

# The South-South Experience Exchange Facility

## Implementation Progress Report

**2016**



WORLD BANK GROUP



SOUTH  
SOUTH  
EXPERIENCE



# The South-South Experience Exchange Facility Implementation Progress Report 2016

This Progress Report, covering the calendar year ending December 31, 2016, was prepared by Laurent Porte (Program Manager) and Núria Pérez Tello.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFR	Sub-Saharan Africa Region
CY	Calendar Year
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific Region
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region
ICT	Information and communication technology
IDA	International Development Association
LCR	Latin America and the Caribbean Region
MENA	Middle-East and North Africa Region
SAR	South Asia Region
WBG	World Bank Group

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A portrait of Jan Walliser, a man with glasses, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and blue tie. He is smiling and looking directly at the camera. The background is a blurred outdoor scene with greenery and a body of water.

## Welcome Message

I am pleased to introduce the South-South Experience Exchange Facility's 2016 Implementation Progress Report, which provides an annual update of the Facility's results.

The Facility's work over the past 12 months focused on the adoption of a new strategy that aims at improving the catalytic role of South-South knowledge exchanges. The new strategy introduces an integrated knowledge-sharing approach, using tools that were developed by the World Bank to ensure that knowledge exchanges yield tangible results.

In November 2016, the Facility launched the first Call for Programmatic Knowledge Exchange Proposals to enable countries to participate in multiple knowledge exchanges over two to three years. Four proposals were selected for funding, involving twenty-two countries in five regions. These proposals are linked with World Bank lending operations in the areas of gender empowerment, statistical capacity building, climate change and clean energy, which are all part of the IDA 18 Special Themes.

The South-South Facility remains dedicated to supporting World Bank Group operations so that the rich experiences of our clients are shared globally. The World Bank Group's global practices structure, introduced in 2014, has enhanced its ability to deploy global knowledge more effectively and efficiently in its country engagements, including through South-South learning.

I thank you, our partners, for your continuous support.

**JAN WALLISER**

*Vice President*

*Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions*

# South-South Facility at a Glance (Period covered: 2009-2016)



## First Call for Programmatic South-South Knowledge Exchange Proposals

November 2016





## Overview

Launched in October 2008 as a multi-donor trust fund, the South-South Experience Exchange Facility (South-South Facility) enables sharing of development experiences and knowledge among World Bank Group (WBG) client countries by funding knowledge exchange activities. The South-South Facility funds these knowledge exchanges based on demand expressed by the knowledge-recipient countries and designed with a focus on achieving results.

The South-South Facility comprises a diverse mix of partners. The six original partners are China, Denmark, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Colombia, India, and Russia joined in 2010. Indonesia joined in 2013. Membership contributions pledged and received to date total US\$14.7 million, of which US\$13.8 million has been utilized.

The South-South Facility results are captured in a series of implementation progress reports, result stories, videos, and client survey reports that are published on the interactive South-South Knowledge Exchange Library. The locations of South-South knowledge exchanges are pinpointed on the map on page 8.

In 2016, following the direction set up by the South-South Facility partners, a new strategy was designed and implemented in order to shift from a funding mechanism supporting individual South-South knowledge exchanges to one that supports programmatic delivery of South-South knowledge exchanges. This new strategy is grounded in the experience gained since inception and the feedback from participants and organizers of the exchanges. As a result, the new strategy focuses on an integrated knowledge-sharing approach that aims

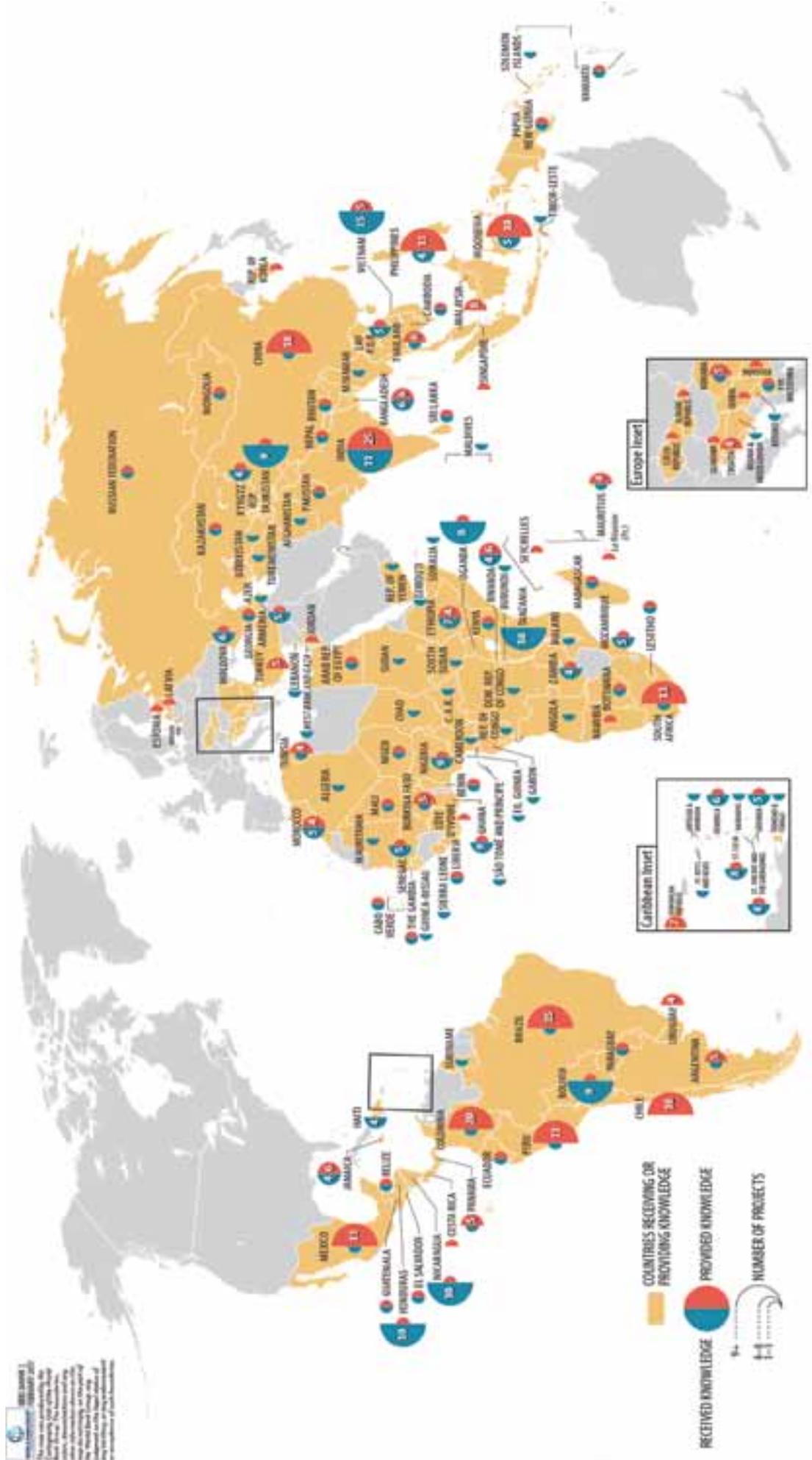


to help clients find and implement solutions to their key development challenges by:

- Introducing programmatic knowledge sharing that will enable multiple countries to participate in multiple exchanges over a period of two to three years;
- Using knowledge-sharing experts who will ensure appropriate design, implementation, and monitoring of knowledge exchanges; and
- Providing tools and services to ensure that country institutions are well prepared to share their knowledge with other countries.

Migrating from an ad hoc approach to a programmatic long-term approach offers an opportunity to create a synergy among knowledge providers (including multilateral organizations, private sector organizations, and others) around key development challenges. Several client countries had expressed a strong interest in developing their institutions' capacity to better capture, package, and share their experiences and solutions. The new strategy also introduced a knowledge-sharing capacity-development approach that will strengthen the clients' ability to conduct high-impact knowledge exchanges.

# MAP OF SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES (as of December 2016)





## I. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

In October 2016, further to their approval by the South-South Facility Partners, the *Guidelines and Operating Procedures for Application, Approval, and Execution of Grants for the South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund* were issued by the South-South Facility Secretariat. These new guidelines define and guide the activities and procedures of the South-South Facility under the new strategy. They establish two new exchange approaches:

- **Programmatic knowledge exchange**—a series of knowledge-sharing interventions designed over time to address a specific development challenge. This approach will be implemented over 2 to 3 years across 4 or more countries. It will be open to participation of multiple stakeholders, and will focus on strengthening the capacity of both knowledge providers and recipients.
- **Stand-alone exchange**—a one-off knowledge exchange designed to address the immediate knowledge exchange needs of a client country (or client countries).

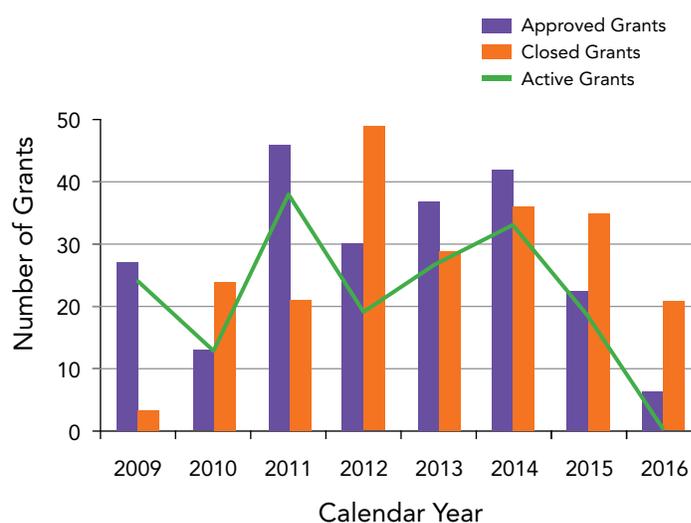
In November 2016 the South-South Facility Secretariat launched the first Call for Programmatic South-South Knowledge Exchange Proposals. The response to the Proposals Call exceeded expectations, with more than 30 proposals received and a total funding request of US\$8.3 million. A funding envelop of US\$1.05 million was available under the Call. The proposals were evaluated based on the criteria outlined in the South-South Facility Guidelines, focusing on clear definition of capacity-development objectives and demonstration of commitment from the participating countries. Four proposals were selected to receive funding. All together the 4 proposals involve 22 countries in 5 out of the 6 WBG Regions.

## A. OVERALL GRANT STATUS

Mainstreaming South-South knowledge exchanges into WBG operations is one of the objectives of the South-South Facility. Thus, 54 percent of the total grants approved since inception of the South-South Facility were associated with WBG lending projects.

Since the South-South Facility started in 2008, 216 grants have been approved and completed (Figure 1). In 2016, 6 new proposals (Annex 1) were approved before the South-South Facility started the transition to implement the new strategy. Also in 2016, 21 grants were completed, leaving no pending active grants before the shift to the new strategy (Annex 2).

**Figure 1: Number of grants approved, active, and closed by calendar year**

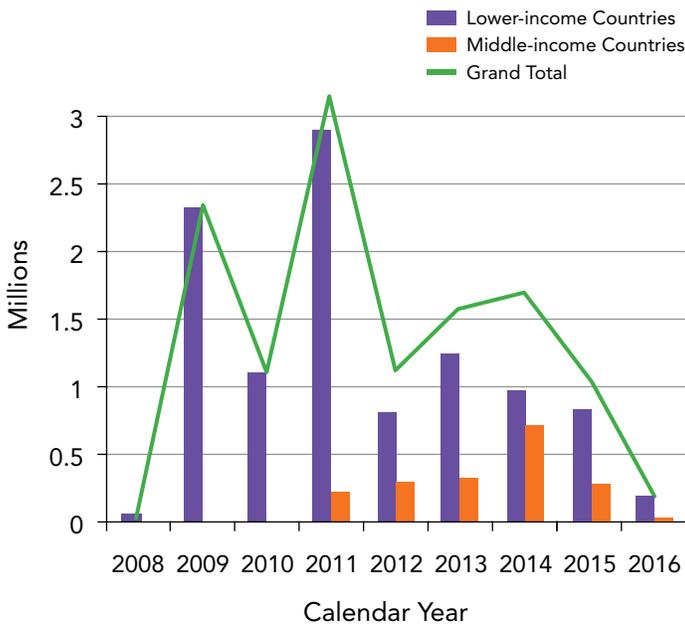


Note: 2009 includes one approved grant from 2008.

## B. APPROVED GRANTS

As of the end of 2016, the total volume of grants approved for South-South knowledge exchanges since 2008 was US\$12.7 million. Lower-income countries account for a significantly larger amount of grants approved because of the South-South Facility's focus on lower-income countries during the first 3 years of its operations. Middle-income countries were introduced in 2011, but the strategic focus remains on lower-income countries (Figure 2).

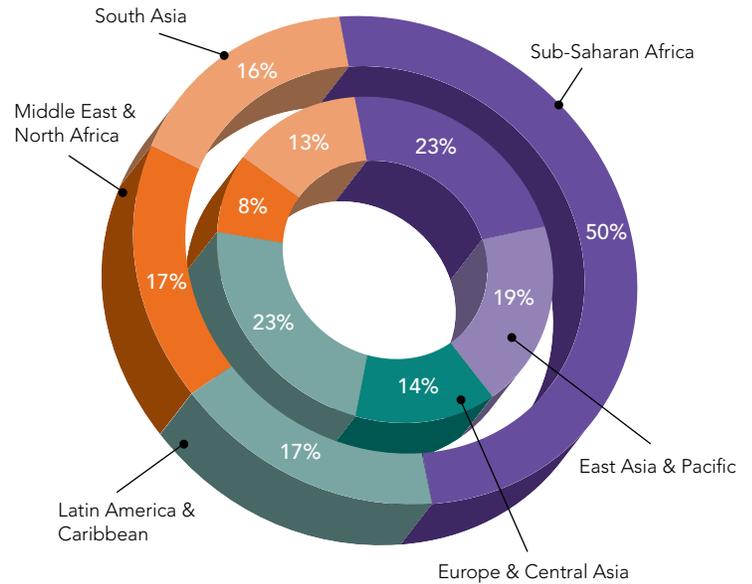
**Figure 2: Comparison of grant approvals by country income levels, CY2008-2016 (US\$ millions)**



Traditionally, the Sub-Saharan Africa Region (AFR) has had the largest share of total approved South-South Facility grants. However, in the last couple of years other regions have seen the value added of the South-South Facility and have applied for more grants, as shown in Figure 3. At the end of 2016, AFR and Latin America and the Caribbean Region (LCR) had an equally large share (23 percent). East Asia and Pacific Region (EAP) represents 19 percent of the total approved grants since 2008, with Europe and Central Asia Region (ECA) and South Asia Region (SAR) accounting for respectively 14 percent and 13 percent of the grants. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) accounts for 8 percent but has shown a steady increase in demand over the past years (Figure 3).

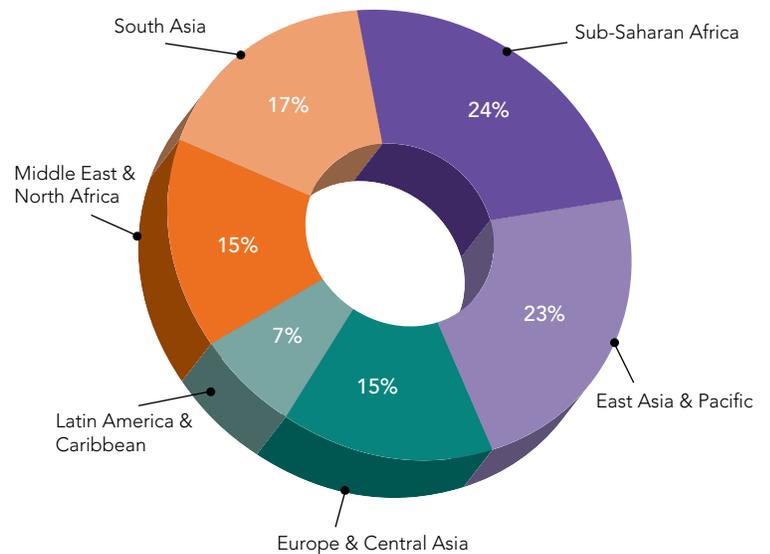
The global reach of the South-South Facility provides the opportunity for countries to find solutions to their development challenges in any region of the world. Fifty-four percent of the grants since inception have funded cross-regional knowledge exchanges. AFR and EAP are the top receivers of knowledge from other WBG-designated Regions (Figure 4).

**Figure 3: Percentage of approved grants by region**



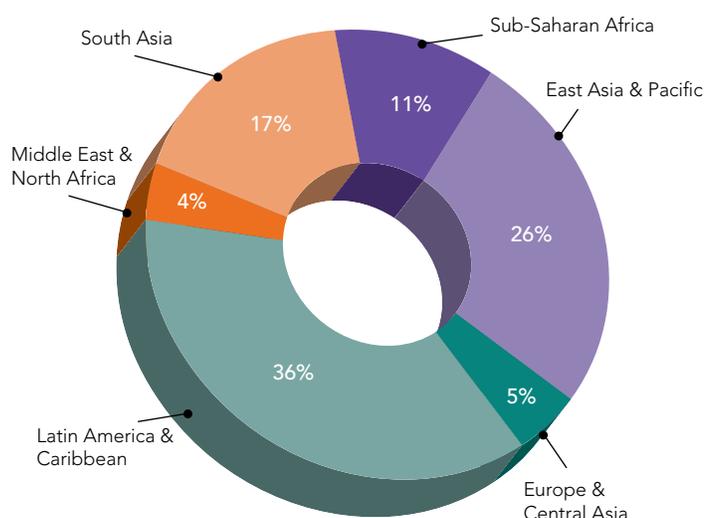
Inner circle shows totals for 2008-2016 and outer circle shows totals for 2016  
 Note: Percentage of number of exchanges approved within each Region

**Figure 4: Percentage of regions receiving knowledge from other regions (CY2008-2016)**



Overall, LCR is the leading knowledge-sharing Region within the South-South Facility (Figure 5) and provides the largest share of cross-regional knowledge, followed by EAP. In addition, LCR shares approximately 35 percent of the overall knowledge. The majority of the knowledge sharing takes place within the Region.

**Figure 5: Percentage of regions providing knowledge to other regions (CY2008-2016)**



Vietnam and India continue to be the participating countries that most frequently request knowledge through the South-South Facility, followed by Honduras, Nicaragua, and Tanzania (Table 1).

**Table 1: Top-11 countries receiving knowledge in South-South Facility exchanges**

Countries receiving knowledge	Number of exchanges (cumulative CY2008-2016)
Vietnam	15
India	11
Honduras	10
Nicaragua	10
Tanzania	10
Bolivia	9
Ghana	9
Nigeria	9
Tajikistan	9
St. Lucia	8
Uganda	8

Five of the top-10 knowledge-providing countries within the South-South Facility are in LCR countries. Brazil continues to be the highest knowledge provider. In EAP, China is the highest knowledge provider followed by Indonesia. India has the largest combined number of exchanges. It is the second largest knowledge recipient and the second largest knowledge provider (Table 2).

**Table 2: Top-10 countries providing knowledge in South-South Facility exchanges**

Countries providing knowledge	Number of exchanges (cumulative CY2008-2016)
Brazil	35
India	25
Colombia	20
Chile	18
China	18
Mexico	13
South Africa	13
Peru	11
Philippines	11
Indonesia	10

The top-9 sectors with the most knowledge exchanges have stayed mostly the same in 2016 as compared with 2015. However, the distribution within the sectors varied slightly. In 2016, the Health, Nutrition, and Population sector moved from 4th position to 7th position, while Transport dropped out and Information and Communication Technologies rose to the 8th position in the top-9 sectors (Table 3).

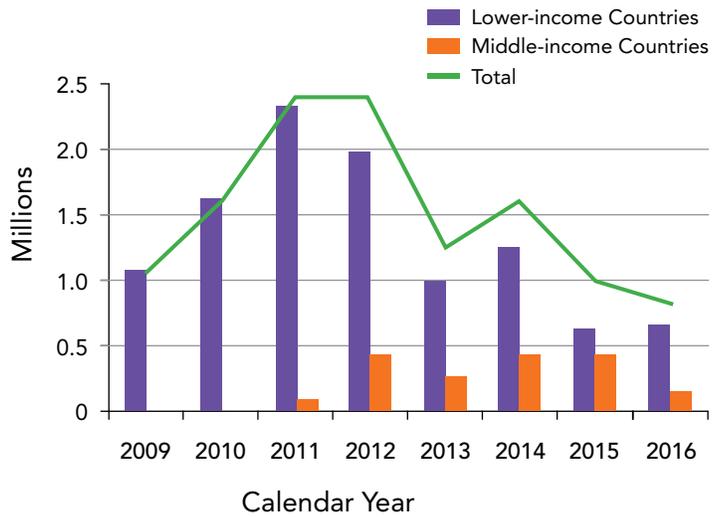
**Table 3: Sectoral focus of approved knowledge exchanges (Cumulative CY2008-2016)**

Sectoral topics of exchange	Percentage (%)
Governance & Public Sector Management	15
Financial and Private Sector Development	8
Agriculture & Rural Development	7
Urban Development	6
Education	6
Energy	6
Health, Nutrition and Population	5
Information and Communication Technologies	5
Social Development	5

### C. PORTFOLIO STATUS

The percentage of grants disbursed for lower-income countries follows a similar tendency as grants approved, mainly a larger amount than for middle-income countries (Figure 6).

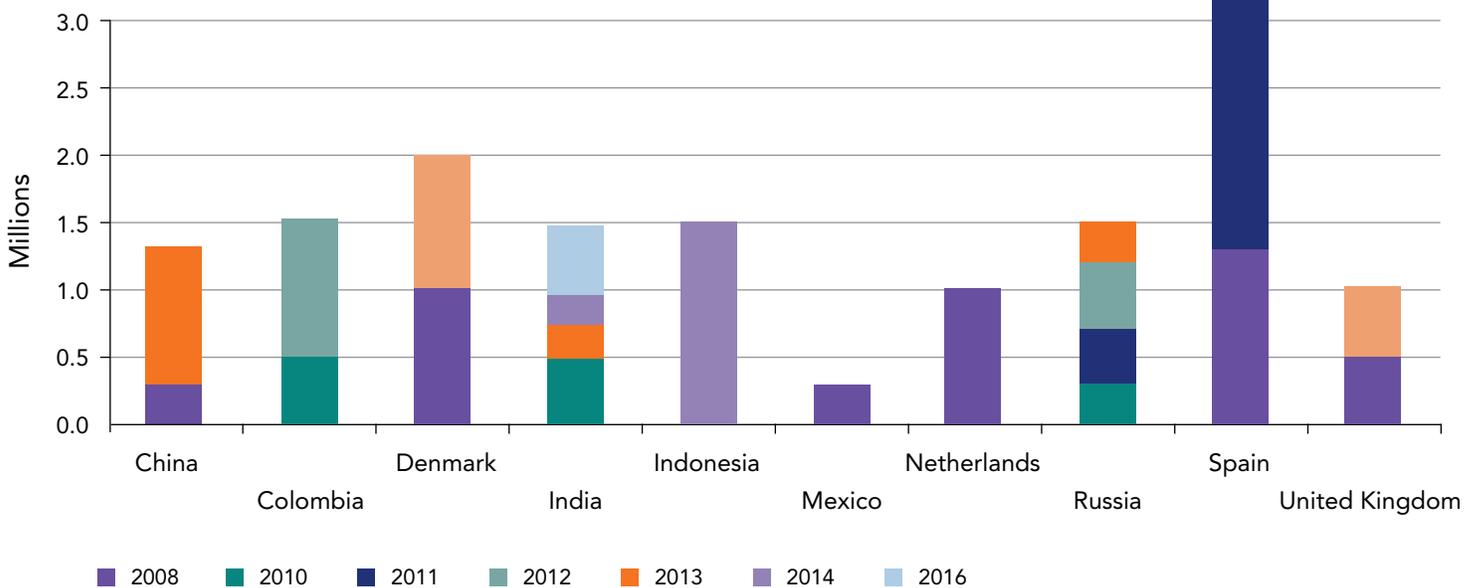
**Figure 6: Amount disbursed in CY2009-2016 (US\$ millions)**



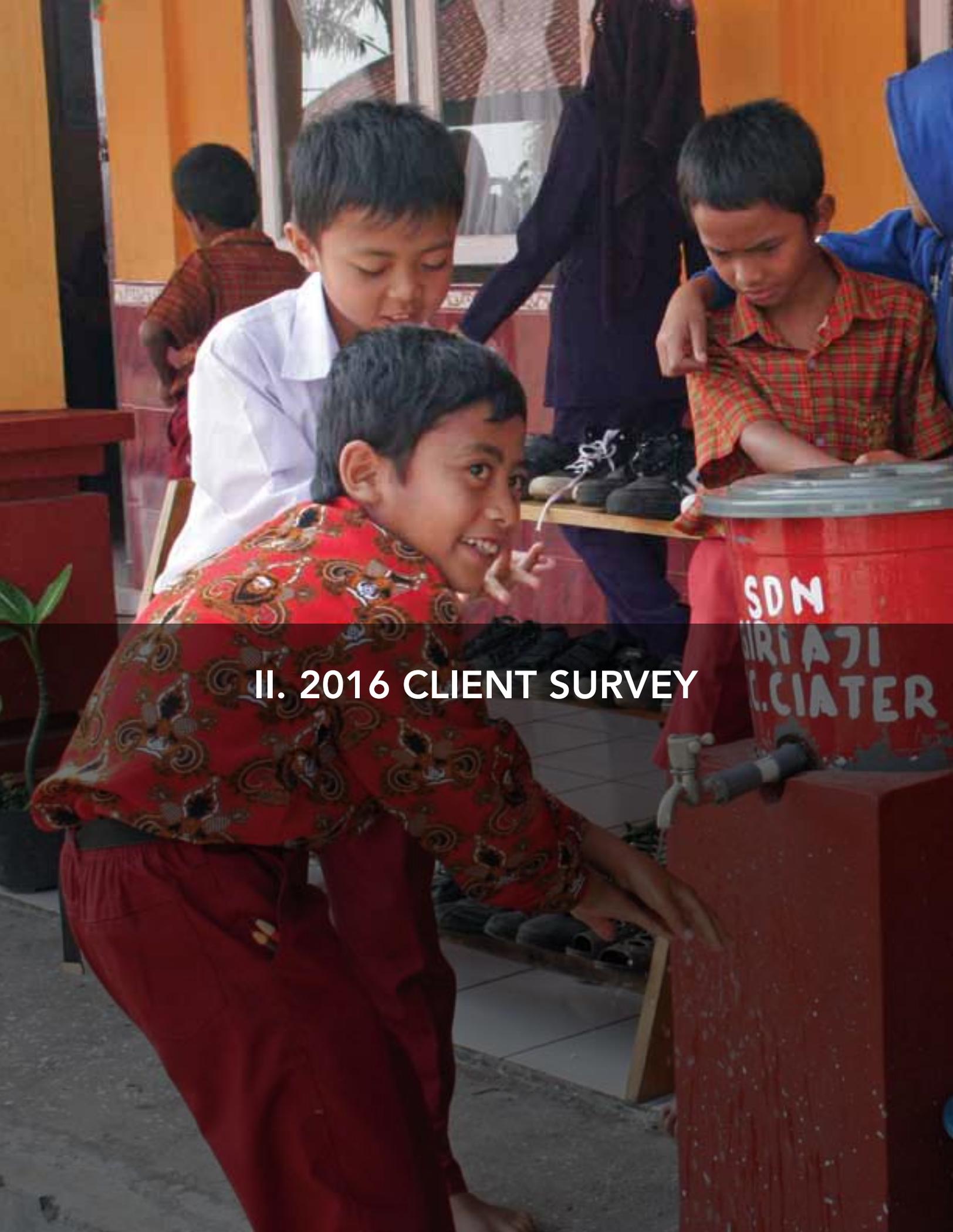
### D. CONTRIBUTIONS

At the end of 2016, the total amount of financial contributions to the South-South Facility stood at US\$14.7 million. Since 2012, all new contributions have come from middle-income countries (China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Russia). Middle-income countries have contributed 51 percent of the total contributions.

**Figure 7: Yearly partners' contribution to the South-South Facility (US\$ million)**



Note: No contributions were received in 2015.



II. 2016 CLIENT SURVEY

In February 2017, the World Bank surveyed 130 stakeholders and participants of WBG client countries involved in 23 knowledge exchanges that were funded by the South-South Facility and completed in 2015 and 2016. The survey had a 78 percent response rate among clients with 18 out of 23 exchanges responding across diverse sectors and regions. The survey was instrumental in capturing client feedback on results and lessons of South-South knowledge exchanges.

## A. RESULTS

Of the clients involved in the exchange and responding to the survey, 85 percent indicated that the South-South knowledge exchange helped them to achieve their development objectives.<sup>1</sup> When asked how this was achieved, a majority (83 percent) of the respondents noted that knowledge exchanges were instrumental in raising their awareness of possibilities and improving understanding on how to solve problems.

For example, one of the respondents, who participated in the exchange “3-A Strategies for Tackling Non-Communicable Diseases: Case of Cancer Care and Control (CCC)” between Uganda, Botswana, Kenya, Rwanda, and Zambia noted, ***“I was very impressed with the work in Zambia. I am currently lobbying my government to implement a similar cancer program in my country. The exchange opened my eyes to new possibilities.”***<sup>2</sup>

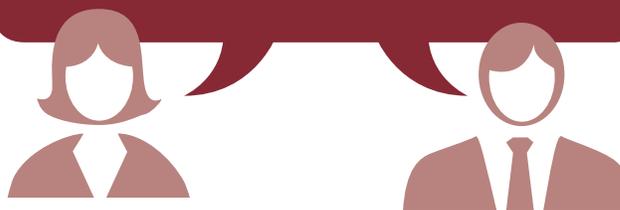
The challenge faced by most clients is how to translate the concepts that they have observed in an exchange into actionable solutions in their home country. Seventy-eight percent of the respondents indicated an increase in their capacity to find solutions to their development challenges or new implementation know-how.

- 1 Based on response to Question 2 of Client Survey: “Did this South-South Knowledge Exchange help you (or your organization) achieve the objective(s)?”
- 2 Based on response to Question 7 of the Client Survey: “Do you have additional comments about the results of South-South Knowledge Exchange?”

## B. LESSONS LEARNED AND CLIENT RESPONSES FROM SOUTH-SOUTH EXCHANGE

The 2017 survey highlighted several lessons drawn from South-South knowledge exchanges.<sup>3</sup> The following sentiment from a participant in the knowledge exchange, “3-A Strategies for Tackling Non-Communicable Diseases: Case of Cancer Care and Control (CCC)”, was common among many participants:

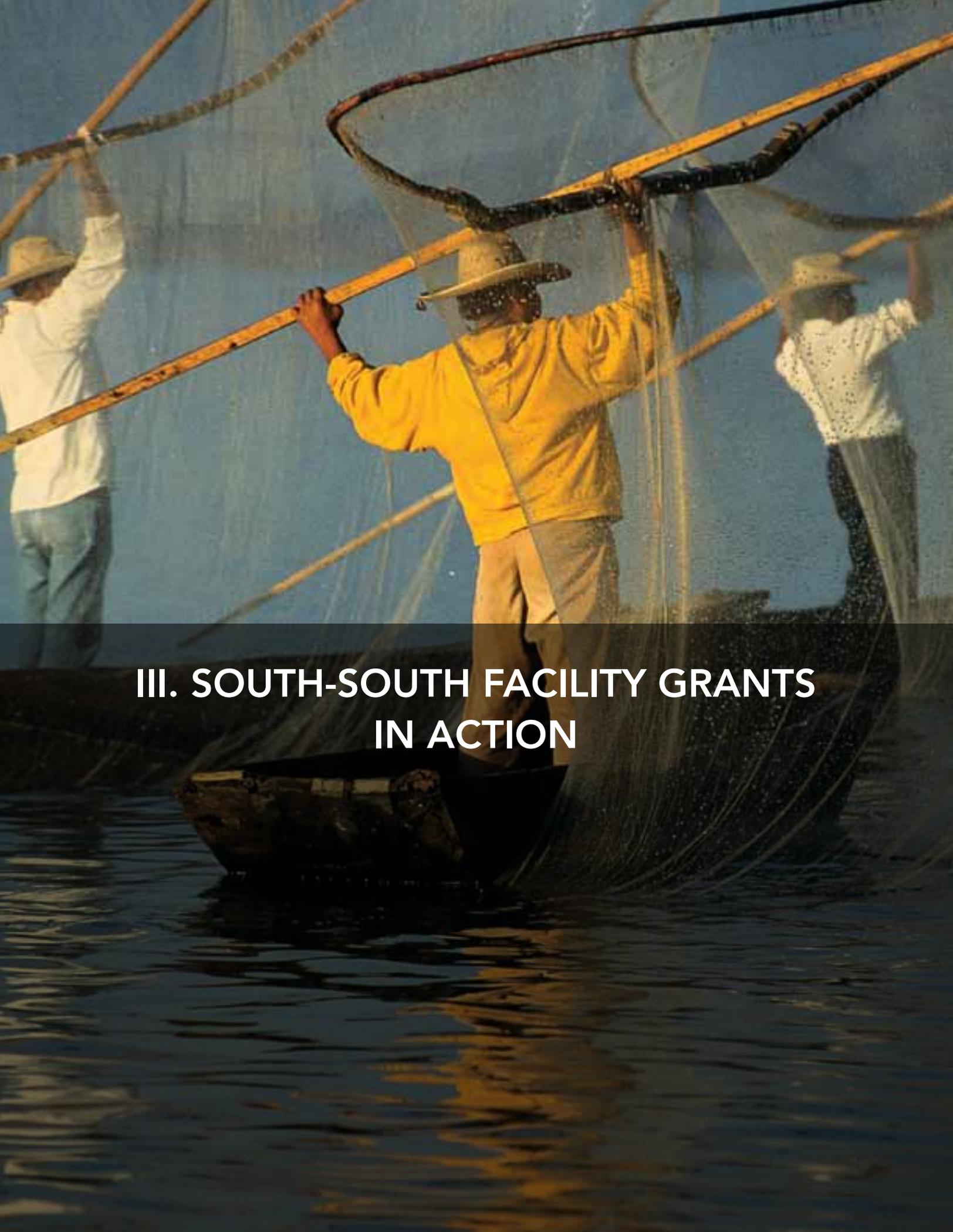
*If they are to be more effective I believe the physical interactions should be more frequent to address challenges together.*



How can the time spent on knowledge exchanges be extended? Suggesting ways to extend the knowledge exchanges were varied, from an emphasis on extending the visits in order for deepening technical aspects to having more sessions (virtually or face to face) with the participants for a designated period of time. All suggestions were insightful and considered important to planning for future exchanges.

The issue of poor knowledge exchange design also surfaced in the survey, with some participants indicating that the selection of knowledge-providing countries or the mix of experts assembled for the exchange were not always the most appropriate (because not presenting similar challenges or characteristics as the receiving countries). Lack of preparation or ill-adapted design are the very pitfalls the new South-South Facility strategy is seeking to address with a WBG knowledge exchange expert now providing design and implementation support to all recipient teams.

- 3 Based on response to Question 8 of the Client Survey “What advice can you give us to improve South-South Knowledge Exchanges in the future?”



### **III. SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY GRANTS IN ACTION**



## A. Improving Teacher Quality in Moldova

**Recipient country:** Moldova

**Knowledge-providing country:** Chile, Brazil

**South-South Facility funding:** US\$45,172

**Sector:** Education

**Task team leader:** Andrea C. Guedes

In response, the Ministry of Education is embarking on a reform program to improve the quality of its teaching force. The Ministry recognizes the usefulness to learn from other countries that have successfully implemented similar reforms to gain an understanding of key technical and political considerations. The knowledge exchange sought to enable Moldova to anticipate potential problems in designing and implementing reforms to the teaching career, and to put in place mitigation measures to increase the likelihood of success.

### What was the objective of the exchange?

The education sector in Moldova has been witnessing poor outcomes in student performance as measured by international test scores. This is especially evident when compared to neighboring countries. One key reason for this lag is the challenge in attracting and retaining the best into the teaching profession, and a mismatch between teachers' skills and students' needs.

### What has happened so far?

In July 2015, a team from Moldova visited major institutions in Santiago, Brasilia, and Rio de Janeiro. The team learned about how Chile has implemented education reforms. Particularly enlightening was information about a planned new education law that would lead to strategic changes in teacher policies, training scholarship, and performance agreements.



In Brasilia, experts from the Ministry of Education provided an overview of the National Plan of Education and fundamental policies and reforms that have been implemented in that country. Participants from Moldova learned about a system for the diagnosis, planning and evaluation of education policies, and the Basic Education Development Index, which has facilitated a number of quality-enhancing initiatives in Brazil. The Moldovans also met with the Municipal Secretariat of Rio de Janeiro to discuss teacher training, recruitment, performance evaluation, and the incentive system to improve the quality of education practiced by the municipality.

Two key points were emphasized in all meetings: the importance of assessing student learning and monitoring educational performance for increased system, school and teacher accountability; and informed policy design to develop and retain quality teachers.

*A noteworthy unanticipated benefit of this knowledge exchange was the participation of the director and the deputy director of Georgia's Teachers Professional Development Center in the visits to Chile and Brazil. During a meeting at the World Bank's office in Washington D.C., education officials from both countries exchanged information about their efforts to strengthen their teaching force, eventually recognizing the similarities of challenges and goals the two shared. From that meeting, an invitation was extended to officials from Georgia to join the knowledge exchange that was being planned for Moldovan officials. The participation of the two experts from Georgia's Teachers Professional Development Center greatly enriched this professional exchange for all participants.*



### What results have been achieved?

The knowledge generated from this exchange guided the Ministry of Education staff in preparing terms of reference for the required technical assistance to develop the teachers' in-training training, as well as a new directors' management training program. The Ministry is also in the process of re-designing the career and remuneration programs of teachers and directors, which has benefited from the technical and political economy lessons from this exchange. The on-going Moldova Education Reform Project, financed by an IDA credit in the amount of approximately US\$40 million, is supporting interventions addressing teacher and directors' training, career, and remuneration.

Liliana Nicolaescu-Onofrei, former Vice-Minister of Education, and now Executive Director of the Pro Didactica Educational Center, remarked:

***"It was a significant learning and sharing experience. For me, it was very important to see Chilean and Brazilian experience in education policy development, from initiation and planning to the grass-roots level implementation. The quality of the research behind policy development, the well-orchestrated interaction between institutions in charge with quality assurance, the powerful impact of non-governmental education projects, and the variety of professional growth and improvement opportunities, offered to teachers and institutions – all of these having in mind the wellbeing and success of the child – that would be just some of the most important features I have taken away, with lots of notes on ideas for applying it back home."***



## B. Decentralization and Local Government Development in Tunisia

**Recipient country:** Tunisia

**Knowledge-providing country:** Turkey

**South-South Facility funding:** US\$36,774

**Sector:** Public Sector Governance, Public Administration, Law, and Justice

**Task team leader:** Mehmet Onur Ozlu

### What was the objective of the exchange?

The Government of Tunisia sought to move forward its decentralization agenda in response to its citizens' demands for more accountable, effective, and efficient government. It had adopted constitutional and legislative reforms aimed at devolving and empowering local governments with autonomy for providing local services according to transparent principles of participation by and accountability to their citizens. Additionally, as part of this decentralization agenda, the Government had committed to

placing municipalities at the heart of the country's development process and specifically to make them more active players in the planning, implementation, and delivery of municipal infrastructure and services.

To gain knowledge on how to best operationalize an ambitious agenda for decentralization and local government empowerment, the Government participated in a knowledge exchange with Turkey. It hoped to gain the experience of good practice approaches in shifting from ex ante control to ex post oversight and increasing the efficacy of local government service delivery and management.

### What has happened so far?

In December 2015 participants from Tunisia (officials from the Ministry of Interior, Development Cooperation, Finance, Tunisian Municipal Development Fund, National Federation of Local Governments, and local government training center and various local government agencies) visited Ankara and Izmir municipalities. The visit consisted of presentations,



discussions, and internal reflection sessions. It also included site visits to see a public-private partnership for municipal solid waste management and to neighborhoods that had been upgraded; these specific sites showed how local governments were implementing service delivery in partnership with the national government and the private sector. Topics covered during the study visit included decentralization, the shifting role of central government, how central government has been providing capacity support to local governments, intergovernmental fiscal transfers, and challenges and achievements associated with inter-municipal coordination.

### **What results have been achieved?**

Since the exchange, participants from Tunisia have shared their experience and the lessons learned with their peers and colleagues in the various ministries responsible for driving the decentralization agenda. Tunisian counterparts leveraged the experience to further develop a relationship between Iller Bank – the Turkish municipal development fund – and

the Caisse – the Tunisian municipal development fund. This relationship comprises future knowledge exchanges between the two national funds.

Since the exchange was embedded in a larger urban development and local governance program, the World Bank has continued to support the work of the Government of Tunisia, helping build its capacity and integrate the lessons learned from the exchange into the operationalization of the reforms. These lessons range from ones associated with Turkey's experience expanding the number of local governments in Turkey and later decreasing them – of direct relevance to Tunisian decision makers today – to how to enable local governments to engage in public-private partnerships, which has influenced exchange members involved in shaping Tunisia's recent local Public-Private Partnership Law.



## C. Improving the Public Investment Management System in Honduras

**Recipient country:** Honduras

**Knowledge-providing country:** Colombia, Peru

**South-South Facility funding:** US\$47,587

**Sector:** Governance and Anti-corruption, Public Administration, Law and Justice

**Task team leader:** Diego Dorado

### What was the objective of the exchange?

Public investment in Honduras is limited by a lack of fiscal space and is highly dependent on international loans and donations. The country's current fiscal situation is managed with International Monetary Fund support and includes actions geared toward achieving fiscal consolidation and lowering debt. As part of this effort, the country is enhancing project prioritization and reinforcing public investment management.

One of the country's major challenges in the area of public investment is to improve its level of project execution, which has averaged 78 percent in previous years. Execution is to some extent curbed by poor-quality appraisal information at the project formulation stage and by frequent staff rotation. Additionally, local governments' investment takes place outside the scope of the National Public Investment System, affecting monitoring and evaluation of national investment.

Since 2014, the Government of Honduras has been taking actions to improve public investment management, aiming to improve project prioritization, appraisal at pre-investment stage, execution, monitoring, and ex post evaluation. As such, Honduras was interested in learning from Colombia and Peru, two countries noted for having the most consolidated public investment systems in the region.



### **What has happened so far?**

A South-South exchange with Colombia and Peru provided valuable expertise, knowledge, and advice on the institutionalization of public investment systems. The exchange was organized in three phases comprised of two visits of Honduran technical and managerial officials to Colombia and Peru, and a final workshop in Tegucigalpa with the participation of the two knowledge-providing countries.

Between January and February 2016, field visits by top Honduran officials to Lima and Bogotá were organized, and technical working sessions held in order to gain insights into specific critical areas of the systems governed by the General Directorate of Public Investment in Peru and the National Planning Department in Colombia.

Finally, top officials from Peru and Colombia visited Honduras on March 2016, to conduct roundtable technical discussions covering strategic planning, pre-investment, ICT platform, project management, and project implementation and monitoring aimed at

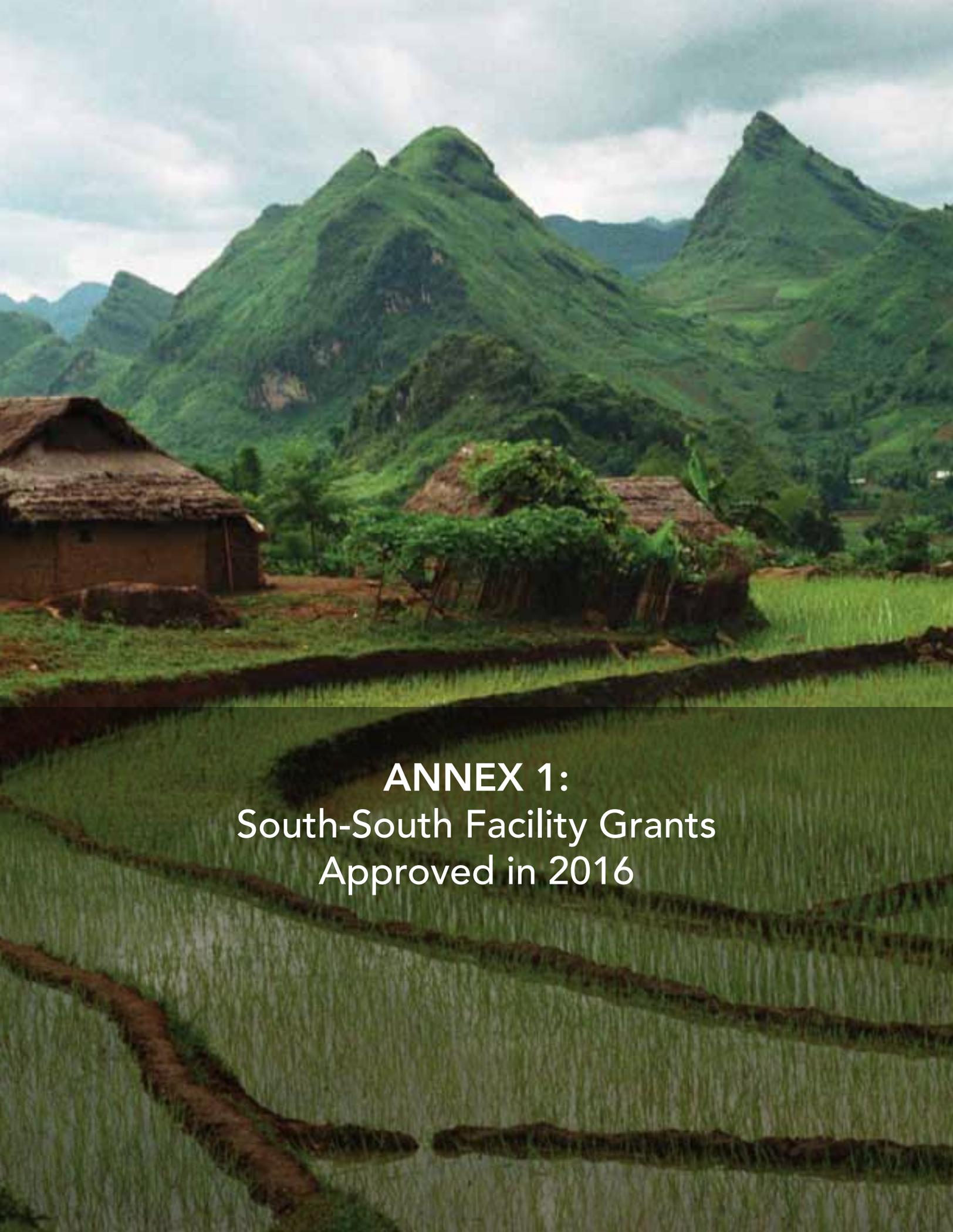
identifying areas of opportunity, risks, and challenges in Honduras's National Public Investment System.

### **What results have been achieved?**

The exchange helped Honduras to identify weaknesses and opportunities to enhance its current public investment system. In the final workshop, an action plan was elaborated, and the countries committed to exploring further international cooperation mechanisms. As a result, the Government of Honduras has prioritized public investment monitoring, including it as one of the key activities to achieve under the open government partnership. The World Bank intends to continue supporting Honduras to strengthen its public sector management and to explore possible funding mechanisms to continue this effort and in the implementation of the action plan. The Government is trying to identify additional resources to continue with some of the actions identified in the work plan. The World Bank also contributed in leveraging resources with potential donors to follow-up on implementation of the roadmap produced by the *Secretaría de Finanzas*.

## AFTERWORD

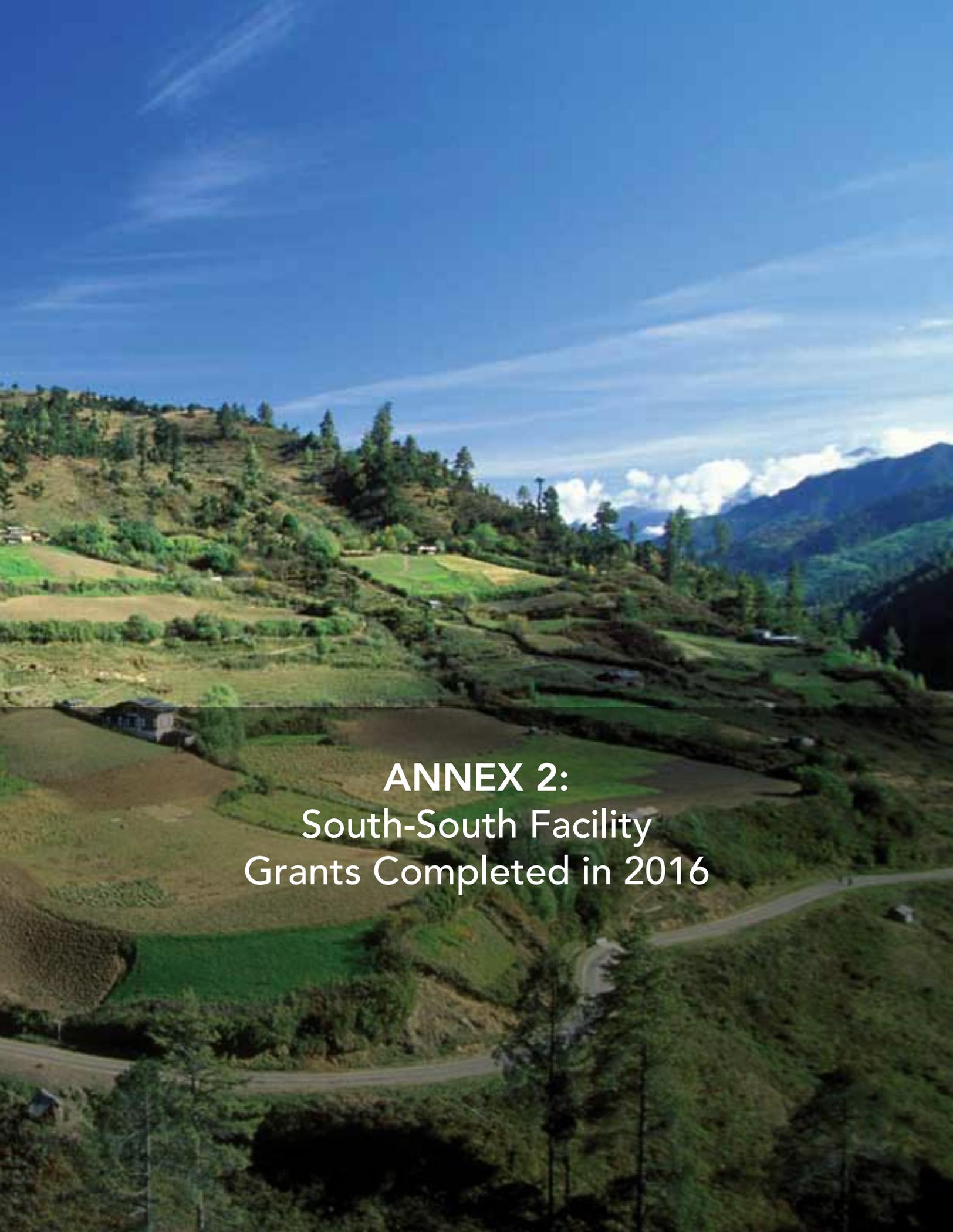
Over the past 8 years, the South-South Facility has been supporting WBG client country institutions in their efforts to strengthen organizational effectiveness and improve service delivery. This is a strong testimony of the value-added of peer learning and knowledge sharing to development when they are supported through a collaborative approach with donors. In the coming months, the South-South Facility Secretariat will start reviewing the direct results of the new strategy and formulate recommendations on how it can further support the achievement of the WBG twin goals: reducing extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.



**ANNEX 1:**  
South-South Facility Grants  
Approved in 2016

No.	Region	Grant Name	Requesting Country	Providing Country	Approval Date	Closing Date	Grant Amount (US\$)
1.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Improving reproductive health in Sahel countries	Mali, Niger	Bangladesh	02/03/2016	12/16/2016	44,523
2.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Building Capacity for the digitization of the property registry in Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Cabo Verde	02/17/2016	09/30/2016	34,347
3.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Strengthening Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (TIPA) in Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Mozambique	02/17/2016	09/30/2016	48,241
4.	Latin America & Caribbean	Strengthening the Public Internal Control System and the Internal Audit Function in Brazil	Brazil	Bulgaria, Croatia	01/12/2016	06/30/2016	33,146
5.	Middle East & North Africa	Operationalizing Energy Efficiency in Morocco for a Green and Resilient Energy Future	Morocco	Mexico	01/12/2016	09/30/2016	45,616
6.	South Asia	To Better Manage Traffic Signals in Dhaka	Bangladesh	India, China	03/01/2016	09/01/2016	46,848

Summary of Grants Approved by Region in 2016		
Region	Grant Amount (\$)	Grant Amount as % of Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	127,111	50
East Asia & Pacific	-	-
Europe & Central Asia	-	-
Latin America & Caribbean	33,146	13
Middle East & North Africa	45,616	18
South Asia	46,848	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,722</b>	<b>100</b>

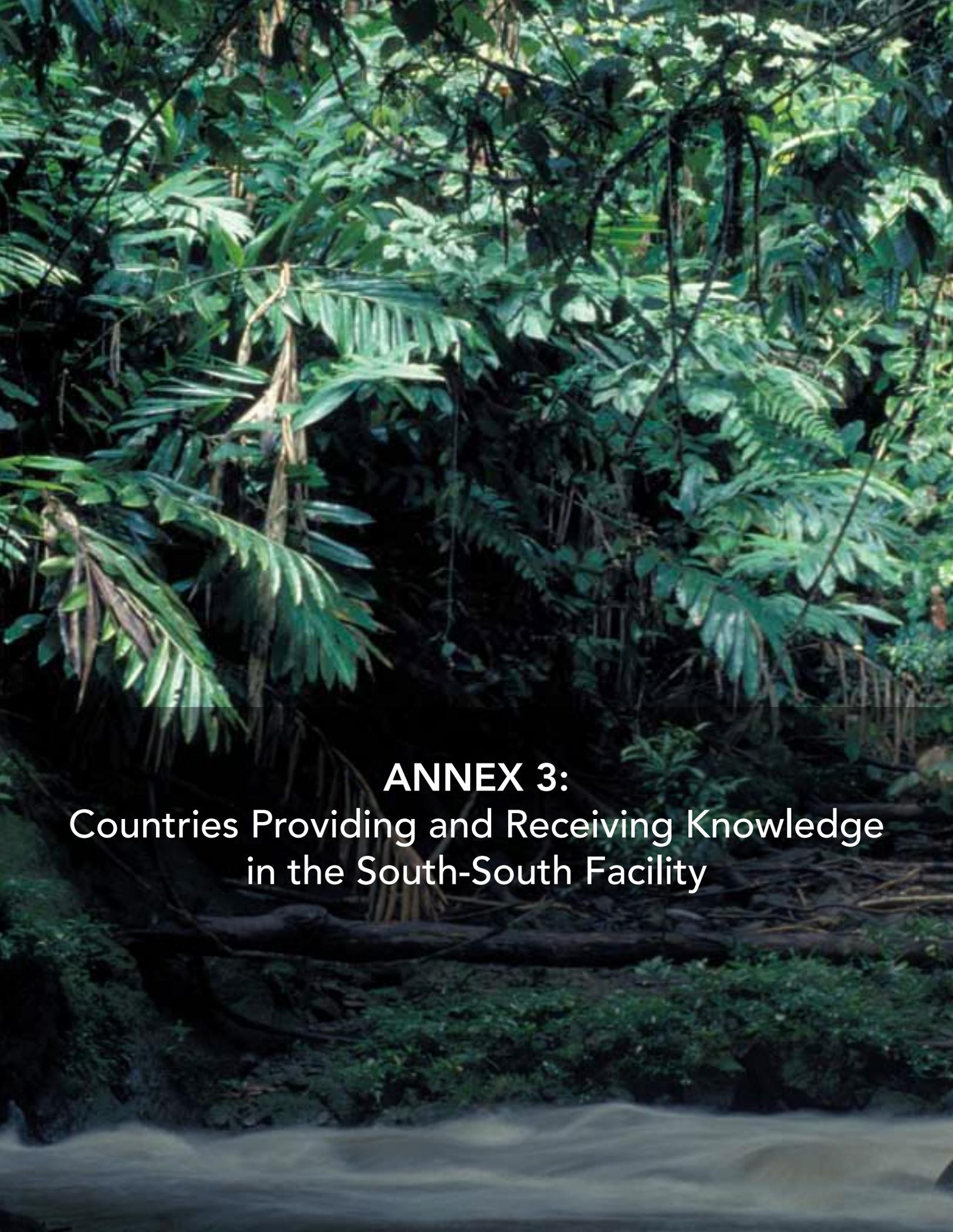
An aerial photograph of a mountainous region. The landscape is characterized by terraced agricultural fields in various shades of green and brown, interspersed with clusters of evergreen trees. A winding road or path is visible in the lower portion of the image. In the background, more mountain ranges are visible under a clear blue sky with some light clouds. The overall scene depicts a rural, mountainous environment.

**ANNEX 2:**  
South-South Facility  
Grants Completed in 2016

No.	Region	Grant Name	Requesting Country	Providing Country	Approval Date	Closing Date	Grant Amount (US\$)
1.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Strengthening Institutional and Strategic Capacity of the Zambezi Valley Development Agency (ZVDA) to Manage Investments and Improve the Business Environment	Mozambique	Chile	03/13/2015	06/15/2016	42,262
2.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Strengthening the Water Sector Reform Process in Nigeria	Nigeria	Brazil, Colombia	10/20/2015	06/30/2016	24,560
3.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Improving reproductive health in Sahel countries	Mali and Niger	Bangladesh	02/03/2016	12/16/2016	44,523
4.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Building Capacity for the digitization of the property registry in Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Cabo Verde	02/17/2016	09/30/2016	34,347
5.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Strengthening Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (TIPA) in Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Mozambique	02/17/2016	09/30/2016	48,241
6.	East Asia & Pacific	Knowledge sharing and experience exchange on the optimal utilization and management of external financing for development	Vietnam	China, Indonesia, Philippines	11/03/2014	04/30/2016	48,993
7.	Europe & Central Asia	Teacher Reforms in Moldova	Moldova	Brazil, Chile	02/26/2015	02/24/2016	45,172
8.	Latin America & Caribbean	Using Health Information Systems for Results in the Caribbean	Dominica, St. Lucia	Belize, Dominican Republic	04/27/2015	07/31/2016	26,818
9.	Latin America & Caribbean	Understanding the Cost of NCDs in the Caribbean	Dominica, St. Lucia	Jamaica	04/27/2015	04/29/2016	3,860
10.	Latin America & Caribbean	Access to markets and value chains for Indigenous People	Paraguay	Brazil	06/11/2015	04/01/2016	25,107
11.	Latin America & Caribbean	Integration of transport and urban planning exchange	Ecuador	Brazil, Colombia, Chile	06/19/2015	06/30/2016	43,363
12.	Latin America & Caribbean	Entrepreneurial Exchange Startup Jamaica – Oasis500	Jamaica	Jordan	07/23/2015	10/31/2016	22,909
13.	Latin America & Caribbean	Boosting the IT-ITES Sector in Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Colombia, Mexico	09/08/2015	10/31/2016	46,062
14.	Latin America & Caribbean	Improving Public Sector Governance	Honduras	Colombia, Chile, Peru	11/04/2015	04/16/2016	47,588
15.	Latin America & Caribbean	South-South Exchange on Population and Dwelling Censuses for Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay	11/12/2015	09/30/2016	43,894
16.	Latin America & Caribbean	Strengthening the Public Internal Control System and the Internal Audit Function in Brazil	Brazil	Bulgaria, Croatia	01/12/2016	06/30/2016	33,146
17.	Middle East & North Africa	Study Tour on Decentralization and Local Government Development	Tunisia	Turkey	12/02/2015	01/31/2016	36,774
18.	Middle East & North Africa	Operationalizing Energy Efficiency in Morocco for a Green and Resilient Energy Future	Morocco	Mexico	01/12/2016	09/30/2016	45,616
19.	South Asia	Enhance Capacity of Environmental Regulators on Environmental Performance Rating and Disclosure	India, Ghana	Indonesia	04/29/2015	04/28/2016	44,610
20.	South Asia	Bhutan: Improving budgeting learning exchange	Bhutan	Thailand, Philippines	07/30/2015	06/30/2016	48,767
21.	South Asia	To Better Manage Traffic Signals in Dhaka	Bangladesh	India, China	03/01/2016	09/01/2016	46,848

### Summary of Completed Grants by Region in 2016

Region	Grant Amount (\$)	Grant Amount as % of Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	193,934	23
East Asia & Pacific	48,993	6
Europe & Central Asia	49,999	6
Latin America & Caribbean	292,748	35
Middle East & North Africa	82,391	10
South Asia	160,996	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>829,060</b>	<b>100</b>

A photograph of a lush tropical forest. The foreground shows a river with white water rapids. The background is filled with dense green foliage, including palm trees and other tropical plants. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the image.

**ANNEX 3:**  
Countries Providing and Receiving Knowledge  
in the South-South Facility

	Countries	Number of exchanges providing knowledge	Number of exchanges receiving knowledge
1	Afghanistan		3
2	Algeria		1
3	Angola		1
4	Antigua and Barbuda		1
5	Argentina	5	1
6	Armenia	2	5
7	Azerbaijan		1
8	Bangladesh	6	6
9	Barbados		1
10	Belize	2	1
11	Benin	1	2
12	Bhutan	1	3
13	Bolivia	3	9
14	Bosnia and Herzegovina		1
15	Botswana	1	2
16	Brazil	35	2
17	Bulgaria	2	
18	Burkina Faso	5	3
19	Burundi		1
20	Cambodia	1	1
21	Cameroon		1
22	Cape Verde	3	3
23	Central African Republic		2
24	Chad		1
25	Chile	18	
26	China	18	2
27	Colombia	20	1
28	Congo, Democratic Republic of		1
29	Congo, Republic of		3
30	Costa Rica	2	
31	Cote d'Ivoire	1	
32	Croatia	4	
33	Czech Republic	1	
34	Djibouti		3
35	Dominica	1	6
36	Dominican Republic	7	
37	Ecuador	3	3
38	Egypt, Arab Republic of	2	3
39	El Salvador	2	2
40	Equatorial Guinea		1
41	Estonia	1	
42	Ethiopia	4	7

	Countries	Number of exchanges providing knowledge	Number of exchanges receiving knowledge
43	Gabon		1
44	Gambia, The	1	2
45	Georgia	1	1
46	Ghana	2	9
47	Grenada	1	5
48	Guatemala	2	1
49	Guinea-Bissau		1
50	Haiti		4
51	Honduras	2	10
52	India	25	11
53	Indonesia	10	5
54	Jamaica	6	4
55	Jordan	1	
56	Kazakhstan	1	1
57	Kenya	3	2
58	Korea, Republic of	2	
59	Kosovo		1
60	Kyrgyz Republic	1	4
61	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	5
62	Latvia	1	
63	Lebanon		1
64	Lesotho	1	3
65	Liberia	3	3
66	Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	2	1
67	Madagascar	1	3
68	Malawi		1
69	Malaysia	8	
70	Maldives		1
71	Mali	1	3
72	Mauritania		2
73	Mauritius	4	3
74	Mexico	13	2
75	Moldova	2	6
76	Mongolia	1	3
77	Morocco	4	5
78	Mozambique	2	5
79	Myanmar		2
80	Namibia	2	
81	Nepal	3	3
82	Nicaragua	3	10
83	Niger	1	3
84	Nigeria	2	9
85	Pakistan	3	2

	Countries	Number of exchanges providing knowledge	Number of exchanges receiving knowledge
86	Panama	5	1
87	Papua New Guinea	1	2
88	Paraguay	1	3
89	Peru	11	2
90	Philippines	11	4
91	Reunion	1	
92	Romania	5	1
93	Russian Federation	3	3
94	Rwanda	6	4
95	Sao Tome and Principe		2
96	Senegal	3	5
97	Serbia	1	
98	Seychelles	1	
99	Sierra Leone		1
100	Singapore	3	
101	Slovak Republic	1	
102	Slovenia	1	
103	Solomon Islands		1
104	Somalia		1
105	South Africa	13	1
106	South Sudan		2
107	Sri Lanka	2	2
108	St. Kitts and Nevis		2
109	St. Lucia	1	8
110	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	4
111	Sudan		1
112	Suriname		1
113	Tajikistan	1	9
114	Tanzania		10
115	Thailand	6	1
116	Timor-Leste		2
117	Trinidad and Tobago		1
118	Tunisia	4	3
119	Turkey	5	
120	Turkmenistan		1
121	Uganda	2	8
122	Uruguay	4	
123	Uzbekistan		3
124	Vanuatu	1	1
125	Vietnam	5	15
126	West Bank and Gaza		1
127	Yemen, Republic of		3
128	Zambia	3	4



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