRH of migrating. Also. They will get to know the current ageing situation of southern countries the process of addressing the issues based on each other experiences.</p>	<p>into national development plan in the context of demographic dividend and how the best way to encourage SSTC for population development</p> <p>- The process of Creating policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions;</p>	
	Day 5			
6.	Advocacy and Resource Mobilization for SSTC	The session will build the idea of a systematic process of advocacy and dialogue in mobilizing political	-To ensure national policy and national budget line for promoting SSC in population and development	4 hrs

		<p>support for south-south and triangular cooperation. The participants will be able to know the process of mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation.</p> <p>The session also will bring different countries experiences that will enhance the capacity of ensuring international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the ICPD goals, Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.</p>	- Increase Financial and technical arrangement for SSTC; national budgetary line item for SSTC;	
	Day 5			
7.	Group activity	Whole day teamwork on preparing a presentation on South South and triangular Cooperation to achieving ICPD and SDGs		4 hrs

