

The South-South Experience Exchange Facility

Implementation Progress Report

2018

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CE	Citizen Engagement
DEC	Development Economics (Vice-Presidency of the World Bank)
DECKM	Development Economics Knowledge Management unit
EE	Energy Efficiency
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FTC/ET	Follow the Carbon/Energy Transition
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIF	Global Infrastructure Facility
HCMC	Ho Chi Minh City
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KE	Knowledge Exchange
LDP	Local Development Plan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
PPIAF	Public – Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
SSF	South-South Facility or South-South Experience Exchange Facility
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Programme



Foreword

Since July 2018, the South-South Experience Exchange Facility (South-South Facility or SSF) is housed in the Development Economics (DEC) Vice-Presidency, the premier research, knowledge, and data arm of the World Bank Group (WBG). The Facility helps World Bank client countries address development challenges and implementation bottlenecks through knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning. Launched in 2008, it is the only WBG instrument that is exclusively dedicated to supporting knowledge exchange and to capturing and sharing the lessons learned from these exchanges.

As the World Bank's Chief Economist and DEC Vice President, it is my pleasure to introduce this Implementation Progress Report which provides an update on how the Facility has operated in 2018, in times of growing consensus around the effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation.

The role of knowledge exchange or peer-to-peer learning is increasingly seen as an essential element

for achieving the World Bank Group's twin goals as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. Evidence gathered over the last decade from countries that have used knowledge exchange as an integral part of their growth process has shown that, when done right, knowledge exchange has the potential to accelerate development outcomes at all stages of client engagement.

The catalytic power of South-South peer learning on development is also strongly acknowledged in the WBG's "Forward Look: A Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030", which shapes a common view among shareholders of how the WBG can best support the development agenda for 2030. The Forward Look identifies knowledge as a core driver that is key to the WBG's comparative advantage, and it also underlines the key role of the South-South Facility as a mechanism that helps clients apply relevant knowledge to developmental challenges.

In the past decade, South-South knowledge exchanges have grown significantly in both volume

and geographic reach, but the measurement of results yielded by these exchanges has often been hindered by the lack of robust monitoring and evaluation systems. Governments of countries supporting such activities are accountable to their citizens and taxpayers and therefore need to demonstrate the “value for money” and impact from their development initiatives. In the outcome document of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires in March 2019, the heads of delegations and high representatives of Governments encouraged developing countries to put in place country-led systems to evaluate and assess the quality and impact of South-South knowledge exchanges. The South-South Facility shares this vision, and this report includes an improved set of performance indicators to measure the results of the knowledge exchanges it supports. The SSF Secretariat in DEC is committed

to further develop and strengthen the Facility’s results framework to demonstrate its long-term development impact toward improved policy making and implementation. This is of paramount importance, especially at a time when the Facility’s replenishment is needed.

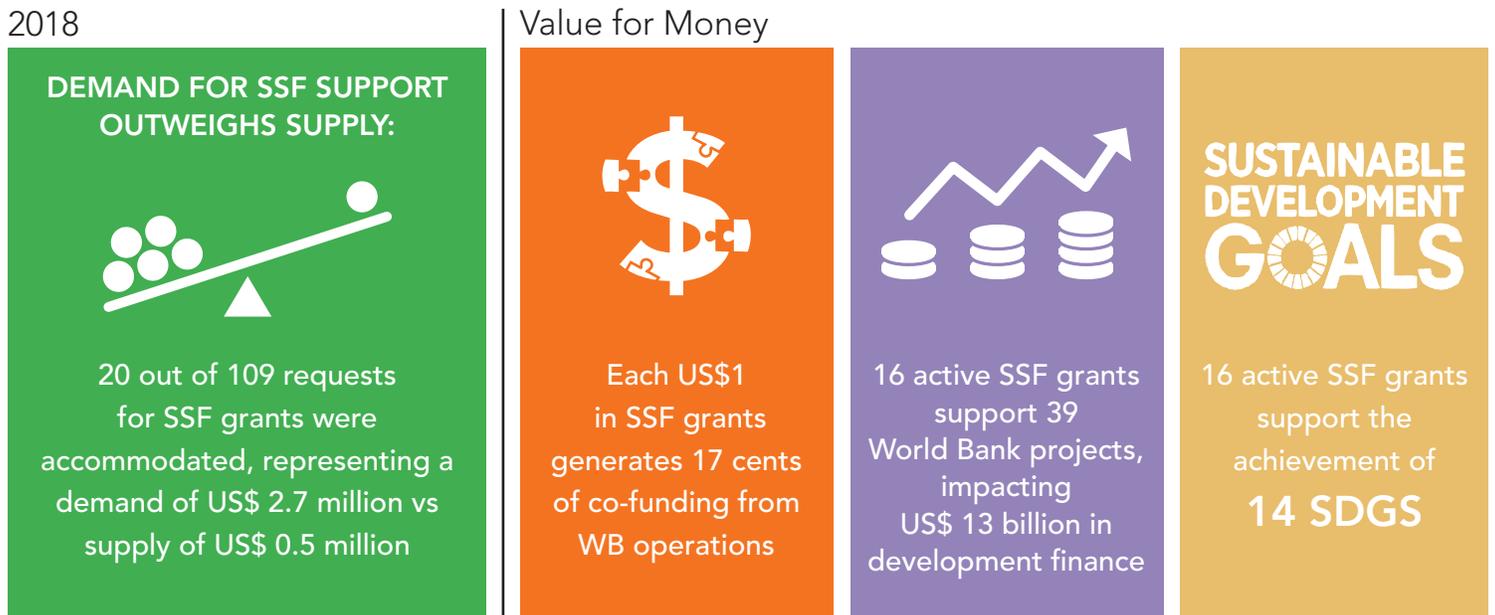
As we aim to enter a new phase of the South-South Facility, with renewed support from both existing and new donors, peer-to-peer learning is seeing a stronger demand than ever and the need for instruments such as the SSF, which documents what does and does not work in development, becomes increasingly critical.

PINELOPI KOUJIANOU GOLDBERG
Vice-President and Chief Economist
The World Bank



South-South Facility at a Glance

2008-2018



Partners

SSF Partners provide funding and strategic guidance to the Facility:



China Colombia Denmark India Indonesia Mexico Russia Spain United Kingdom



Overview

The global development community recognizes that knowledge sharing, or peer-to-peer learning, is a powerful instrument to share, adapt and meaningfully scale-up what works in development. The convincing power of learning directly from peers on-site and in person – and their practical knowledge – far outreaches the impact of learning from books or theoretical experts. South-South peer learning at the political level inspires and motivates leaders to implement reforms, while at the technical and operational levels, it serves as an avenue for exchanging practical ‘how-to’ knowledge for improved project design and implementation.

Launched in 2008 as a multi-donor trust fund, the South-South Experience Exchange Facility (South-South Facility or SSF) enables the sharing of development experience and knowledge among developing and emerging countries by funding knowledge exchange activities. These knowledge exchanges are based on demand expressed by World Bank client countries seeking to address development challenges or implementation

bottlenecks. They are designed with a strong focus on achieving results. Since 2017, the South-South Facility provides support through two windows:

- Window for Stand-alone knowledge exchanges: One-off (just-in-time) exchanges allowing for very agile and responsive interventions to meet immediate knowledge needs of countries or to unlock implementation bottlenecks. Stand-alone knowledge exchanges are implemented within one year from grant effectiveness.
- Window for Programmatic knowledge exchanges: Enable longer-term multiple countries to participate in multiple exchanges to address long-term strategic issues requiring deeper engagements. Programmatic knowledge exchanges are cross-regional and implemented over one to three years.

The South-South Facility comprises a diverse mix of partners (see details on page 6 and page 39). Financial contributions received from partners to

date total US\$15.7 million. On December 31, 2018, the South-South Facility's available balance was US\$365,355.

The South-South Facility results are documented in a series of implementation progress reports, results stories and client interviews that are published on the SSF website (at www.southsouthfacility.org).

A results story is usually prepared shortly after a knowledge exchange is completed, and it focuses essentially on the process of the exchange, the lessons learned and the outputs. Since 2017, the SSF Secretariat has been reaching out to past beneficiaries of SSF funding to take stock of the long-term effects of South-South knowledge exchanges that were conducted four to eight years earlier. The SSF now has several development outcome stories (see examples on pages 31-37) documenting its development impact on the ground and providing evidence of how South-South peer learning can inspire local decision makers to take action.

The locations of South-South knowledge exchanges supported by the Facility are pinpointed on the map on page 9.

Since 2017, to ensure a stronger focus on results, the South-South Facility uses an integrated knowledge sharing approach, which includes the provision of technical assistance to each grant recipient team. This assistance focuses on knowledge exchange design, implementation and monitoring, and is provided by seasoned knowledge exchange facilitators with practical experience both in supporting knowledge sharing activities and in implementing development projects. In 2018, through a series of workshops and hands-on clinics, three Development Economics Knowledge Management Unit (DECKM) staff were trained on how to (i) use a systematic and results-focused approach to knowledge exchange, (ii) use a range of instruments and activities that contribute to a successful knowledge exchange, (iii) present respective benefits of various tools and methods for capturing knowledge, and (iv) address ways to

measure and report results. This has allowed the Secretariat to strengthen the pool of knowledge exchange facilitators capable of supporting SSF grantees in World Bank operations teams.

The strong linkage between knowledge and financing is an important comparative advantage of the Facility. The 16 active grants in the SSF 2018 portfolio were supporting 39 World Bank investment lending projects. These projects have a total cumulated value of US\$13 billion.

In 2018, due to limited funding, less than 20% of SSF support requests could be accommodated. To address this situation, the SSF Secretariat team prepared a scale-up proposal that aims to expand the Facility's portfolio, refocus it on strategic development challenges and enhance development outcomes. The proposal also seeks to improve the monitoring & evaluation of SSF-funded activities in order to more systematically track results and measure impact of South-South knowledge exchanges. The proposal was shared with SSF partners who were invited to express their vision and expectations for the South-South Facility going forward.



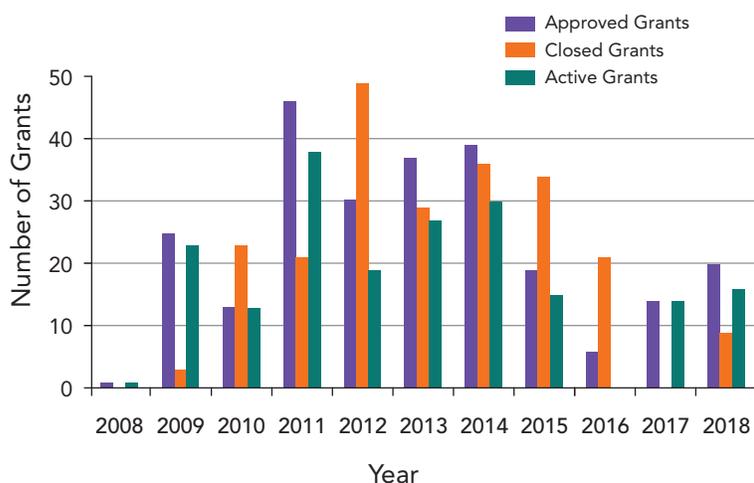
A large-scale construction site is shown, featuring numerous tower cranes and concrete pump trucks. The cranes are primarily yellow and white, with some orange accents. The concrete pump trucks have long, articulated booms, some of which are black and white. The site is filled with scaffolding, rebar, and other construction materials. In the foreground, a white dump truck is visible on the left, and a blue tarp-covered structure is in the center. The background shows a hazy sky and distant buildings, suggesting an urban or industrial setting. The overall scene is one of active construction progress.

1: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

1.1 OVERALL GRANT STATUS

From 2008 to 2018, the South-South Facility supported a total of 241 knowledge exchanges among developing and emerging countries. At the end of 2018, the SSF portfolio consisted of 16 active grants, including six for programmatic knowledge exchanges and ten for stand-alone exchanges. A numerical overview of SSF grants approved, active and closed over the last 11 years is provided in the figure below. Two stand-alone knowledge exchanges that were selected for funding in 2017 could not be implemented, and funds were reflowed to the Facility. More details about the active and recently completed knowledge exchanges can be found in Annexes 1 and 2.

Figure 1. Number of approved, active and closed grants by year

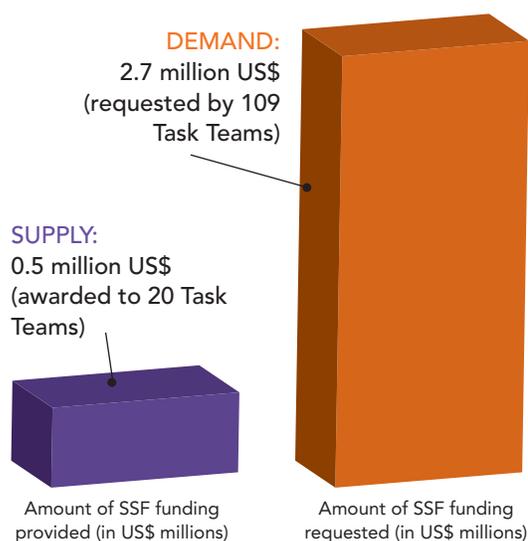


1.2 GRANTS FOR NEW KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES IN 2018

In May and November 2018, two calls for stand-alone knowledge exchange proposals were launched by the SSF Secretariat. World Bank operations teams were invited to submit funding requests of up to US\$25,000 to help address immediate knowledge needs of their client countries. A total of 109 teams responded to the calls, with SSF funding requests totaling US\$2.7 million (see Figure 2).

All proposals were reviewed by the SSF Secretariat and those with the highest scores were shortlisted. The scoring was based upon a set of pre-communicated eligibility and evaluation criteria with a strong focus on client ownership, clearly defined development challenge and change objectives, and a strong case for how results would be achieved. Twenty teams were selected to receive a total of US\$0.5 million in SSF grants. Ten of these grants were awarded in January 2019 and are therefore not included in the numbers presented in Figure 1.

Figure 2: Demand and supply for SSF grants allocated in 2018



All knowledge exchanges selected for funding in 2018 were associated with World Bank lending projects. Similarly, the 16 active grants in the SSF 2018 portfolio were linked to 39 World Bank investment lending projects with a total cumulated value of US\$13.3 billion. More details are provided in Figure 3.

Figure 3. SSF supports development investments

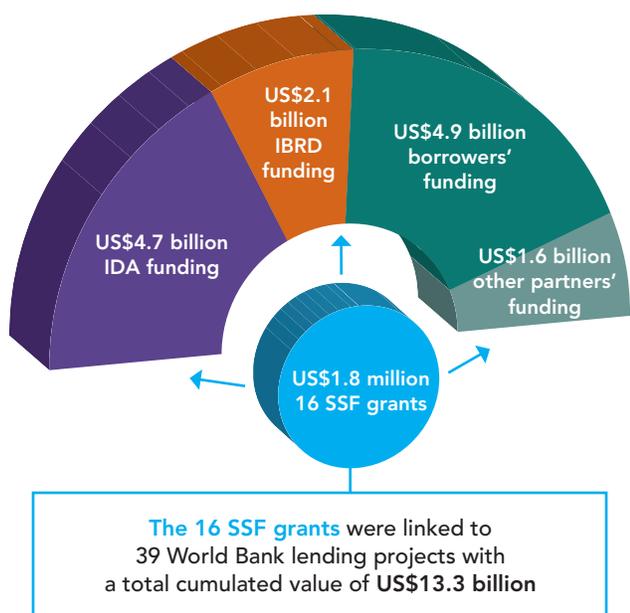
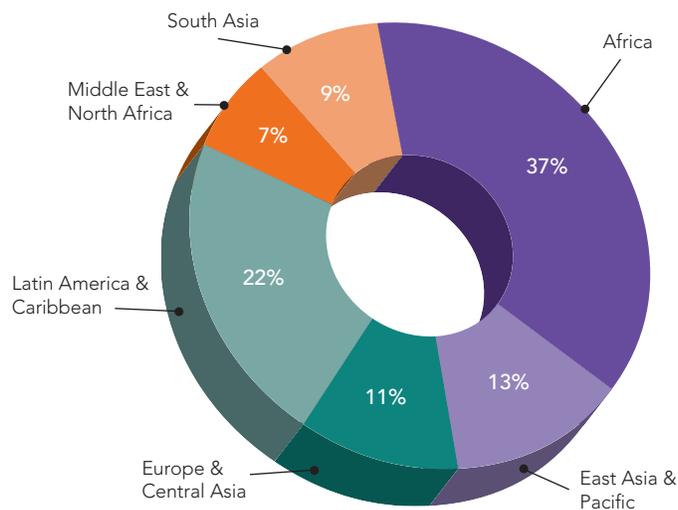


Figure 4. Knowledge recipients by region (for 2018, in percentages)



1.3 THEMATIC AND REGIONAL FOCUS OF SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

Connecting policy makers and development practitioners through South-South knowledge exchange is relevant to all regions and sectors. Countries actively seek lessons coming out of similar development contexts. They want to learn from others' experiences to identify workable development solutions and policies. African countries are the ones who most benefit as knowledge recipients from SSF funded exchanges (see Figure 4), while Latin American countries are the most frequent knowledge providers (see Figure 5).

Cumulatively, in the past 10 years, Brazil is the country that has shared its knowledge most frequently, followed by India, Colombia and China (see Table 1). Countries that have most frequently received knowledge from their peers include Vietnam, India, Niger and Tanzania (see Table 2).

Figure 5. Knowledge providers by region (for 2018, in percentages)

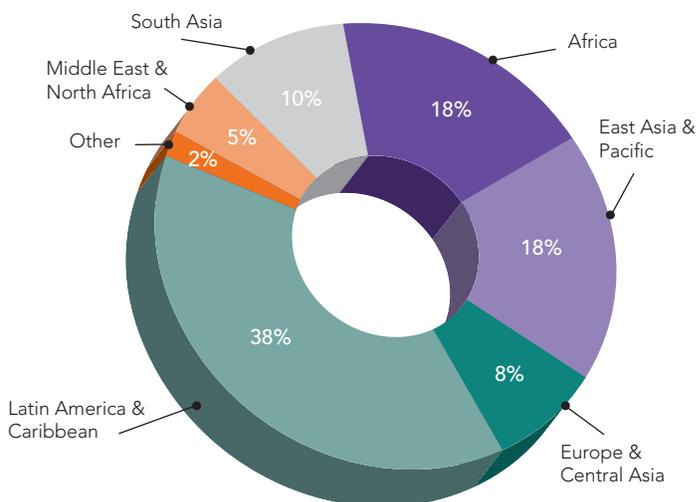


Table 1. Top-10 countries providing knowledge in SSF-funded exchanges

Countries providing knowledge	Number of exchanges (cumulative 2008-2018)
Brazil	41
India	30
Colombia	25
China	23
Chile	20
Mexico	17
South Africa	14
Philippines	12
Indonesia	11
Peru	11

Table 2. Top-13 countries receiving knowledge in SSF-funded exchanges

Countries receiving knowledge	Number of exchanges (cumulative 2008-2018)
Vietnam	20
India	14
Niger	11
Tanzania	11
Bolivia	10
Nicaragua	10
Honduras	10
Indonesia	9
Ethiopia	9
Ghana	9
Nigeria	9
Tajikistan	9
Uganda	9

Over the last 11 years, the topics that were most frequently the focus of the knowledge exchanges included Social Inclusion, Public Administration, Fragility, Conflict and Violence, and ICT (see Table 3).

Table 3: Top 14 topics of the SSF grants (2008-2018)

Topics
Social Inclusion
Public Administration
Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV)
ICT
Private sector development
Urban Development
Public Finance Management
Rural Development
Health
Transportation
Climate Change
Education
Agriculture
Rule of Law

1.4 THE SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY SUPPORTS FCV COUNTRIES

Fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) has become the new development frontier. By 2030, at least half of the world's poor people will be living in fragile and conflict-affected settings. It will prove impossible to achieve the World Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, unless fragility, conflict, and violence are tackled. Therefore, addressing FCV has become a core priority of the World Bank Group. Six out of the sixteen SSF grants that were active at the end of 2018 were directly benefitting FCV countries.

1.5 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESULTS-FOCUSED KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

Since 2017, as part of the Facility's integrated knowledge-sharing approach, hands-on knowledge exchange support has been provided to 27 World Bank operations teams that were selected for SSF funding. This support is provided by knowledge exchange facilitators to ensure appropriate design,

implementation and monitoring of the knowledge exchanges. Such support is greatly valued by SSF grantees since it helps them and their country counterparts to aim for maximum impact. Until recently, the pool of knowledge exchange facilitators was mostly comprised of World Bank staff sitting outside of the DEC Vice-Presidency. In 2018, it was expanded to include four DEC staff who were selected based on their experience in applying technical skills for organizational change, knowledge management and strategic client engagement. These staff were trained on the Art of Knowledge Exchange methodology, to be able to:

- Consider knowledge exchange within a broader programmatic and development context
- Ensure a knowledge exchange initiative is stakeholder-owned and demand-driven
- Determine the challenges to reaching a solution
- Reflect on the change process needed to address these challenges
- Identify individuals or groups who can play effective roles in bringing about needed change
- Choose the right mix of knowledge exchange instruments and activities to help participants learn, grow and act
- Implement in an adaptive and learning-focused manner
- Measure and report the results of knowledge exchange initiatives

These newly-trained staff are now working in tandem with more seasoned facilitators to support SSF grantees. Going forward, the SSF Secretariat is planning to further build DEC in-house capacity for knowledge exchange support, in partnership with the World Bank Open Learning Campus team.





2: SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY RESULTS STORIES

As of December 2018, the South-South Facility had supported 241 knowledge exchanges between 141 countries since its inception. The lessons learned from these exchanges were captured and documented in 178 Results Stories which constitute the SSF Knowledge Exchange Library. This chapter showcases three Results Stories prepared for knowledge exchanges that were completed in 2018. Further details of these stories can be found in the SSF Library at www.southsouthfacility.org



Knowledge-receiving countries: Guinea, Cameroon, Senegal

Knowledge-providing countries: Guinea, Cameroon

Topics: Community-Driven Development, Social Inclusion, Public Administration

South-South Facility funding: US\$25,000

Implementation period: September 2017 to September 2018

Task Team Leader: Nicolas Perrin, Social Development Global Practice

2.1 Participatory local development and service delivery in francophone Africa

Development challenge

In response to challenges of poverty, fragility, and weak governance, the Governments of Cameroon, Guinea and Senegal (“the Governments”) have been pursuing a strategy of decentralization, in strengthening the social contract between state and citizens. The decentralization has been focused on improving delivery of basic services and infrastructure, promoting local ownership, as well as generating more efficient and equitable use of resources. In alignment with their respective Country Partnership Frameworks, each of these Governments has undertaken projects applying a Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach to promote participatory local development processes. By involving local communities more actively and directly, the projects’ participatory approaches

to local development support poverty-reducing investments, avoid elite capture, and promote accountability and social cohesion.

While the Governments have been considerably successful in delivering services and promoting bottom-up and transparent governance at the project-level, they have been struggling with how to (a) institutionalize the bottom-up financial and administrative modalities, (b) strengthen capacity building of local authorities and (c) promote coordination and ownership of stakeholders at the various levels of government. These are imperative to achieve sustained long-term impact and momentum for their country’s vision of decentralization. Successful devolution of competences to local governments and sound public financial management were also part of the challenge.

Solution

Due to language barriers, the Governments have had limited access to international best practices for decentralization. Since these countries share similar decentralization contexts and challenges, a knowledge exchange (KE) among them was deemed a good approach. The exchange was especially timely as the Governments were seeking to institutionalize their bottom-up financial and administrative models under ongoing projects (albeit with different levels of maturity).

As a start, three videoconferences were held with the project teams from the three countries, World Bank technical specialists, and other partners like the French Development Agency and the Institute for State Effectiveness. They covered the operational strategies of the projects, as well as in-depth technical discussions on (a) Citizen Engagement (CE) and (b) fiscal transfer and capacity requirements for CDD approaches/decentralization. These topics were selected based on the participants' preferences from an online survey conducted beforehand. The three videoconferences allowed for dynamic exchanges on the effective implementation of CE mechanisms and alternatives for institutionalizing good practices.

The videoconferences were followed by study visits between Cameroon and Guinea, allowing the two countries to build more personal relational ties and have first-hand, deeper policy and technical discussions.

After the study visits, the Governments and the projects teams were keen to continue their technical discussions. Another videoconference was thus organized to discuss three specific topics: a performance-based financing to further support this effort, the projects' database which will be institutionalized beyond the project, and newly expanded support to urban communes (since the previous project was only focusing on rural communes). An assessment of CE tools and mechanisms utilized under the target projects was prepared to further strengthen the practice based on Francophone Africa's experience in institutionalizing CDD models.

Results

Learning from each other's CDD experience allowed Government officials and policy makers to understand practical lessons and opportunities for institutionalizing bottom-up models, and the strategic advancement of a long-term decentralization vision. Moreover, participants became better equipped to introduce reforms for the social inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged population groups (such as indigenous populations, returnees, refugees and women).

Particularly, the knowledge exchange allowed Cameroon to learn from Guinea's robust use of citizen engagement mechanisms. The Government of Cameroon is now keen to adapt them to improve their own participatory processes. Moreover, Cameroon recognized that Guinea's use of participatory budgeting and community-developed Annual Investment Programs can be highly effective in promoting community ownership and accountability for the implementation of Local Development Plans (LDPs). Additionally, Cameroon is reviewing how LDPs and local-level public investment plans can better guide the preparation of the national public investment budget, for greater cost effectiveness and optimal use of national resources. Presently, local plans are not sufficiently considered in central government planning.

Similarly, Guinea has identified how to improve action on participatory practices and institutionalization, including scaling up citizen engagement tools. Based on the experiences of the Community Development Program Support Project in Cameroon, Guinea was made aware of the importance of providing basic supporting infrastructure (e.g. computers, solar kits and motorcycles) to local governments for effective management of community micro-projects. Guinea was also highly inspired by Cameroon's examples of how the community collectively developed "indigenous" solutions to address local challenges. For example, a lack of local government funding for a bridge, was resolved by a community in Cameroon through the pooling-in of resources. Thus, in bolstering community ownership and fostering civic

engagement, Guinea is keen to initiate assessment and implement new programmatic approaches to promote indigenous solutions in communities.

"I will bring back good lessons and ideas to my country. The intellectual recipe is priceless. This sharing of experiences reassured me of the success of the projects in our respective communities, which are the only beneficiaries"

said Moussa Filan Traore, Principal Technical Adviser at the Guinea Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization.



The Senegalese project technical officers highly appreciated the exchange with Guinea and Cameroon, especially since the Senegal project had just been restructured to incorporate more explicit engagement of local governments and citizens in its local development strategy.

The Governments were apprised of how participatory monitoring & evaluation (M&E) in Guinea was allowing citizens and local authorities to have more timely, transparent and inclusive information sharing, to improve the delivery of basic services and more efficient use of community resources. Cameroon plans to deploy participatory M&E nation-wide and will conduct research on new approaches to Citizen Engagement tools including participatory M&E and Grievance Redress Mechanisms.

Other results include the establishment of a robust database, improved financial management system, strengthened stakeholder ownership and accountability, enhanced capacity building and skill training, enhanced connectivity, and the creation of an informal knowledge network in francophone Africa.

Lessons learned

The Governments learnt the following key lessons from the knowledge exchange:

- Citizen engagement tools, such as participatory budgeting and participatory M&E, can be highly effective in promoting community ownership and accountability for the sustainable implementation of local development plans.
- Budget planning at the local level should inform the preparation of the national public investment budget for more optimal use of national resources.
- Monitoring of local budget expenditure and relevant socio-economic data are strategic functions to achieve better policy decision making, greater cost-effectiveness and enhanced visibility to advance the decentralization agenda.
- The quality of local development investments is greatly enhanced by involving line ministries, state decentralized services, and relevant technical agencies in the participatory planning processes. This strengthens ownership, accountability and mobilization of resources.
- Promoting indigenous solutioning to local development challenges can not only circumvent budgetary constraints but also foster civic engagement.
- Building local technical capacity, particularly of young persons in the community, is essential in sustaining efforts to institutionalize bottom-up local development and decentralization.

Moving forward

Building on this network, the Governments intend to continue sharing knowledge on participatory decentralization practices through periodic videoconference meetings organized for CDD practitioners and project implementation teams. The World Bank task teams will also explore opportunities to enhance connectivity among a wider community in Francophone Africa. Additionally, the Governments plan to improve project implementation by reviewing their citizen engagement and institutionalization models for bottom-up local development. Several concrete actions are already underway.



Knowledge-receiving country: Croatia

Knowledge-providing country: Costa Rica

Topics: Environment, Forestry, Tourism and Natural Resources Management

South-South Facility funding: US\$24,029

Implementation period: September 2017 to July 2018

Task Team Leader: Natasa Vetma, Environment & Natural Resources Global Practice

2.2 Management of protected areas for green tourism in Croatia

Development challenge

Croatia's natural heritage has exceptional natural and ecosystem value and constitutes a valuable touristic asset. More than one third of the Croatian national territory is included in the European ecological network Natura 2000. Moreover, some protected sites have become top international tourist destinations. While this brings economic development to some areas, it also introduces challenges around over-visitation, excessive construction of tourist facilities, and tensions between nature conservation, private investors' interests, landowners, and local communities. On the other hand, certain protected areas, that are not included in the traditional tourism routes, show an

extremely low number of visits, leading to financial sustainability issues.

Solution

The World Bank organized a knowledge exchange, during which officials from the Government of Croatia learned from their peers in Costa Rica about policies for balancing tourism flows and the creation of synergies between nature conservation and tourism. Costa Rica - with its rich biodiversity and extensive ecosystem - is inarguably one of the global leaders in sustainable tourism. Its government has successfully stimulated economic growth and environmental conservation through ecotourism.

A high-level delegation of twelve Croatian Government officials (from The Ministry of Environment and Energy, the Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature, and various National Parks) visited Costa Rica in 2018. Through various site-visits and meetings, they engaged with their peers from the government and national parks, including Costa Rica's Minister of Environment, Edgar Gutierrez. The Minister emphasized the importance of sustainable tourism as the basis for Costa Rican innovative financing and tax policies. Some of these policies include a payment model for ecosystem services, water tax, wildlife tax, and transport taxes. All these policies contribute to Costa Rica's ambitious goal to become the first carbon neutral country in the world. Other issues discussed included Costa Rica's national orientation towards sustainable tourism and the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity and creating biological corridors. Nature Protection and Conservation Experts presented mandates, policies and institutional arrangements of the Costa Rican nature conservation system. They also shared their experiences implementing Access and Benefit Sharing protocols and their National Biodiversity Strategy. The emphasis was on ensuring improved livelihoods of local communities and providing incentives for various stakeholders to participate in conservation efforts. Similarly, Costa Rican park managers and rangers shared how they established a conservation partnership with the local communities, and how they work with them to promote good agroforestry and agricultural practices for protecting biological corridors. Local communities are involved in the preparation and implementation of park management plans and conservation policies. Tour guides are locals who have been trained and certified as biodiversity and conservation guides. Furthermore, park managers and rangers shared how they developed mechanisms to safeguard biodiversity in high-volume tourist attraction areas. The Croatian delegation observed Costa Rican visitor management practices in the protected areas. The Tortuguero National Park for example, forms a sanctuary for protected species such as the Green Turtles, Jaguars, and Green Macaws. The park has a strict regime for visitor management, with restricted numbers and zones that can be

visited. It has a unique Turtle Spotter program that involves local communities in the protection of marine turtles, especially during the nesting season. Trained local people, also referred to as Spotters, help to locate turtle nesting places and communicate this information to the guides on the beach. Based on this information, the guides ensure that the numbers and manner in which their group of visitors approach these areas does not disturb the turtles during their nesting season. Since the beginning of the Turtle Spotter Program, controlled tourist visitation has led to an increase in the number of turtle nests. Tortuguero Park visitors have an opportunity to purchase stickers to directly support the conservation of sea turtles and improve local livelihoods. The Croatian delegation was able to experience these collaborative conservation practices. Another example was found in the Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, a privately-owned protected area popular with tourists. The park management shared how they generate revenues, of which 30% is allocated to conservation efforts.

Results

Through the exchange, the Croatian delegation gained new knowledge on sustainable tourism and enhanced their skills for managing protected areas. They obtained new ideas on how to engage local communities and stakeholders in the management of their EU ecological network Natura 2000 sites. The Croatians went home with practical tools for finding common ground and synergies between nature protection, local communities, and private interests. This will be helpful for improving stakeholder involvement in the management of biological corridors and for ensuring that local communities benefit from improved livelihoods as part of the larger ecotourism system. Delegation members also enhanced their skills on how to establish successful mitigation measures between conservation needs and the pressures of mass tourism through visitor policies and practices. The exchange also helped inform how the Croatians can strengthen legal, institutional and expert frameworks for green tourism to thrive. Learning about payment

for ecosystem services and innovative taxes turned out to be particularly useful for the Croatians to generate sustainable revenues.

Moving forward

Upon return, the Croatian delegation prepared a report outlining the experiences, important knowledge gained, and key lessons learned during their visit to Costa Rica. These lessons were presented at a strategic gathering during the annual

Croatian Nature Conservation Forum attended by conservation experts from 47 Croatian public institutions. Following this event, the development of strategic management plans for Natura 2000 sites are underway. These plans will incorporate aspects of the new knowledge gained during the exchange, including innovative payment models for ecosystem services to support biodiversity protection, community involvement in the management of biological improved corridors, visitor management practices, and establishing an enabling legal framework and institutional arrangements.





Knowledge-receiving countries: China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Vietnam

Knowledge-providing countries: China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Brazil, Peru, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Denmark, Spain, United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Mexico, Japan, Singapore, and South Korea

Topics: Energy Transition, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy

South-South Facility funding: US\$195,000

Implementation period: May 2017 to December 2018¹

Task Team Leader: Xiaodong Wang, Energy & Extractives Global Practice

2.3 Following the carbon for clean energy in Asia

Development challenge

While energy efficiency initiatives have enormous potential, implementation progress has been slow because of difficulties in finding scalable business models and attracting commercial capital to support energy efficiency investments. For various institutional and technical reasons, countries around

the world, especially middle-income countries in South, East, and Southeast Asia, have been struggling to identify scalable mechanisms to promote energy efficiency.

Countries share a crucial need for policies that facilitate affordable scale-up of renewable energies. Investments are largely concentrated in a handful of countries, predominantly India, China, the United States and in Europe. Other countries in Asia are keen to develop their renewable energy (RE) potential and are eager to learn from the renewable energy policy experience of other

¹ All knowledge sharing events organized within the scope of this exchange were completed by December 2018, but this SSF grant only closed in 2019, and is therefore not included in the list provided in Annex 1.

countries, such as auctions, feed-in-tariffs, and the renewable energy portfolio standard. The last few years have seen an increasing number of auction schemes, which have rapidly driven down the price of electricity generation from solar photovoltaic (PV) and wind, due to reduced technology cost. All this has resulted in a massive scale up of investments. There is a pressing need, therefore, to understand and overcome constraints to least-cost electricity generation, including the absence of enabling policies and regulatory frameworks, as well as the lack of experience with auction design and risk mitigation mechanisms..

Solution

As part of the Follow the Carbon/Energy Transition (FTC/ET) in Asia initiative, a programmatic South-South knowledge exchange was organized by the World Bank (WB) with funding support from the South-South Facility. Three knowledge sharing workshops on (i) renewable energy auctions, (ii) energy efficiency (EE), and (iii) grid integration of RE, were successfully held in Singapore and China, in May 2017, January 2018 and September 2018, respectively. The main objective of this initiative was to transfer knowledge and best practices on these three topics to the six Asian countries under the FTC/ET initiative: China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

The workshops were organized to rapidly translate business models across countries for similar cross-cutting deals. They were designed to allow a dynamic exchange of good practices and lessons learned, and to enhance connectivity among peers, leading to new and improved actions. It brought together resource experts and representatives of policy makers, private companies, and financial institutions from the six Asian countries. The workshops consisted of three major components: expert panel sessions, site visits, and knowledge sharing/networking activities among participants.

Expert panels: Resource experts from countries that have successfully implemented RE auctions and EE policies and programs, as well as experts from

countries that are successfully integrating RE into their power systems, shared their experience and lessons learned on these topics. All sessions were followed by interactive discussions in break-out groups.

Site visits: As part of the EE workshop in Singapore, field visits were organized to the world's largest and most efficient district cooling facility, a green hotel and a green hospital, to learn first-hand from Singapore's experience with green buildings. As part of the Grid Integration of RE workshop in China, field visits were organized to the world's largest solar PV park in Qinghai, the largest power station of hybrid PV and hydropower at Long Yang Gorge, and to the dispatch center of Qinghai Grid Company in Xining to showcase their experience of 100% RE grid integration.

Knowledge exchange network: The workshops were interspersed with knowledge sharing sessions among FTC/ET country representatives, resource experts, and WB staff. This allowed participants to learn first-hand from the experience of their peers, and to interact with resource experts and discuss policies and tools around the RE and EE topics. A camera crew that was hired to capture the main findings of the workshops also interviewed selected participants to find out what they had learned and how they expect to use this new knowledge upon their return to their home countries.

Results

Participants gained new knowledge on renewable energy auctions, energy efficiency and grid integration of renewable energy. They made new connections and planned for new actions aligned with demand for lending or technical assistance to development partners

Moving forward

All FTC/ET countries have established follow-up plans to pilot or implement RE auctions:

- Immediately after the RE auction workshop in Singapore, WB teams in Indonesia and Vietnam conducted follow-up in-country discussions and consultations on RE auctions, joined by Singapore experts. The WB team in Pakistan had follow-up discussions with its country counterparts on how to support them in moving forward on RE auctions. All three teams have made plans to mobilize trust funds to support their respective countries in piloting solar auction schemes, and potential funding sources have been identified with ESMAP, PPIAF, GIF, and others trust funds.
- China plans to implement large-scale solar auction scheme at the provincial level, with support from the WB/GEF China Renewable Energy Scale-Up Project.
- The Philippines intend to pilot solar auctions, with support from the WB/European Union Access to Sustainable Energy Project.
- A multi-disciplinary support team was set-up to assist country teams in follow-up actions. The WB is supporting EE scale-up in all the FTC/ET countries, and RE grid integration in most of them.



A woman in a pink hijab and black long-sleeved shirt is leaning over a table, writing on a piece of paper with a white marker. She is looking down at her work. In the background, three other women are visible, wearing different colored hijabs (purple, blue, and red) and patterned blouses. They appear to be in a workshop or training session. The text "3: MEASURING RESULTS AND DISSEMINATING LESSONS LEARNED" is overlaid in white on a semi-transparent dark band across the middle of the image.

3: MEASURING RESULTS AND DISSEMINATING LESSONS LEARNED

3.1 INTRODUCING PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

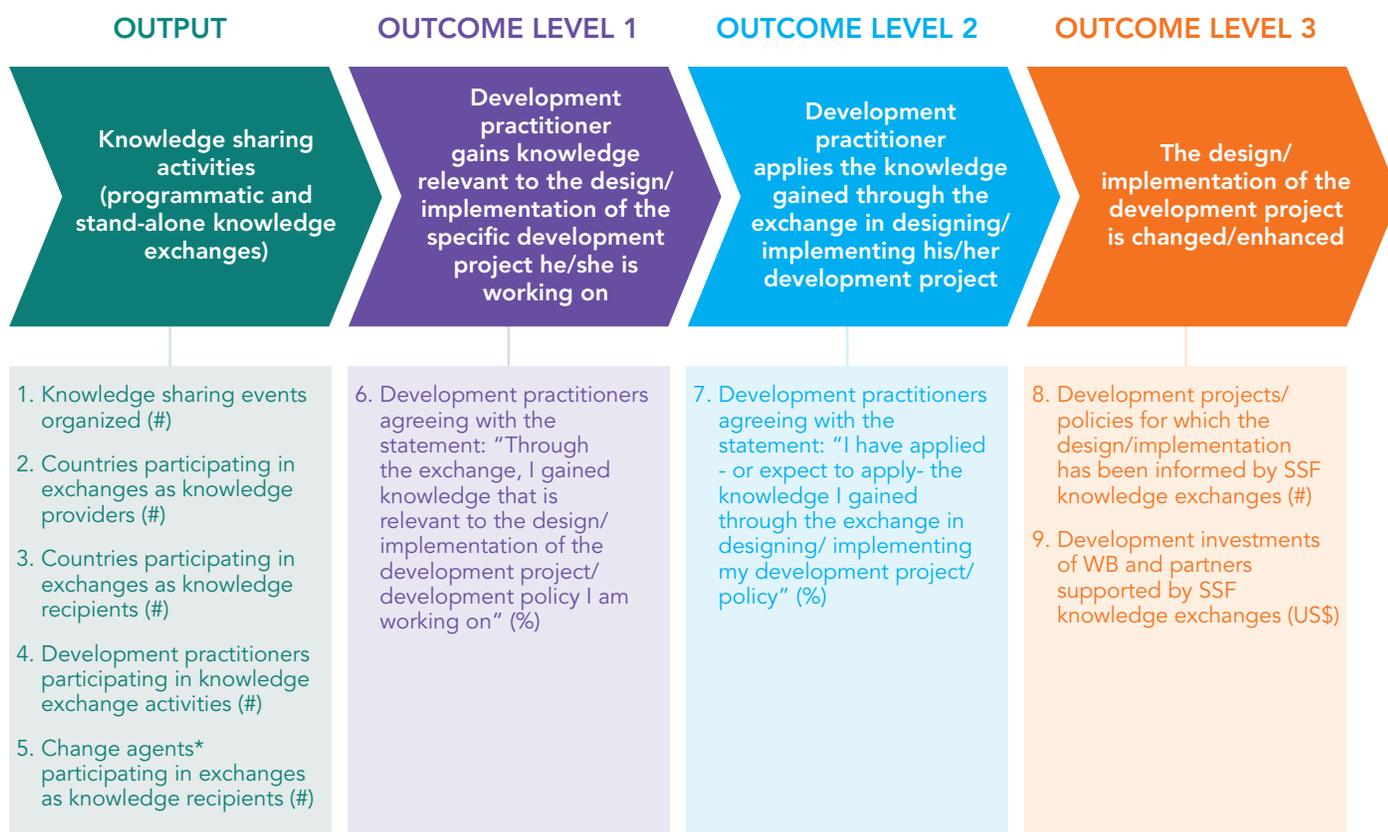
The international development community largely agrees that South-South cooperation needs more thorough and structural results measurement. Over the past few years, SSF partners echoed the need for enhanced tracking and measurement of knowledge exchange impact and the SSF Secretariat placed increased attention on improving the Facility's results measurement approach.

2018 was therefore a pilot year during which new results indicators for South-South knowledge exchanges were introduced. These indicators were selected in consultation with monitoring & evaluation specialists at the World Bank and were shared for feedback with SSF partners as part of the Scale-up

Proposal. A results chain and nine performance indicators were developed (see Figure 6) and are currently being tested by the Secretariat. At the time this report was published, data gathering processes were still ongoing for several new indicators. Lessons learned from this first effort to report on performance indicators will inform future updates on indicators and data gathering procedures.

To complement the numeric measurement of SSF results, the Secretariat continues to qualitatively track and report early results through Results Stories that are usually prepared within two to three months of the exchange completion (see Chapter 2). Additionally, long-term development impact of knowledge exchanges is highlighted in a series of short Development Outcome Stories, written four to ten years after a knowledge exchange took place (see Chapter 4).

Figure 6. SSF results chain and results indicators



* Change agents are participants with the appropriate level of seniority or influence to impel the implementation of best practice / innovative approach or the adoption of a new policy inspired by the knowledge exchange

3.2 FIRST ROUND OF INDICATORS REPORTING

With the introduction of SSF performance indicators, a suitable process for data collection needed to be set up. In 2018, the SSF Secretariat

therefore introduced new reporting procedures for knowledge exchanges. Data gathering for seven (out of nine) new indicators was completed prior to the publication of this report. Table 4 shows the scores of each indicator corresponding to the nine knowledge exchanges that were closed in the 2018.

Table 4. SSF performance indicators for 2018

Output Indicators		
1	Knowledge exchange events organized (#)	32
2	Countries participating in exchanges as knowledge providers (#)	13
3	Countries participating in exchanges as knowledge recipients (#)	14
4	Development practitioners participating in knowledge exchange activities (#)	162
5	Change agents participating in exchanges as knowledge recipients (#)	33
Outcome Indicators Level 1 and Level 2		
6	Development practitioners agreeing with the statement: "Through the exchange, I gained knowledge that is relevant to the design/ implementation of the development project/ development policy I am working on" (%)	98
7	Development practitioners agreeing with the statement: "I have applied - or expect to apply- the knowledge I gained through the exchange in designing/ implementing my development project/policy" (%)	93
Outcome Indicators Level 3		
8	Ongoing and/or pipeline development projects/policies for which the design/implementation has been informed by the lessons learned from the knowledge exchanges (#)	Data gathering ongoing
9	Development investments of WB and partners supported by SSF knowledge exchanges (US\$)	Data gathering ongoing

3.3 SSF CLIENT SURVEY: RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM RECENT KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

The South-South Facility aims to achieve maximum development impact through knowledge exchanges. In December 2018, to evaluate the results of and draw lessons from the recent exchanges, the Secretariat conducted a satisfaction survey with 77 representatives of client institutions who had all participated as knowledge recipients in SSF- funded exchanges completed in 2018. Feedback was received from respondents in 12 countries (Albania, Argentina, Cameroon, Croatia, Georgia, Guinea, India, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Vietnam), representing a survey response rate of 53%.

93% of SSF clients who responded to the survey indicated they had applied – or expected to apply – the knowledge they gained through the exchange in designing/implementing their development project or policy. This result is also reflected in the performance indicator in the previous paragraph. Another performance indicator scored similarly high: 98% of the survey respondents reported that through the exchange, they gained knowledge relevant to the design/ implementation of the development project they are working on. All respondents indicated that the knowledge exchange was useful to them and/or their organization. When asked in what ways the knowledge exchange helped them, respondents indicated that it had improved the design (42%) or the implementation (69%) of

their project. Other ways in which exchanges were reported to be helpful, were:

- *“Customize, replicate and scale up development solutions”*: 49%
- *“Raise awareness of new possibilities or directions”*: 66%
- *“Enhance understanding of how to solve a problem”*: 56%

When asked about the factors that limited the usefulness of the knowledge exchange, 63% of participants responded that there were no limiting factors, while 20% of them indicated that follow-up support was needed, but not available. Through the survey, SSF clients also provided advice on how to improve South-South knowledge exchanges in the future. They mostly recommended to extend the duration of study visits, adding more in-depth sessions and time for discussion.

Participants answered the following when asked about the most important results and lessons from their knowledge exchange:

“Enhanced skill to establish successful conflict mitigation measures between conservation needs and pressures of mass tourism; finding common grounds and synergies between nature protection and private interests (land management issues)”

[From participant in the exchange “Management of protected areas for green tourism in Croatia”]



“Effectively managing visitors is one of the priorities of this National Park. During the last year we have worked on setting up of comprehensive system of visitor management, primarily through the preparation of the visitor management action plan as part of the Park’s management plan. We created an on-line ticket sales platform to reduce the long lines on the entrance points”

[From Tomislav Kovačević, Park Director in Croatia, participant in the exchange “Management of protected areas for green tourism in Croatia”]



"We have had a fruitful exchange with Mexico and learned from their experiences in different housing-related issues on which they have advanced knowledge. This is going to be useful to us when we implement and adapt these good practices while trying to avoid the main pitfalls and problems Mexico encountered"

[From participant in the exchange "Argentina affordable housing support"]



"The course content of the project was very good, even for the beginners who learned how to present and implement a project, but the most useful lesson they learned is self-confidence and how women can work in technology"

[From participant in the exchange "Coding bootcamps for women in Pakistan"]



"Learning from global experiences really helped us to develop a customized program that can push the norms of what coding bootcamp can do in our country. Women who participated in this program demonstrated their capability and commitment for digital jobs. We are happy to have learned how to program specific programs for women in the IT space"

[From Shahbaz Khan, Managing Director of the IT Board in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, participant in the exchange "Coding bootcamps for women in Pakistan"]



"Upon completion of this study visit, the Albanian team highly appreciates this experience and finds it very useful for the implementation of the Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development in Albania."

[From Blendi Bushati, Director of the Regional Development Department at the Albanian Development Fund, participant in the exchange "Urban and tourism development in Albania and Georgia"]



3.4 SHARING LESSONS LEARNED

The benefits of South-South peer learning can reach beyond participants directly involved in a knowledge exchange. Lessons learned can be relevant to other development practitioners and can be re-used to inform the design of new exchanges or investment lending operations. The South-South Facility systematically captures the lessons learned from knowledge exchanges in Results Stories, that are accessible in the SSF Results Story Library² searchable by country, region or topic. In 2018, the Secretariat placed significant effort in improving the user experience when searching this online library. In particular, a new South-South Facility website was commissioned to more prominently feature SSF results as well as the tools and resources that are

at the core of the Facility's integrated knowledge sharing approach.

In 2018, as part of an increased collaboration with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), selected SSF Results Stories were published in the second edition of UNOSSC's "Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development". In addition, the SSF Library is now accessible from the UN System Portal³. Going forward, the SSF Secretariat intends to strengthen its partnership with UNOSSC for enhanced dissemination of SSF results, specifically through the South-South Galaxy, a global knowledge sharing and partnership brokering platform.



2 At www.southsouthfacility.org

3 At www.unsouthsouth.org/wb/

A group of people, including men and women in traditional and modern clothing, are working on a terraced hillside. The hillside is covered in green grass and brown soil, suggesting agricultural or land management work. The people are scattered across the slope, some standing and some walking. The overall scene depicts a rural, agricultural setting.

4: SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME STORIES

Over time, South-South knowledge exchanges can have important impact on improving policy making and implementation. In 2018, to further take stock of the long-term development impact of the South-South Facility, the Secretariat prepared three new Development Outcome Stories, presented in this Chapter. They show how South-South peer learning can inspire decision makers and development practitioners and provide evidence of how SSF funding leverages billions of dollars in development investment around the world. They also add qualitative information to the outcome indicators presented in Chapter 3.

AT-A-GLANCE

CHALLENGE

Traffic safety, congestion and air pollution are daily concerns for people living in Ho Chi Minh City with negative impact on quality of life and the city's economic growth.

SSF GRANT:

US\$143,300

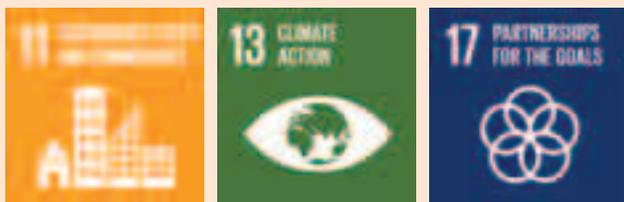
KNOWLEDGE RECIPIENT:

Vietnam

KNOWLEDGE PROVIDER:

Indonesia, China, Colombia, Brazil

SDGS SUPPORTED:



IMPACT:

The expertise the Vietnamese officials gained from their peers during the knowledge exchange, directly informed a US\$124 million World Bank investment in HCMC's transport system. BRT development in that project is expected to result in travel time-savings, reduced air pollution and improved road safety by 2025.

4.1 Greening transport in Vietnam

TOWARDS A QUICKER, SAFER AND HEALTHIER RIDE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

The challenge:

Fast-growing Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) is Vietnam's principal economic hub and largest city with 8 million inhabitants. To move around, people have very limited public transportation options and rely heavily on motorcycles. On the road, the motorcycles, cars, and buses all compete for limited space. These conflicting flows of traffic lead to lower speeds and accidents. Furthermore, poor transport infrastructure slows economic growth and impacts air quality: more than 90% of children under the age of five suffer from respiratory illnesses⁴. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems can help address some of the urban transport challenges. When buses travel on dedicated routes, there is less interaction between vehicles and they can travel faster. This results in travel-time savings, improved air quality and lowered accident risks. In Vietnam however, planners, policy makers, and operators had very little experience in designing or operating BRT systems.

4 Bang Quoc Ho, Alain Clappier, Golay François. 2012. "Air pollution forecast for Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam in 2015 and 2020." Air Quality, Atmosphere and Health Journal. Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 145-158.



The exchange:

In 2010, Ho Chi Minh City's Department of Transportation requested support from the World Bank as they wanted to learn more about BRTs. The Bank responded with a South-South Facility grant through which Vietnamese officials could learn from their peers. Through study tours, Vietnam gained knowledge from Colombia and Brazil about mature BRT systems, and studied newer BRTs in similar, densely populated cities in China and Indonesia. Participants in the exchange did not only include officials from the departments of Transportation, Urban Planning, and Investment Planning, but also bus operators, development policy groups, and members of the Ministries of Planning and Investment, Construction, and Finance. The Vietnamese delegates learned from their counterparts how to plan, finance, design, and implement BRT systems, mitigate environmental and social impacts, and use limited land more efficiently, all integrated in the broader urban planning context.

Le Hai Phong (Director of the Management and Operation Center for Public Transport) reflected:

"Our experiences will shape the development of the BRT line on Vo Van Kiet Boulevard. This will help the city develop its public transport system".



The development outcome, eight years later:

Immediately after the knowledge exchange, Vietnamese Government officials identified a major transit corridor within which to develop a first BRT. Consequently, the US\$124 million World Bank-financed HCMC Green Transport Development project was designed and launched in 2015. The project includes BRTs that are expected to increase the speed of buses circulation from 14 to 23 km per hour, resulting in 23-minute time saving per trip by 2025. As buses will use clean propulsion technology and a portion of commuters is expected to shift from motorcycles to public transport, it will reduce road congestion, pollution, noise levels and accidents in the city.

AT-A-GLANCE

CHALLENGE:

Land rights of the Miskito people, a large indigenous community, were not protected in Honduras.

SSF GRANT:

US\$141,500

KNOWLEDGE RECIPIENT:

Honduras

KNOWLEDGE PROVIDER:

Nicaragua and Colombia

SDGS SUPPORTED:



IMPACT:

Experiences from Colombia and Nicaragua showed Honduras possible pathways for recognizing indigenous land rights. The knowledge exchange also helped build trust between Miskito people and Honduran government officials. As a result, a strategy for indigenous land demarcation and titling was agreed upon. As of 2018, the government of Honduras provided land titles to 24 indigenous territories, totaling 1.4 million hectares, equivalent to 12.5 percent of the national territory.

4.2 Indigenous land rights in Honduras

BOOSTING SHARED PROSPERITY THROUGH LAND TITLING

The challenge:

Up until 2011, land rights of the Miskito people, a large indigenous community, were not protected in Honduras. This needed to be addressed as secure land rights matter deeply for social inclusion and are fundamental for stimulating investment and growth. Despite numerous efforts to reach consensus about the demarcation of indigenous territories, lack of trust had hindered an effective dialogue among Honduran government officials and Miskito people. Additionally, there were several government agencies with competencies over land, which complicated harmonization and the introduction of new legal concepts, such as inter-communal land agreements. “We want to receive recognition for our land rights” said Norvin Goff Salinas, President of MASTA, the umbrella organization of Miskito federations.

The exchange:

To overcome the barriers that had prevented the Miskito people from obtaining land rights, the World Bank connected the Hondurans with their international peers. Experiences from Colombia and Nicaragua showed them that consensus can be reached on complex social issues. A carefully



designed knowledge exchange was executed, which included a planning workshop, two study tours, three policy dialogues, action planning, expert visits, and a final workshop for validating plans at the local level.

Roman Alvarez, National Coordinator of the second Land Administration Project reflects:

“The South-South exchange was enormously helpful as it brought the position of the government and of the indigenous organizations closer together, because we participated together [...] [it] helped very much in establishing a clear path, in establishing clear procedures that were going to be followed in land titling”.



The development outcome, seven years later:

The knowledge exchange was critical for advancing the recognition of historic land rights of Miskito indigenous communities in Honduras. It helped build trust between Miskito people and government officials and brought agencies responsible for recognizing indigenous land rights closer together. Colombia and Nicaragua have shown a pathway forward that was agreeable to all Honduran parties involved. As a result, a strategy for demarcating and titling of Miskito communal lands was agreed upon. As of 2018, the government provided titles to 24 indigenous territories, totaling 1.4 million hectares, equivalent to 12.5 percent of the national territory. The indigenous communities now have legally recognized land rights, including the management of their natural resources. Also, the government prepared a regional development plan for the territories, bearing in mind the culture and needs of the indigenous people. “I am proud that we received the first communal land title that the government of Honduras has delivered. Now we own this land” said Gilberto Maibet, President of the Territorial Council of Katainasta, and participant in the knowledge exchange.

AT-A-GLANCE

CHALLENGE:

In 2010, 47% of Malawian children were stunted. Malnutrition has a negative impact on lifetime earnings and potentially traps people in a vicious cycle of malnutrition and poverty.

SSF GRANT:

US\$44,515

KNOWLEDGE RECIPIENT:

Malawi

KNOWLEDGE PROVIDER:

Senegal

SDGS SUPPORTED:



IMPACT:

A South-South knowledge exchange provided Malawians with first-hand insights in Senegal's best-practice on community-based nutrition interventions. Consequently, this approach was adopted and scaled-up through a US\$57 million investment program in Malawi after which stunting came down by 10 percent, representing good nutrition for 295,000 Malawian children who would otherwise have been stunted.

4.3 Better nutrition for Malawian children

FIGHTING THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF POVERTY AND MALNUTRITION

The challenge:

Poverty and malnutrition are a major problem in Malawi. In 2010, 47% of Malawian children were stunted (low height-for-age)⁵. Stunted children are more likely to do poorly in school, and stunting negatively affects lifetime earnings, increasing the likelihood of being poor later in life, and presenting a potential vicious cycle of malnutrition and poverty. To fight malnutrition, the Malawian government planned to increase nutrition interventions and was one of the first countries to join the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2011. Malawi, however, lacked implementation capacity and fell short in multi-sector coordination. The country could benefit from learning about best-practice approaches before launching a multi-million investment program for fighting malnutrition.

The exchange:

In response, the World Bank organized expert visits and a study tour in 2011 through which Malawians learned from their Senegalese peers. Senegal had successfully decreased stunting prevalence

5 Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition at www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/



through community-based nutrition interventions and was eager to share its experience. Malawian participants learned about the importance of inclusive approaches for community participation, decentralized management structures, and downstream communication. They also improved their understanding of monitoring, results-based management and resource mobilization.

The development outcome, seven years later:

Following the knowledge exchange, the Malawian government adapted and applied the Senegalese best-practice on community-based nutrition interventions in a US\$57 million program (financed by the World Bank, Canada's International Development Agency and the Government of Malawi). As of January 2018, the program helped form 4,586 care groups which deliver community level maternal and child nutrition services in 14 districts. They reached 72% of caregivers for children under the age of two. Additionally, 17,558 households established backyard gardens providing

direct access to nutritionally-rich and diverse food. Since the start of the program in 2012, stunting has come down by an impressive 10 percentage points from 47% to 37%. This represents a better chance in life for about 295,000 Malawian children, who might otherwise have been stunted. Malawi's commitment to fight malnutrition also triggered other development partners (including UNICEF, WFP, KfW, USAID and the European Union) to provide financial and technical support to the nutrition program.



5: SSF FINANCES

5.1 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

By December 31, 2018, the South-South Facility had been operational for ten and a half years, and had

received US\$15.76 million in cash contributions from ten partners, namely China, Colombia, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands⁷, Russia, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Table 5. SSF accounts statement as of December 31, 2018 (in US\$)

Inflows	
Donors Contributions	US\$ 15,764,226.72
Investment Income	US\$ 297,420.19
Total Inflows	US\$ 16,061,646.91
Disbursements	
Disbursements on Knowledge Exchanges	US\$ 13,010,023.12
World Bank Administration Fee	US\$ 285,283.88
Program Management and Administration (SSF Secretariat)	US\$ 1,251,182.06
Total Disbursements	US\$ 14,546,489.06
Reflows	
Reflows from cancelled exchanges	US\$ 47,790.41
Total Reflows	US\$ 47,790.41
Commitments	
Commitments for Knowledge Exchanges	US\$ 1,197,592.95
Total Commitments	US\$ 1,197,592.95
Available Balance as of 12/31/2018	US\$ 365,355.36

Table 6. Partner contributions 7/25/2008 (date of inception) to 12/31/2018

Country	Contribution
China	US\$ 2,300,000.00
Colombia	US\$ 1,500,000.00
Denmark	US\$ 1,947,720.87
India	US\$ 1,448,140.09
Indonesia	US\$ 1,500,000.00
Mexico	US\$ 276,965.76
The Netherlands	US\$ 1,000,000.00
Russia	US\$ 1,500,000.00
Spain	US\$ 3,291,400.00
United Kingdom	US\$ 1,000,000.00
Total	US\$ 15,764,226.72

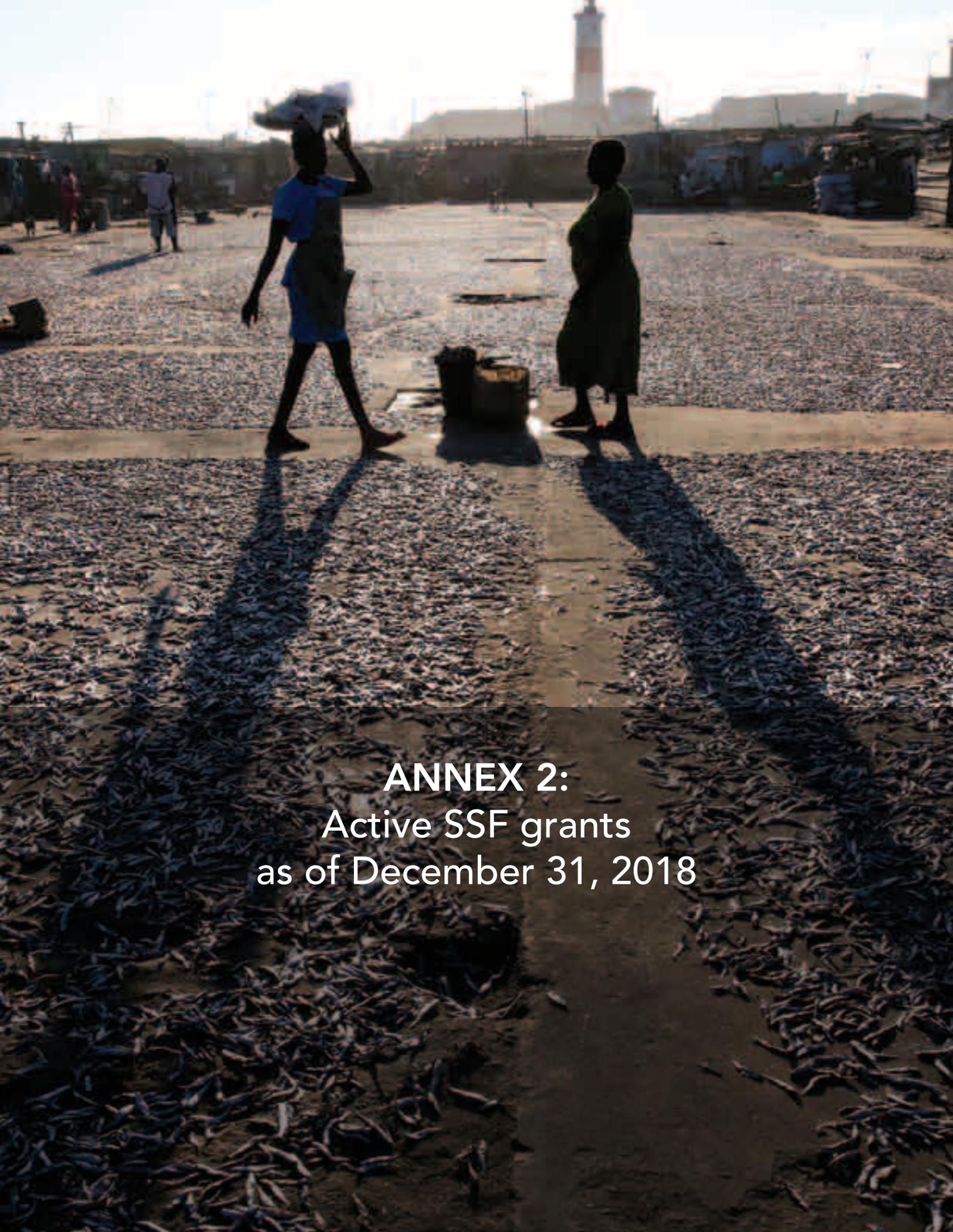
⁷ The Netherlands left the SSF partnership in 2012

⁸ Also includes partnerships, communication, and results dissemination expenses

A photograph of a tea plantation. The foreground is filled with dense, vibrant green tea bushes. In the middle ground, a person wearing a red shirt and a dark cap is visible, working in the tea field. The background shows more tea fields, some with stone walls, and a few trees. The overall scene is bright and green, suggesting a healthy and active agricultural environment.

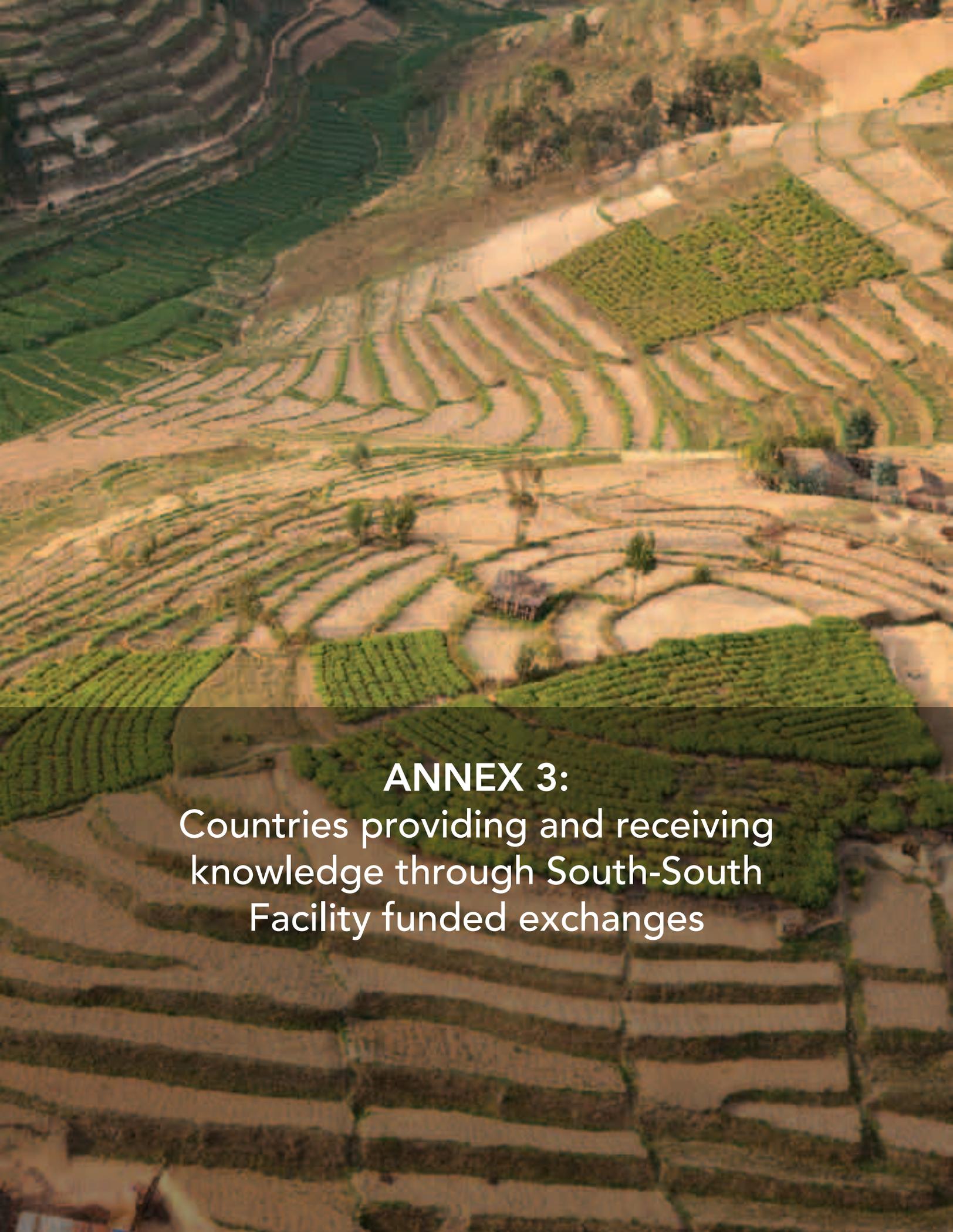
ANNEX 1:
SSF grants closed in 2018

No.	Grant Name	Knowledge-receiving Countries	Knowledge-providing Countries	Topics	Implemented by
1	Participatory Local Development and Service Delivery in Francophone Africa	Guinea, Cameroon, Senegal	Guinea, Cameroon	Social Inclusion, Public Administration	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
2	Argentina Affordable Housing Support	Argentina	Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, USAs	Social Inclusion, Financial Sector	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
3	Urban and Tourism Development in Albania and Georgia	Albania, Georgia	Albania, Georgia	Industry and Services, Urban Development	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
4	Procurement Post Review of World Bank Funded Projects in Vietnam	Vietnam	China	Public Finance Management, Rule of Law, Public Administration	Governance Global Practice
5	Coding Bootcamps for Women in Pakistan	Pakistan	Kenya	Education, Gender, ICT	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation Global Practice
6	Management of Protected Areas for Green Tourism in Croatia	Croatia	Costa Rica	Environment, Industry and Services, Fishing and Forestry,	Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice
7	Building a skilled workforce in Tunisia	Tunisia	Malaysia	Education, Jobs, Public Private Partnerships	Education Global Practice
8	Advanced cost-effective and climate resilient technologies for bridge construction in Nepal	Nepal	Bangladesh	Transportation, Climate Change	Transport and Digital Development Global Practice
9	South-South Cooperation on Statistics Operations and Capacity Building	Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique	Colombia	Economic Growth and Planning, Public Administration	Poverty and Equity Global Practice



ANNEX 2:
Active SSF grants
as of December 31, 2018

No.	Grant Name	Knowledge-receiving Countries	Knowledge-providing Countries	Topics	Implemented by	Grant Amount (in US\$)
1	South-South Action Learning Support to Climate Action Peer Exchange	Burkina Faso, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Philippines, Vietnam	Morocco, Vietnam, Philippines, Chile	Climate Change, Public Finance Management	Climate Change Global Theme	285,000
2	Following the Carbon for Clean Energy in Asia	China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Vietnam, Philippines	China, India, Mexico, Singapore, Brazil, Peru, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Japan, Korea, United Kingdom, Australia, Denmark, Spain, United States	Energy, Climate Change	Energy & Extractives Global Practice	195,000
3	Learning Platform to enhance results of gender empowerment programs in Sahel	Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Mauritania	Egypt, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Mauritania	Gender, Social Inclusion, Education	Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice	285,000
4	African and Asian countries learning from Brazil's best practices on Integrated Urban Water Management	Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia	Brazil	Water, Urban Development, Sanitation and Waste Management	Water Global Practice	223,500
5	Peer Learning on Integrated Urban Transformation	China, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Republic of, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Senegal, Vietnam	China, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Republic of, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Senegal, Vietnam	Urban Development	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	300,000
6	Strengthening the Local Economic Development of Local Governments Hosting Forcibly Displaced People	Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Djibouti, Afghanistan	Armenia, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon	Fragility, Conflict and Violence, Economic Growth and Planning, Social Inclusion	Middle East and North Africa Region	300,000
7	Afghanistan-Morocco Knowledge Exchange on Governance Structures for Business Environment Reforms	Afghanistan	Morocco	Fragility, Conflict and Violence, Private Sector Development	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment	25,000
8	Capacity Development of Liberia Land Authority to Establish Land Administration System – Lessons from Ghana and Rwanda	Liberia	Ghana, Rwanda	Rule of Law, Social Inclusion	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	25,000
9	Improving Urban Transport in Dhaka – Lessons from Colombia	Bangladesh	Colombia	Urban Development, Transportation	Transport & Digital Development Global Practice	25,000
10	Inclusive Urban Upgrading in Rwanda	Rwanda	Vietnam	Urban Development, Social Inclusion	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	20,000
11	India Learning from the Productive Alliances Approach in Brazil	India	Brazil	Agriculture, Public Private Partnerships	Agriculture Global Practice	25,000
12	Kyrgyzstan-Colombia Knowledge Exchange for the Development of a National M&E system for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Kyrgyz Republic	Colombia, Panama, Bolivia	Water, Rural Development, Sanitation and Waste Management	Water Global Practice	25,000
13	Learning about School Leadership in Latin America and the Caribbean	Dominican Republic, Guatemala	Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Unites States	Education	Education Global Practice	25,000
14	Paraguay Learning from Uruguay and Chile on Health Sector Reform	Paraguay	Chile, Uruguay	Health	Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice	25,000
15	Reform and Innovations for Better Integrated Care in Vietnam – Lessons from China	Vietnam	China	Health	Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice	25,000
16	Strengthening Skills for Community-based Initiatives in Conservation Areas in Mozambique	Mozambique	Brazil	Environment, Social Inclusion	Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice	25,000



ANNEX 3:
Countries providing and receiving
knowledge through South-South
Facility funded exchanges

	Country	Number of exchanges as knowledge provider	Number of exchanges as knowledge recipient
1	Afghanistan	0	5
2	Albania	1	1
3	Algeria	0	1
4	Angola	0	1
5	Antigua and Barbuda	0	1
6	Argentina	5	2
7	Armenia	1	6
8	Australia	1	0
9	Azerbaijan	0	1
10	Bangladesh	8	7
11	Barbados	1	1
12	Belize	1	2
13	Benin	1	2
14	Bhutan	1	3
15	Bolivia	5	10
16	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1
17	Botswana	2	2
18	Brazil	41	2
19	Bulgaria	2	0
20	Burkina Faso	5	5
21	Burundi	0	1
22	Cabo Verde	3	3
23	Cambodia	1	1
24	Cameroon	1	2
25	Canada	1	0
26	Central African Republic	0	2
27	Chad	1	3
28	Chile	20	1
29	China	23	4
30	Colombia	25	2
31	Comoros	0	1
32	Congo, Democratic Republic of	1	2
33	Congo, Republic of	0	3
34	Costa Rica	3	0
35	Cote d'Ivoire	2	1
36	Croatia	5	1
37	Czech Republic	1	0
38	Denmark	1	0
39	Djibouti	0	4

	Country	Number of exchanges as knowledge provider	Number of exchanges as knowledge recipient
40	Dominica	1	3
41	Dominican Republic	6	1
42	Ecuador	4	3
43	Egypt, Arab Republic of	2	3
44	El Salvador	2	3
45	Equatorial Guinea	0	1
46	Estonia	1	0
47	Ethiopia	4	9
48	Gabon	0	1
49	Gambia, The	1	2
50	Georgia	3	2
51	Ghana	3	9
52	Grenada	1	5
53	Guatemala	2	2
54	Guinea	2	5
55	Guinea-Bissau	0	1
56	Haiti	0	6
57	Honduras	2	10
58	Hungary	1	0
59	India	30	14
60	Indonesia	11	9
61	Iraq	0	1
62	Jamaica	7	5
63	Japan	2	0
64	Jordan	3	1
65	Kazakhstan	1	1
66	Kenya	6	6
67	Korea, Republic of	3	0
68	Kosovo	0	1
69	Kyrgyz Republic	0	6
70	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	5
71	Latvia	1	0
72	Lebanon	1	2
73	Lesotho	1	2
74	Liberia	3	4
75	Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	2	1
76	Madagascar	1	4
77	Malawi	0	1
78	Malaysia	9	0

	Country	Number of exchanges as knowledge provider	Number of exchanges as knowledge recipient
79	Maldives	0	1
80	Mali	2	6
81	Mauritania	1	4
82	Mauritius	3	3
83	Mexico	17	4
84	Moldova	3	6
85	Mongolia	2	3
86	Morocco	6	6
87	Mozambique	2	6
88	Myanmar	0	2
89	Namibia	2	0
90	Nepal	3	4
91	Nicaragua	3	10
92	Niger	3	11
93	Nigeria	3	9
94	Oman	6	1
95	Pakistan	3	4
96	Panama	6	1
97	Papua New Guinea	1	2
98	Paraguay	1	4
99	Peru	11	3
100	Philippines	12	6
101	Romania	5	1
102	Russian Federation	3	4
103	Rwanda	7	7
104	Sao Tome and Principe	0	2
105	Senegal	4	6
106	Serbia	1	0
107	Seychelles	1	0
108	Sierra Leone	0	1
109	Singapore	3	0
110	Slovak Republic	1	0
111	Slovenia	1	0
112	Solomon Islands	0	1
113	Somalia	0	1
114	South Africa	14	2
115	South Sudan	0	2
116	Spain	1	0
117	Sri Lanka	2	2

	Country	Number of exchanges as knowledge provider	Number of exchanges as knowledge recipient
118	St. Kitts and Nevis	1	2
119	St. Lucia	2	7
120	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	4
121	Sudan	0	2
122	Suriname	1	1
123	Tajikistan	0	9
124	Tanzania	1	11
125	Thailand	6	1
126	Timor-Leste	1	2
127	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1
128	Tunisia	4	5
129	Turkey	5	1
130	Turkmenistan	0	1
131	Uganda	2	9
132	United Arab Emirates	2	0
133	United Kingdom	1	0
134	United States	3	0
135	Uruguay	6	0
136	Uzbekistan	0	3
137	Vanuatu	1	1
138	Vietnam	7	20
139	West Bank and Gaza	0	1
140	Yemen, Republic of	0	4
141	Zambia	3	5



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