

# The South-South Experience Exchange Facility

## Implementation Progress Report

**2017**



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## **The South-South Experience Exchange Facility Implementation Progress Report 2017**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFR	Sub-Saharan Africa Region
BMZ	Germany's Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CAPE	Climate Action Peer Exchange
COP22	The 2016 United Nations Climate Change Conference
DANE	Colombia's National Administrative Department for Statistics
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific Region
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region
EE	Energy Efficiency
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
ESC	Energy Saving Certificates
FCV	Fragile, Conflict and Violence
GGTVP	Global Themes Vice-Presidency
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LCR	Latin America and the Caribbean Region
MNA	Middle-East and North Africa Region
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RE	Renewable Energy
SAR	South Asia Region
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSF	South-South Facility
SSKE	South-South knowledge exchange
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-REDD+ Program	United Nations Collaborative Program for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation, plus Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks.
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group



# Foreword

South-South learning is a great tool to tackle development challenges or implementation bottlenecks, and ultimately to drive development results. Indeed, as a former Country Director, I have often found that our country clients were able to learn much more effectively from the practical experiences of their peers, gaining valuable insight into approaches that worked and pitfalls to avoid.

In July 2017, the South-South Experience Exchange Facility joined the Knowledge Management Unit under the Global Themes Vice-Presidency and continues to deliver globally. Today, I feel privileged to introduce this Implementation Progress Report, which highlights the South-South Facility's progress and results, and illustrates how the program operates under its new strategy.

Unlike traditional technical support mechanisms, the South-South Facility is rooted firmly in the notion that solutions can be shared horizontally, across countries and regions that experience common development issues. With its "show – don't tell" approach, the

South-South Facility is designed to respond to specific demands from World Bank client countries that want to learn from their counterparts in other developing countries and bring development solutions that have been designed by peers and partners who have faced, or are facing, similar challenges.

It is becoming even more critical to measure the impact of South-South knowledge exchanges because the program continues to evolve and client demand is growing. The experience accumulated by the World Bank and its partners over the past 10 years suggests that knowledge exchanges are transformative only when they are designed and implemented with care. To this end, a thorough review was recently carried out to assess the capacity of World Bank operational teams to design and implement results-based knowledge exchanges, as well as the capacity of knowledge providers to share knowledge efficiently.

In 2017, as part of the new strategy adopted by our partners, the South-South Facility transitioned from a

stand-alone trust fund to a mechanism that supports World Bank operational teams in the design, the delivery, and the monitoring and evaluation of South-South knowledge exchanges.

Today, all knowledge exchanges funded under the South-South Facility are associated with one (or more) World Bank lending operation(s) or Technical Assistance (ASA). South-South peer learning directly strengthens the capacity of World Bank clients to implement development programs. The impact of this strengthened capacity goes far beyond a single activity, as it leverages billions of dollars in World Bank and partner organizations' investment. For instance, the 14 South-South Facility grants that were awarded in 2017 (representing a total amount of US\$1.3 million) are supporting 26 World Bank investment lending operations valued at US\$5.2 billion.

As we enter a new phase of the South-South Facility, the demand for South-South knowledge exchange support from across World Bank operations has grown exponentially. The strategic strengthening of the South-South Facility boosts the effectiveness of the partnerships of peers and practitioners as a global knowledge connector.

**HART SCHAFFER**  
*Vice-President  
Global Themes*





## South-South Facility Partners

The South-South Facility comprises a diverse mix of partners. The six original partners are China, Denmark, Mexico, the Netherlands<sup>1</sup>, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Colombia, India, and Russia joined in 2010. Indonesia joined in 2013.

As of December 31, 2017, South-South Facility (SSF) partners have contributed a total of US\$15,764,227 to the program (see Table 1). While the Government of Spain remains the largest donor since 2008, middle-income countries have contributed more than 50 percent of the total funding received so far. The Government of China has been the largest donor over the last five years. China reinforced its commitment to the South-South Facility through a new contribution of US\$1 million in October 2017.

**Table 1. Partners' contribution to the South-South Facility (US\$ million)**

	Calendar Year										Total	%	Ranking
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
China	0.30					1.00				1.00	2.30	15%	2
Colombia			0.50		1.00						1.50	10%	4
Denmark	0.99	0.96									1.95	12%	3
India			0.50			0.22	0.23		0.50		1.45	9%	7
Indonesia							1.50				1.50	10%	4
Mexico	0.28										0.28	2%	10
The Netherlands	1.00										1.00	6%	8
Russia			0.30	0.40	0.50	0.30					1.50	10%	4
Spain	1.29			2.00							3.29	21%	1
UK	0.50	0.50									1.00	6%	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>15.76</b>	<b>100%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The Netherlands left the partnership in 2012

# South-South Facility at a Glance

2008-2017

**230** KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES have been funded

**94** countries as knowledge **PROVIDERS**

**112** countries as knowledge **RECIPIENTS**

**163** RESULTS STORIES and **4** IMPACT STORIES have been prepared and will be posted on the new SSF website

**75** countries **PROVIDED** and **RECEIVED** knowledge

2017

**DEMAND FOR SSF SUPPORT OUTWEIGHS SUPPLY:**

76 knowledge exchange proposals were received from client countries, representing a total funding request of US\$9.4 million, of which 14 were approved with US\$1.3 million

**2 NEW COUNTRIES JOINED SSF-FUNDED KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES:**

Albania Comoros

**STRONGER FOCUS ON RESULTS:**

4 knowledge exchange experts are advising 14 WB Operations teams for increased impact

**14** ACTIVE SSF GRANTS cover the 6 WBG regions and 11 Global Practices/Global Themes

Value for Money

Each US\$1 in SSF grants generates 16.5 cents of co-funding from WB operations

Each US\$1 in SSF grants impacts US\$4,000 in development finance

14 active SSF grants support 26 World Bank projects, impacting US\$5.2 billion

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

14 active SSF grants support the achievement of **11 SDGS**



## Overview

The World Bank Group and the international development community believe knowledge sharing to be an effective catalyst for accelerating development processes: at the political level, knowledge exchange can inspire leaders and strengthen their capacity to implement reforms; and at the technical level, exchanges between peers in different countries can spread and speed innovations. Quite simply, knowledge exchanges help achieve better development results faster.

Launched in October 2008 as a multi-donor trust fund, the South-South Experience Exchange Facility (South-South Facility or SSF) enables the 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. They are designed with a focus on achieving results.

The South-South Facility comprises a diverse mix of partners (see details on page 6). Membership contributions pledged and received to date total US\$15.7 million. On December 31, 2017, the South-South Facility's available balance was US\$1.5 million.

The South-South Facility results are documented in a series of implementation progress reports, results stories, impact stories, videos, and client survey reports that are published on the interactive South-South Knowledge Exchange Library. The locations of SSF-funded knowledge exchanges are shown on the map on page 10.

In 2017, the SSF Secretariat started to implement the new strategy that was adopted by the partners in October 2016 to strengthen the SSF's results focus and long-term development impact. Along with stand-alone knowledge exchanges implemented within 12 months, a key feature of the new strategy was the introduction of a window for programmatic

knowledge exchanges: a series of knowledge sharing interventions that build over time to address development challenges. Multiple stakeholders can participate in programmatic exchanges, including non-World Bank client countries who can now be involved as knowledge providers. Beyond spreading good practice and innovative development solutions, programmatic knowledge exchanges aim to strengthen the knowledge sharing capacity of both knowledge providers and recipients; up to 20 percent of a programmatic knowledge exchange grant can be used to support the participating countries in strengthening their ability to share knowledge.

Under these two knowledge exchange approaches, stand-alone and programmatic, seasoned experts support SSF grant recipients by providing technical assistance on knowledge exchange design, implementation and monitoring. World Bank (WB) operations teams cover the cost of this support which helps increase the likelihood to achieve meaningful development results.

To ensure a better alignment of SSF-funded knowledge exchanges with the priorities of WB client countries, applicants are now required to submit their funding applications together with the endorsements of World Bank Directors in all countries participating in their exchange as well as their Practice Manager's approval of the exchange as part of their unit's work program. This is a way to ensure stronger management ownership on knowledge exchange initiatives and better quality of knowledge exchange proposals.

In 2009, only 30 percent of SSF grants were associated with World Bank operations. Since then, South-South knowledge exchanges have become increasingly integrated into World Bank lending projects or technical assistance services: 100 percent of the SSF grants awarded in 2017 support either lending or technical assistance. This progression

illustrates well the increased acknowledgement of the added-value that South-South peer learning brings to the implementation of development projects. South-South knowledge exchanges also occur outside the scope of the South-South Facility but still very much on an ad-hoc basis and there is currently no World Bank instrument that allows for systematic South-South peer learning within the framework of lending operations.

In 2017, the demand for SSF support from World Bank client countries again increased; however, given the limited funding, the Facility could only meet a very small portion of this demand.

To address this gap, and based on the partners recommendations made during the 2017 Annual Meeting, the SSF Secretariat team has developed a funding strategy that is currently under implementation. It is based on both increasing the financial contributions by partners and expanding the partner base. To accompany this strategy, a series of tools are being developed to better highlight and disseminate the results of the SSF. Learning outcomes are notoriously difficult to measure. Nevertheless, the SSF Secretariat team is working on a Results Framework, as an effective measuring instrument to track changes inspired and kickstarted by SSF-funded knowledge exchange activities. This will be complemented by a series of Impact Stories documenting the long-term development impact of the program on the ground, and a new external website to better disseminate SSF Results Stories and other information relevant to partners and client countries.





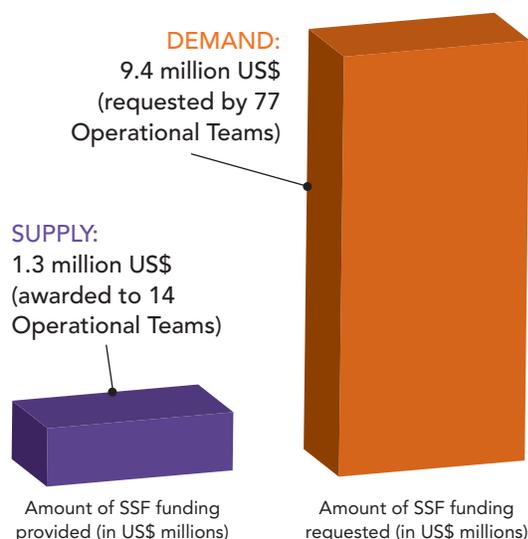
# 1: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2017 has been a pivotal year for the South-South Facility as it marked the start of the implementation of the new results-focused strategy adopted by the partners in 2016. The new strategy was informed by eight years of experience and feedback received from partners, knowledge exchange participants and organizers. With a stronger focus on leveraging existing investments and by applying cutting edge knowledge exchange tools, the SSF activities now aim to achieve stronger development results, thus offering higher value-for-money to donors and co-financiers. This first section of this Implementation Progress Report provides a numerical overview of the SSF's portfolio as of December 31, 2017.

### 1.1 SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY SUPPORT IS IN HIGH DEMAND

In 2017, the SSF experienced high demand for knowledge exchange support. Through a highly competitive process, the Facility awarded 14 grants to World Bank operations teams. As shown in Figure 1, these 14 grants represent a total value of US\$1.3 million. They were drawn from 77 applications from across WB regions and sectors, representing a total funding request of US\$9.4 million to support South-South knowledge exchanges.

**Figure 1: Demand and Supply for SSF grants allocated in 2017**



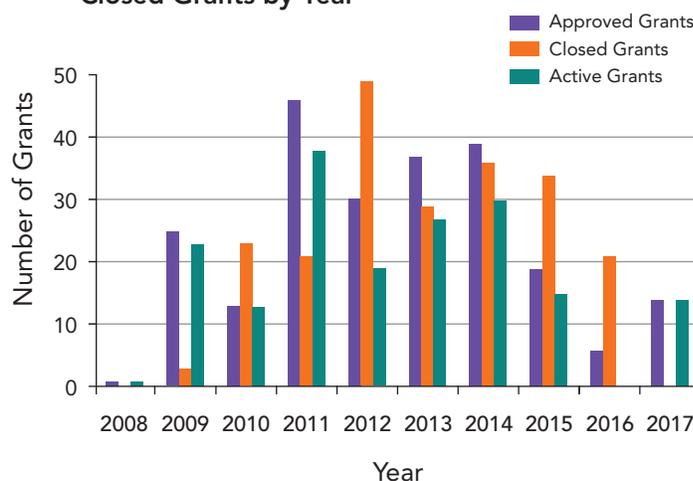
Funding allocation decisions were made based on the available funding envelope and a set of pre-determined eligibility and evaluation criteria. These included (i) a strong case to affect meaningful change for the participating country institutions, (ii) an effective program design that is likely to achieve results, (iii) the demonstration of commitment from participating countries to implement change, and (iv) endorsements of WB Practice Managers and WB directors of all participating units and countries.

### 1.2 OVERALL GRANT STATUS

Out of the 17 SSF grants awarded in 2017, four are supporting programmatic knowledge exchanges and ten are supporting stand-alone exchanges. Programmatic exchanges can receive up to US\$300,000 to enable multiple WB client countries (four or more) to exchange knowledge over one to three years. Stand-alone knowledge exchanges are funded up to US\$25,000 and implemented over 12 months. Under the first Call for stand-alone knowledge exchange proposals in May 2017, 46 applications were received, of which 10 were selected for funding.

The 14 knowledge exchanges approved in 2017 are under implementation and all exchanges approved in previous years were completed in 2016. Figure 2 provides an overview of approved, active, and closed grants over the lifetime of the SSF.

**Figure 2. Number of Approved, Active and Closed Grants by Year**



In November 2017, the second call for programmatic knowledge exchange proposals was launched and 49 applications were received, representing a total funding request of US\$12.7 million. As the funding envelope available for this call was limited to US\$900,000, only three proposals were selected for funding. The grants were awarded in January 2018 and are therefore not yet included in the numbers presented in Figure 1. Details of the 14 SSF grants are available in Chapter 2 and the Annex of this report.

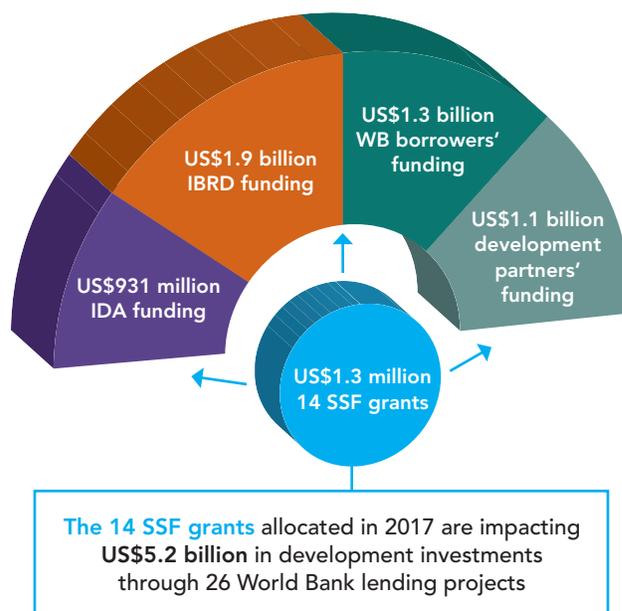
### 1.3 THE SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY LEVERAGES BILLIONS IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

The 14 SSF-funded knowledge exchanges under implementation in 2017 are leveraging 26 World Bank investment lending projects. These 26 projects have a total value of US\$5.2 billion, including US\$931 million in IDA financing, US\$1.9 billion in IBRD loans and US\$2.4 billion from WB borrowers (US\$1.3 billion) and development partners<sup>2</sup> (US\$1.1 billion) as shown in Figure 3. The SSF is thus leveraging US\$ billions in development finance through strengthening the capacity of client countries who implement the 26 projects and through inspiring the adoption of best-practices, innovations, and/or reforms.

It is also worth noting that several SSF-funded knowledge exchanges are co-financed through other sources. For example, the programmatic knowledge exchange “Climate Action Peer Exchange” received over US\$1 million in co-financing from the Government of Germany. Similarly, the stand-alone knowledge exchange “Rapid Technology Skills Trainings” - where women in Pakistan learn from Kenyan experts - was co-financed by US\$500,000 from the Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (a World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund).

2 Development partners include the African Development Bank, United Nations Agencies (UNFPA and UN-REDD+ Program), Global Environment Fund, Clean Technology Fund, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development, the French Development Agency, USAID and the governments of Sweden, Norway, Canada, Japan and Italy.

**Figure 3. The South-South Facility is leveraging development investments**



In addition to the 26 World Bank investment lending projects, the 14 SSF grants are also supporting 10 Advisory Services and Analytics projects and three Global Environment Fund (GEF) projects.

### 1.4 CO-FUNDING ARRANGEMENT WITH WORLD BANK OPERATIONS

To ensure that SSF-funded knowledge exchanges yield tangible results, the new strategy makes it mandatory for SSF grantees to take advice from seasoned knowledge sharing experts on the design, implementation and monitoring of their knowledge exchange. This assures higher value for money, as the knowledge exchange experts not only advise on the most cost-effective ways to transfer development knowledge, but also are being paid from the WB operations’ budget, and not through the SSF grant. In 2017, this resulted in direct co-financing arrangements of US\$215,000 for the 14 active grants. Moreover, World Bank staff time and travel are no longer eligible expenditures under SSF grants. This ensures that all the funds spent through SSF grants are fully disbursed for

knowledge exchange activities, directly benefitting client countries.

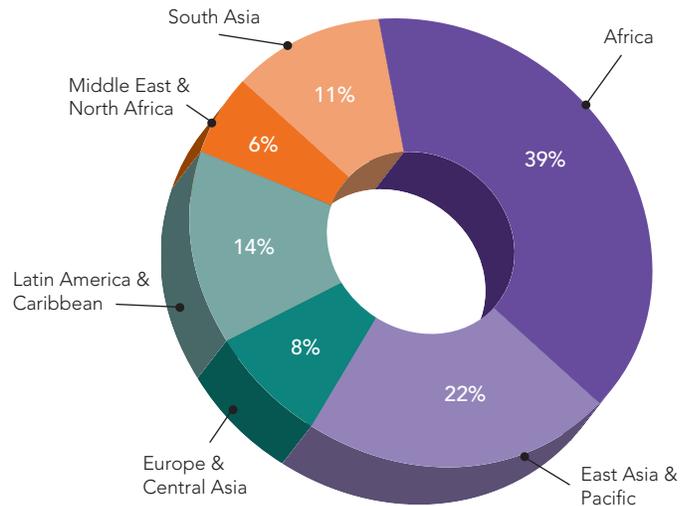
**Box 1. SSF's Value for Money (2017)**

 <p>Each US\$1 in SSF grants generates 16.5 cents of co-funding from WB operations</p>	 <p>Each US\$1 in SSF grants impacts US\$4,000 in development finance</p>
 <p>14 active SSF grants support 26 World Bank projects, impacting US\$5.2 billion</p>	<p><b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b></p> <p>14 active SSF grants support the achievement of <b>11 SDGS</b></p>

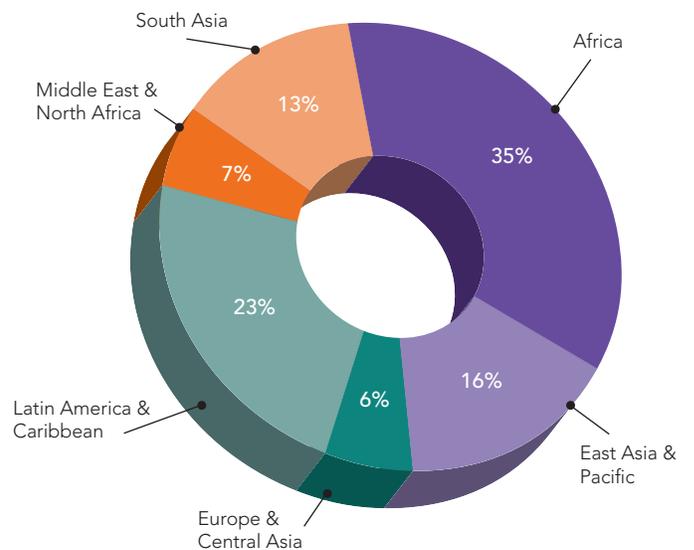
**1.5 SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES ARE IMPLEMENTED ACROSS ALL REGIONS**

As reflected in SSF's active portfolio, gaining knowledge for improved service delivery is relevant to all World Bank regions and sectors. In 2017, all regions in which the World Bank operates engaged in SSF-sponsored knowledge exchanges. Figure 4 shows that African countries make the largest share of knowledge recipients (39%), and also the largest share of knowledge providers (35%), followed by countries in the East Asia Pacific region (EAP) and the Latin America and Caribbean region (LCR). The main knowledge providers come from Africa and LCR, as shown in Figure 5. In Figure 6, we see that 39% of knowledge recipients come from IDA countries and 53% from IBRD countries.

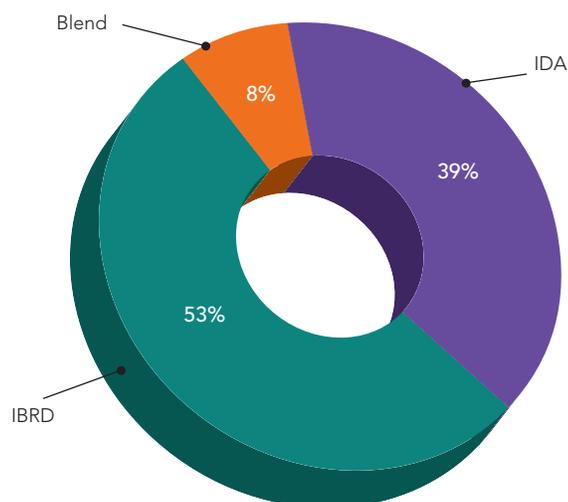
**Figure 4. Knowledge Recipients by Region (for 2017, in percentages)**



**Figure 5. Knowledge Providers by Region (for 2017, in percentages)**



**Figure 6. Knowledge Recipients by Lending Group (for 2017, in percentages)**



Cumulatively, in the past nine years, Brazil is the country that has shared its knowledge most frequently with other World Bank client countries, followed by India, Colombia and China (see Table 2). Vietnam and India top the list of knowledge recipients (see Table 3).

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

Countries providing knowledge	Number of exchanges (cumulative 2008-2017)
Brazil	36
India	27
Colombia	22
China	20
Chile	19
Mexico	15
South Africa	14
Philippines	12
Peru	11
Indonesia	10

**Table 3: Top-11 countries receiving knowledge in South-South Facility exchanges**

Countries receiving knowledge	Number of exchanges (cumulative 2008-2017)
Vietnam	18
India	12
Honduras	10
Nicaragua	10
Tanzania	10
Bolivia	9
Ghana	9
Nigeria	9
Tajikistan	9
St. Lucia	8
Uganda	8

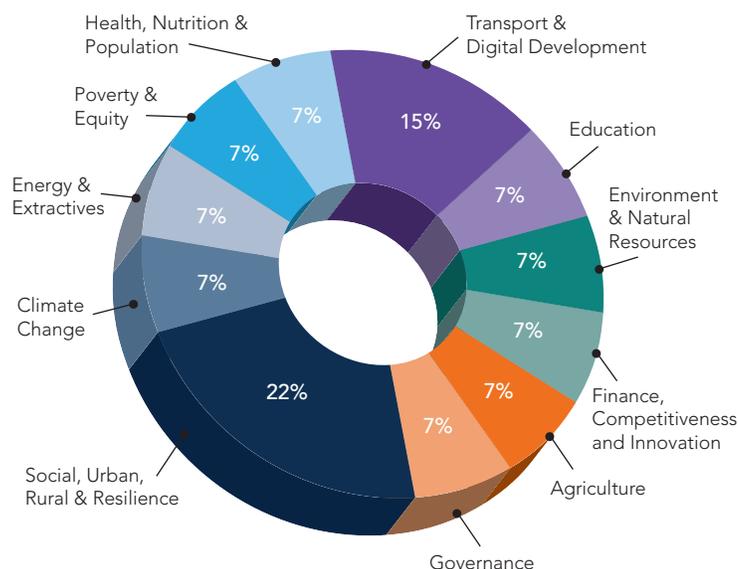
## 1.6 SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES COVER A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS

In 2017, the SSF received requests for knowledge exchange support from most of the World Bank's Global Practices and Global Themes units. As shown in Figure 7, SSF grants were approved for 11 different departments, focusing on a wide range of sectors and topics. The main themes of focus for SSF-funded activities are Climate Change, Economic Growth and Planning and Gender, followed by Public Administration, Rural Development and Environmental Policies and Institutions (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Top-8 themes of the SSF grants (2017)**

Themes
Climate Change
Economic Growth and Planning
Gender
Public Administration
Rural Development
Environmental policies and institutions
Jobs
Urban Development

**Figure 7: Approved grants by Global Practices & Global Themes (in percentages)**



### 1.7 NEW COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES IN 2017

In 2017, Albania and Comoros joined SSF-funded knowledge exchanges. In addition, since the new SSF strategy allows for non-World-Bank-client countries to be involved in the provision of development knowledge, institutions from Denmark, Japan, Germany, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States are now engaged in 3 programmatic knowledge exchanges: Statistical Capacity Building in Africa (STATCAP), Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE) and Follow-the-Carbon-for-Clean-Energy-in-Asia. However, SSF funding does not go into these countries.

### 1.8 TAKING THE PULSE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY STRATEGY

Since July 2017, the South-South Facility is housed in the World Bank's Global Themes Knowledge Management Unit under the Global Themes Vice-Presidency (GGTVP). GGTVP brings together key

thematic groups such as Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV), Gender, Infrastructure, Public-Private Partnerships and Guarantees, and Climate Change, all of which are critical for reaching the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. With its new institutional anchor, the SSF can take advantage of natural synergies among GGTVP thematic groups to strengthen its impact on the global development agenda.

Throughout the internal re-organization, the South-South Facility continued to operate without interruption. The new strategy and its integrated knowledge-sharing approach was put into action through two calls for South-South knowledge exchange proposals and the allocation of 14 grants: 4 programmatic and 10 stand-alone grants.

To ensure that the new SSF strategy is successfully implemented, it is critical that SSF grantees derive value from the technical assistance they receive from knowledge exchange experts, especially since they are paying for this support. The SSF Secretariat is therefore continuously seeking feedback on how they value this service and on how it can be improved going forward.

When consulting SSF grantees on how they are experiencing the introduction of the new approach, they expressed their appreciation for the support they are receiving from the Secretariat and the knowledge exchange expert assigned to them. In particular, they value the guidance that they receive in designing the knowledge exchange and sequencing the activities, as it helps them and their country counterparts to aim for maximum impact.

Testimonies from client country beneficiaries also indicate a promising start of the programmatic approach:

*"It allowed me to have a map of the whole of the NSS [red. National Statistical System] of the other countries and to propose some actions to reproduce in our country"*

Quote from beneficiary of programmatic knowledge exchange on Statistics Operations and Capacity Building



*"Now that we've seen how they operate concretely, it will be easier for us to establish safe spaces in the areas where we work"*

Quote from beneficiary of programmatic knowledge exchange on Learning Platform to Enhance Results of Gender Empowerment programs in Sahel.



## 1.9 FUNDRAISING STRATEGY: PREPARING THE SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY FOR THE FUTURE

At the end of December 2017, the SSF had an available balance of US\$1.5 million. Based on (i) the requirement for the SSF Secretariat to launch one call for programmatic knowledge exchange proposals and two calls for stand-alone exchange proposals annually, and (ii) the volume of funding applications received in 2017, the estimated funding need for the South-South Facility is in the range of US\$3 million to US\$5 million per year.

Funding needs for the South-South Facility have increased significantly with the new strategy and the introduction of programmatic grants. The need to replenish the SSF is further amplified by an increased demand for South-South peer-learning support from WB client countries. At the same time, SSF partners have requested a strengthened effort on measuring results and disseminating lessons learned. To prepare the Facility for the future, the Secretariat has developed a fundraising strategy based on the following:

- **Outreach to SSF partners:** With support from management, the Secretariat is re-engaging with current SSF partners to update them on how the program is operating under the new strategy.
- **Donors mapping to identify potential new partners,** based on their ODA priorities and potential synergies with investment lending projects supported by the SSF.
- **Outreach to potential new partners**
- **Development of SSF Impact Stories:** The Secretariat has been reaching out to former SSF grantees to gather information on follow-up activities undertaken by WB client countries further to the knowledge exchange and thus document the long-term development impact of the program. Three of these Impact Stories are featured in Chapter 3 of this report.
- **SSF Results Framework:** The Secretariat has started to develop a Results Framework to track changes inspired and kickstarted by SSF-funded knowledge exchange activities and measure their value added to WB operations. The Results Framework will be further developed upon completion of the knowledge exchanges approved in 2017. It will be discussed with SSF partners and then uploaded on the SSF website.
- **Discussions with World Bank Global Themes directors** to socialize the idea of adding thematic window(s) under the SSF, corresponding to WB's corporate priorities (Fragile, Conflict and Violence (FCV), Climate Change, Gender).

- **New website:** The Secretariat is working with the WB's IT Team to develop a new externally-facing website for SSF. This site will better showcase the results that the Facility is achieving and ensure that SSF Result Stories are more strategically disseminated, especially among SSF partners and WB client countries.
- **New brochure:** to be developed by end of June 2018.





## 2: SOUTH-SOUTH FACILITY GRANTS IN ACTION

In line with the strategic direction provided by SSF Partners in April 2016, the South-South Facility Secretariat has started to facilitate the implementation of 14 new knowledge exchanges in 2017: four programmatic exchanges, to be implemented over periods of two to three years, and ten stand-alone exchanges, to be implemented over 12 months.

As explained in the previous chapter, no SSF grant closed in 2017, and therefore this year's report doesn't include any client survey or results stories. However, since the 14 knowledge exchanges approved in 2017 are already showing interesting intermediate outcomes, this chapter provides an overview of their

implementation status. It also highlights how SF-funded knowledge exchanges are contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## 2.1 PROGRAMMATIC SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

The boxes below provide an overview of the first four programmatic South-South knowledge exchanges that were selected for funding in January 2017. More detailed information on these initiatives can be found in Annex 1.



### FOLLOWING THE CARBON FOR CLEAN ENERGY IN ASIA

**Objective:** Low-Carbon Energy in Asia

**SSF Grant:** US\$195,000

**Duration:** 2 Years

**Implemented by:** Energy and Extractives Global Practice

**Activities:** Workshops, Site Visits, Webinars, Online Platform, Expert Visits, Twinning

**Countries receiving knowledge:** China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Vietnam, Philippines

**Countries providing knowledge:** China, India, Mexico + Denmark, Dubai, Japan, Singapore, South Africa, Korea, USA

Involves policy-makers, private companies and financial institutions

Supports 7 World Bank investment lending projects, totaling US\$2,491 billion in development finance, including US\$102 million IDA funding



### SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON STATISTICS OPERATIONS AND CAPACITY BUILDING (STATCAP)

**Objective:** Statistical capacity building for implementation of institutional reforms, population censuses and household surveys

**SSF Grant:** US\$285,000

**Duration:** 3 Years

**Implemented by:** Poverty and Equity Global Practice

**Activities:** Workshops, Field Visits, Study Tours

**Countries receiving knowledge:** Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique

**Countries providing knowledge:** Colombia, USA (US Census Bureau)

Involves National Statistical Offices

Supports 3 World Bank investment lending projects, totaling US\$131 million in development finance including US\$95 million IDA funding



### CLIMATE ACTION PEER EXCHANGE (CAPE)

**Objective:** Combatting Climate Change through Finance Ministers' Action

**SSF Grant:** US\$285,000

**Duration:** 3 Years

**Implemented by:** Climate Change Global Theme

**Activities:** Workshops, Expert visits, Study tours, Peer reviews, Minister Peer Exchange Meetings, Knowledge Platform

**Countries receiving knowledge:** Burkina Faso, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Philippines, Vietnam

**Countries providing knowledge:** Morocco, Vietnam, Philippines, Chile

Involves finance ministers and senior finance ministry staff

Supports 2 World Bank Advisory Service & Analytics activities



### LEARNING PLATFORM TO ENHANCE RESULTS OF THE SAHEL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND PROJECT (SWEDD)

**Objective:** Women Empowerment in the Sahel

**SSF Grant:** US\$285,000

**Duration:** 3 Years

**Implemented by:** Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice

**Activities:** Learning Platform, Training Videos, Study Tour, Expert Visits and Twinning and Knowledge Fair

**Countries receiving knowledge:** Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Mauritania

**Countries providing knowledge:** Bangladesh, Egypt, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Mauritania

Involves local communities, religious leaders, federal and local governments, senior policy makers and civil society organizations

Supports US\$205 million IDA project: Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD)

## 2.2 STAND-ALONE SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

The table below provides an overview of the 10 SSF grants for stand-alone knowledge exchanges that were awarded in 2017. Details on disbursement ratio and closing date for each grant can be found in Annex 1.

**Table 5: Overview of ongoing stand-alone South-South knowledge exchanges**

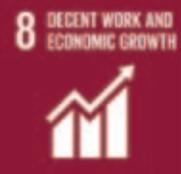
Grant Name	Implemented by	Knowledge Recipients	Knowledge Providers
Enhancing institutionalization of participatory local development and service delivery (strengthening francophone Africa CDD network)	Urban, rural, and social development global practice	Cameroon, Senegal	Cameroon, Guinea
Argentina affordable housing support	Urban, rural, and social development global practice	Argentina	Mexico, Colombia, Brazil
Improving capacities regarding urban and tourism development in Albania and Georgia	Urban, rural, and social development global practice	Albania, Georgia	Albania, Georgia
Conducting procurement post review of World Bank funded projects and inspection of public investment projects	Governance global practice	Vietnam	China
Rapid technology skills trainings (coding bootcamps) for women in Pakistan - knowledge exchange with Kenya	Finance, competitiveness and innovation global practice	Pakistan	Kenya
Learning from experience and good practice in value chain development and agribusiness: Lessons from India	Agriculture global practice	DRC	India
Strengthening capacity and knowledge on management of protected areas of Croatia by learning from successful examples in Costa Rica	Environment and natural resources global practice	Croatia	Costa Rica
Building a skilled workforce in Tunisia: Strengthening capacity for implementation of new technical, vocational education and training strategy	Education global practice	Tunisia	Malaysia
Regional knowledge exchange on green freight and logistics	Transport and digital development global practice	Brazil, Argentina	South Africa
Advanced cost-effective and climate resilient technologies for bridge construction in Nepal	Transport and digital development global practice	Nepal	Bangladesh

## 2.3 ONGOING KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF 17 TARGETS FROM 11 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The World Bank and the South-South Facility are deeply committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as set out in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 targets. Accordingly, each SSF-funded

knowledge exchange provides support to achieving Target 17.6 of SDG 17: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. All knowledge exchanges also support the achievement of other SDGs. The 14 active SSF grants primarily help achieve 17 targets from 11 SDGs (see Table 6).

**Table 6. Support from active SSF grants for achievement of SDGs**

Knowledge Exchange Title	Primary SDG supported	Target
Enhancing institutionalization of participatory local development and service delivery (strengthening francophone Africa CDD network)		Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Argentina affordable housing support		Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Improving capacities regarding urban and tourism development in Albania and Georgia		Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
Conducting procurement post review of World Bank funded projects and inspection of public investment projects		Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Rapid technology skills trainings (coding bootcamps) for women in Pakistan - knowledge exchange with Kenya		Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
Learning from experience and good practice in value chain development and agribusiness: Lessons from India		Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Strengthening capacity and knowledge on management of protected areas of Croatia by learning from successful examples in Costa Rica		Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
Building a skilled workforce in Tunisia: Strengthening capacity for implementation of new technical, vocational education and training strategy		Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Knowledge Exchange Title	Primary SDG supported	Target
9. Regional knowledge exchange on green freight and logistics		Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
10. Advanced cost-effective and climate resilient technologies for bridge construction in Nepal		Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
11. South-South action learning support to Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE)		Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
12. Following the carbon for clean energy in Asia		Targets 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix;
		Targets 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
13. South-South cooperation on statistics operations and capacity building		Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
14. Learning Platform to enhance results of gender empowerment programs in the Sahel		Target 5C: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels;
		Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
ALL South-South Facility knowledge exchanges		Target 17.5 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

A young boy with dark hair, wearing a light blue school shirt, is looking down at a book or paper he is holding. The background is a textured, light-colored wall. The lighting is soft, coming from the right side, possibly a window. The overall mood is focused and studious.

### 3: LONG TERM IMPACT STORIES

Over the past nine years, the South-South Facility has supported knowledge exchanges among World Bank client countries and tracked early results shortly after these exchanges were completed. The Facility's long-term impact, however, can only be assessed several years after the peer learning activities took place, and it has not been documented before. In 2017, the SSF Secretariat reached out to selected past beneficiaries of SSF grants to take stock of long-term effects of South-South knowledge exchanges that were carried out four to seven years ago. This exercise generated strong evidence of the development impact of South-South knowledge exchange, and showed how learning from peers inspired local decision makers to take action. It demonstrated that development

practitioners are more likely to adopt best-practices from other countries once they have seen with their own eyes how these practices are working successfully in comparable contexts. Consequently, the insights gained during South-South knowledge exchanges were adapted, tested and then adopted into ongoing and new investment projects. As such, the South-South Facility grants are leveraging billions of dollars of World Bank's investment lending in client countries. This chapter presents three impact stories of SSF-supported knowledge exchanges in Madagascar, Burundi and Thailand. It shows that South-South knowledge exchanges can have important long-term impact towards improved policy making and implementation.



## 3.1 Reducing Stunting in Madagascar (2014)

### AT-A-GLANCE

#### CHALLENGE:

Chronic malnutrition in Madagascar where 47 percent of children are stunted

**SSF GRANT:** US\$48,999

**KNOWLEDGE RECIPIENT:** Madagascar

**KNOWLEDGE PROVIDER:** Bangladesh

#### SDGS SUPPORTED:



#### IMPACT:

The South-South knowledge exchange identified cost-effective nutrition interventions. Tested and adapted for the Malagasy context, some of the interventions are now being scaled up under a ten-year, US\$200 million IDA program expected to prevent stunting in about 600,000 children.

### GIVING CHILDREN IN MADAGASCAR A BETTER CHANCE IN LIFE

#### The challenge:

In Madagascar, chronic malnutrition is the biggest impediment to a child's potential—and to long-term economic growth. In Madagascar, one child in two is stunted. While significantly shorter than other kids their age, stunting does not only manifest as slower physical growth: stunted children are more likely to do poorly in school, thus decreasing lifelong income and labor productivity. Madagascar's annual costs associated with malnutrition are estimated at 7 to 12 percent of GDP<sup>3</sup>.

3 UNICEF, 2017. Madagascar Nutrition Investment Case. UNICEF: Antananarivo. Richter L., Daelmans B, Lombardi J, Heyman J, Boo F, Behrman J, et al. 2016. Investing in the Foundations of Sustainable Development: Pathway to Scale up for Early Childhood Development. The Lancet 389(10064):103-118.



### **The exchange:**

The Malagasy Government asked for World Bank assistance to understand and address child stunting, so the Bank supported a knowledge exchange between BRAC Bangladesh and Madagascar National Community Nutrition Program. Bangladesh had faced similar challenges as Madagascar but was able to drastically and rapidly decrease chronic malnutrition through targeted interventions. In reflecting on the exchange, Jean Francois, then Acting National Director of the National Nutrition Office of Madagascar, said, “In Bangladesh, the first thing that struck us was the way they convey messages to the mothers...directly by visiting homes. We were also impressed by their level of community mobilization”.

### **The impact three years after:**

Shortly after the knowledge exchange in 2014, the Government of Madagascar and the Bank began a pilot program. Financed by an ongoing IDA project,

the program incorporated two best-practices from Bangladesh: Intensified, individualized nutritional counseling to mothers; and home visits for early stimulation to children. To inform future investments, the pilot conducted a five-arm, randomized control trial to identify the most cost-effective and scalable community-based approaches for reducing stunting and promoting early child development. The pilot refined the two interventions to inform a ten-year, US\$200 million Multiphase Programmatic Approach focused on reducing stunting. By 2028, this program will reach nearly 75 percent of Malagasy children under the age of five and is expected to reduce the number of stunted children in targeted regions by 30 percent—giving about 600,000 Malagasy children a better chance in life<sup>4</sup>.

4 World Bank. 2017. Report No: PAD2336

## 3.2 Sustainable Coffee Farming in Burundi (2013)

### AT-A-GLANCE

#### CHALLENGE:

Burundi's coffee farmers' livelihoods are negatively affected by low coffee productivity, climate change, and land degradation. Coffee production and processing methods contribute to these challenges.

**SSF GRANT:** US\$48,909

**KNOWLEDGE RECIPIENT:** Burundi

**KNOWLEDGE PROVIDER:** Colombia

#### SDGS SUPPORTED:



#### IMPACT:

1,600 hectares of shade-grown coffee have been planted, enhancing climate-resilient livelihoods and reducing land degradation. Inspired by the Colombian example, an ecological corridor and ecotourism initiative were also developed. Lessons from the exchange inform over US\$104 million investment in Burundi's coffee sector.



### IMPROVING FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS AND REDUCING LAND DEGRADATION THROUGH SHADE-COFFEE FARMING

#### The challenge:

Coffee, Burundi's primary export crop, is the main source of income for more than 600,000 families, or about 30% of the population. Most of these families are small-scale farmers, and among the poorest people in the country. Unsustainable and unregulated coffee production in Burundi has contributed to land degradation, which in turn depresses productivity and increases vulnerability to climate change. Coffee farmers use steep slopes, often eliminating trees on hillsides to grow coffee under full sun, practices that contribute to land degradation and biodiversity loss.

#### The exchange:

In 2013, when the Government of Burundi expressed interest in shade-grown coffee, a World Bank Team



reached out to the South-South Facility and TerrAfrica for funds to conduct a knowledge exchange between Colombia and Burundi. Colombia has a centuries-old tradition of growing coffee in the shade. Almost 40 percent of the country's surface area dedicated to coffee cultivation is used for shade-coffee farming, which is more resilient to climate change as coffee plants are better protected from extreme weather, and which also reduces land degradation. Additionally, the plants providing shade (plantains, maize, others) offer alternative sources of income and food to farmers. In 2014, coffee experts from Colombia visited Burundi, and later a Burundian delegation learned first-hand about shade-grown coffee-production in Colombia. Additionally, they witnessed Colombia's experience in eco and agritourism and saw how a biological corridor—trees that connect two forests to preserve the biodiversity of the region—was established and cared for.

#### **The impact four years after:**

The exchange informed a US\$4.2 million, Global

Environment Facility (GEF) funded pilot project to promote cultivation of shade-grown coffee in Burundi. The project, which targets 15,000 households, has led to more than 1,600 hectares of shade-grown coffee planted. Lessons from the pilot are also being leveraged through two World Bank projects, which combine to bring more than US\$100 million of investment to improve Burundi's coffee sector competitiveness and restore degraded lands. A manual for shade-grown coffee, developed together with the Colombian experts in the exchange, will be disseminated country-wide. Additionally, following Colombia's example, an ecological corridor of 2.6 km now connects the Bururi Forest Nature Reserve with Myugaro valley. A community-based eco and agritourism initiative inspired by the exchange is also being developed in Burundi: local farmers will showcase tourists the shade grown coffee production chain, including environmentally friendly techniques for growing and processing coffee. In summary, the South-South knowledge exchange inspired actions that are leading to sustainable land management and land restoration in Burundi while diversifying income options for farmers.

## 3.3 Energy Efficiency in Thailand (2011)

### AT-A-GLANCE

#### CHALLENGE

Thailand's fast economic growth has been plagued by significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with detrimental environment and climate effects. With the energy sector being Thailand's largest greenhouse gas emitter, improving energy efficiency is critical to achieve greener growth.

**SSF GRANT:** US\$34,263

**KNOWLEDGE RECIPIENT:** Thailand

**KNOWLEDGE PROVIDER:** India

**SDGS SUPPORTED:**



#### IMPACT:

Inspired by the knowledge exchange with India, Thailand is currently developing Energy Performance Certificates. Once adopted and implemented, the policy scheme is expected to significantly reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions.

### FROM A HIGH-CARBON GROWTH PATH TOWARDS GREEN GROWTH IN THAILAND

#### The challenge:

The Thai economy has been growing at an impressive pace for four decades. While this has brought great benefits to many Thais, it also has significantly increased carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which harm the environment and exacerbate climate change. A key challenge for Thailand is to shift from a high-carbon growth path toward low-carbon growth. Improving energy efficiency is crucial as most of Thailand's GHG emissions come from burning fossil fuels for electricity generation.

#### The exchange:

In 2011, Thailand, highly committed to climate-friendly development, was studying policy options to reduce GHG emissions through energy efficiency



measures. They were at a crucial stage and needed practical information on how to reduce energy consumption. Since India had been very successful in improving energy efficiency at considerable scale, the World Bank connected Thai officials with Indian peers. In face-to-face meetings and video conferences, experts from India's Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Bureau of Energy Efficiency shared their hands-on experience with Energy Saving Certificates (ESCs), a market-based approach recognized as a cost-effective way to reduce GHGs. During the knowledge exchange, Thai officials gained practical insights on how to establish a scheme to advance low-carbon goals and drive private-public collaboration.

### **The impact six years after:**

Thai officials are putting the lessons from the South-South knowledge exchange into practice. Through a US\$3 million World Bank project entitled Partnership for Market Readiness, they are now working on

their own Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) inspired by the Indian example. The exchange was crucial, and very timely, for including EPCs in the project. The new policy scheme is currently being developed, including a Monitoring Reporting and Verification System. Once the scheme is adopted and implemented, it is expected to boost energy efficiency and support climate-change mitigation. It will help Thailand achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution to reduction of GHGs, both as part of their obligations to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as for realizing their national development goals.



**ANNEX 1:**  
Overview of South-South Facility Grants  
Approved in 2017

## A) PROGRAMMATIC KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

### 1) SUPPORTING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THE SAHEL – LEARNING PLATFORM TO ENHANCE RESULTS OF GENDER EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS

- **Implemented by:** Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice
- **Grant amount:** US\$285,000
- **Duration:** 3 years
- **Closing date:** February 20, 2020
- **Objective:** Strengthen the capacity of the Sahelian countries to design and manage effective outcome-oriented women and girls' programs
- **Implementation status:** Peer learning and field visits were undertaken by teams from Burkina Faso and Mauritania between November and December 2017. They visited Nigeria and Sierra Leone where the safe space approach has proved effective at keeping girls in school for longer periods as well as delaying early child marriages. Following these visits, requests were made by the teams for comprehensive knowledge and learning resources based on the implementation knowledge, experience and impactful approaches used by the Centre for Girls Education (CGE) in Nigeria. At the beginning of 2018, in partnership with CGE, the production of a 5-part knowledge and learning video series began. The video series focuses on the Safe Space Methodology to support and equip project teams across the 6 Sahel countries.
- **Background:** This knowledge exchange aims to amplify and sustain the operational results of a US\$205 million flagship WB operation titled Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD) Project. The exchange is anchored in the priority challenges of early marriage and childbearing, low school

attendance, weak economic engagement of women and low use of reproductive health services. Exchanging knowledge about safe spaces—mentor-led groups of adolescent girls (ages 10-19) that meet on a regular basis—is a key component of the peer-to-peer learning program, since safe spaces have proven to be effective in facilitating the acquisition of life skills and development of the social networks that girls need for healthy, safe, and productive transitions to adulthood. The knowledge exchange builds upon a previous exchange funded by SSF in 2015-2016 which allowed Sahel countries to learn from the experience of Bangladesh. Currently, these countries are also sharing experiences among themselves and are learning from the experiences of Egypt and Nigeria. Various stakeholders are exchanging knowledge, including religious leaders whose endorsements for interventions are crucial in a process of changing social norms.

### 2) CLIMATE ACTION PEER EXCHANGE (CAPE): PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING FOR FINANCE MINISTERS COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE

- **Implemented by:** Climate Change Global Theme
- **Grant amount:** US\$285,000
- **Duration:** 3 years
- **Closing date:** January 31, 2020
- **Objective:** Enable Finance Ministries to increase their capacity to develop sound fiscal policies to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- **Implementation status:** CAPE activities in 2017 included virtual and in-person seminars, blogs, contacts with technical organizations and drafting of information materials. Representatives from 30 countries participated in these activities. The CAPE secretariat in the WB is currently also developing an online platform for CAPE members

to access knowledge resources and interact in real time. Experts from a variety of organizations, including the IMF, UNFCCC, the OECD Global Commission on Economy and Climate, and the Brookings Institution, will provide technical expertise to ensure the overall quality and relevance of the work program.

- **Background:** Recognizing both the challenges posed by climate change and the unique capacity of the world's finance ministers to address them, the WB and the Morocco COP22 Presidency created the Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE). Financed through a SSF grant and the Government of Germany, CAPE brings together finance ministers, senior technical staff, and other relevant stakeholders to design climate-smart macroeconomic policies, discuss fiscal-policy measures for mitigating the impact of climate change, and develop financing strategies for implementing the NDCs. Over the near term, CAPE is expected to increase awareness among members regarding the macroeconomic and fiscal costs and benefits of environmental taxation, improve their capacity to assess the fiscal and distributional impacts of proposed mitigation and adaptation measures, and enhance the design of draft legislation introducing fiscal instruments to reduce emissions and achieve the NDCs.

### 3) FOLLOW-THE-CARBON: HELPING PAVE THE ROAD TOWARDS CLEAN ENERGY IN ASIA

- **Implemented by:** Energy and Extractives Global Practice
- **Grant amount:** US\$195,000
- **Duration:** 2 years
- **Closing date:** December 31, 2019
- **Objective:** Improve the capacity of China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam to achieve their respective national low-carbon

energy ambitions by optimizing their energy efficiency (EE), renewable energy (RE) and gas policies, develop successful business models and adopt suitable financing mechanisms.

- **Implementation status:** In May 2017, the Follow the Carbon/Energy Transition in Asia initiative organized a peer-learning workshop on RE Auction in Singapore, where several countries including India, and South Africa introduced their successful RE auction schemes. The workshop generated great momentum for the key Asian countries to pilot and implement RE auction schemes.
- **Background:** The role of Asian countries in addressing global climate change will be critical. Over 80 percent of new coal-fired power plants worldwide are expected to begin operating between 2015 and 2020 in just six middle-income countries in Asia: China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Pakistan. In that context, the SSF is supporting The Follow the Carbon/Energy Transition in Asia initiative, which aims at supporting these countries to scale up EE and low-carbon energy alternatives to slow down the growth of coal and help them achieve their NDCs. By focusing on these six countries that can have the largest impact on climate change and by combining policy support, South-South knowledge exchanges, financing, and convening power, the WBG has an opportunity to contribute to a massive leap forward in achieving a sustainable energy transition in Asia and the world.

### 4) IMPROVING STATISTICS OPERATIONS IN AFRICA TO INFORM POLICY-MAKING AND TARGET FUNDS

- **Implemented by:** Poverty and Equity Global Practice
- **Grant amount:** US\$285,000
- **Duration:** 2.5 years

- **Closing date:** October 31, 2019
- **Objective:** Equip selected Sub-Saharan African countries with the knowledge necessary to implement institutional reforms, and effectively prepare and implement population censuses, household surveys and poverty committees.
- **Implementation status:** A first knowledge sharing workshop on institutional and statistical capacity development was held in Maputo, Mozambique, in December 2017. It was attended by 21 participants from Colombia, Comoros, Madagascar and Mozambique. The workshop used a diverse set of knowledge sharing techniques to stimulate participation and deepen the learning, including expert interviews, storytelling, peer assist groups, presentations, reflections, and action planning. Additionally, a field visit was organized to the headquarter and provincial office of Mozambique’s National Statistics Office (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) as well as a to the Directorate of Planning and Cooperation from the Ministry of Education and Human Development. Overall, 100 percent of the participants indicated that the workshop met their expectations. An action plan was developed by each country and in the subsequent encounters in 2018, the countries will build upon these plans and gain a more technical insight into how their peers perform censuses and household surveys and how they develop poverty committees.
- **Background:** Beyond counting people, results from population censuses and other major statistics operations allow governments to better distribute funds for development programs and make estimations for future policy-making. Unfortunately, not many Sub-Saharan African countries produce reliable, accessible, timely, relevant and internationally comparable data. Comoros, Madagascar and Mozambique have made legal and financial commitments to undertake institutional reforms aimed at boosting the capacity of their National Statistic Offices. These countries are taking steps to implement reforms aimed at strengthening the institutional

arrangements for data collection, analysis and dissemination. At the same time, the National Administrative Department for Statistics (DANE) of Colombia is considered a regional leader on statistical production in Latin America. In the past years, DANE has hosted knowledge exchanges on areas including regional statistical best practices, national accounts and administrative registries and population censuses. The agency received training from the World Bank’s Organizational Knowledge Sharing (OKS) program to systematically capture tacit knowledge, retain legacy knowledge and improve sharing and collaboration among staff. This experience positions DANE to effectively share knowledge with Comoros, Madagascar and Mozambique on high demand issues such as population censuses, household surveys, and poverty committees.

## 5) PROGRAMMATIC KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017

Grant Name	Total Grant Amount (in US\$)	Disbursement Year 1 Instalment
South-South action learning support to Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE)	285,000	34%
Following the carbon for clean energy in Asia	195,000	51%
South-South cooperation on statistics operations and capacity building	285,000	20%
Learning platform to enhance results of gender empowerment programs in the Sahel	285,000	30%

## B) STAND-ALONE KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

### OVERVIEW OF ONGOING STAND-ALONE KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES: AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017

All stand-alone grants are US\$25,000

Grant Name	Disbursement ratio	Grant Closing Date
Enhancing institutionalization of participatory local development and service delivery (strengthening francophone Africa CDD network)	0%	6/30/2018
Argentina affordable housing support	9%	6/30/2018
Improving capacities regarding urban and tourism development in Albania and Georgia	43%	9/14/2018
Conducting procurement post review of World Bank funded projects and inspection of public investment projects	84%	8/31/2018
Rapid technology skills trainings (coding bootcamps) for women in Pakistan - knowledge exchange with Kenya	45%	8/31/2018
Learning from experience and good practice in value chain development and agribusiness: Lessons from India	0%	11/30/2018
Strengthening capacity and knowledge on management of protected areas of Croatia by learning from successful examples in Costa Rica	0%	7/31/2018
Building a skilled workforce in Tunisia: Strengthening capacity for implementation of new technical, vocational education and training strategy	0%	8/31/2018
Regional knowledge exchange on green freight and logistics	0%	11/30/2018
Advanced cost-effective and climate resilient technologies for bridge construction in Nepal	0%	8/31/2018



**ANNEX 2:**  
World Bank Client Countries  
Providing and Receiving Knowledge  
in the South-South Facility

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

	Countries	Number of exchanges as knowledge provider	Number of exchanges as knowledge recipient
40	Egypt, Arab Republic of	3	3
41	El Salvador	2	2
42	Equatorial Guinea		1
43	Estonia	1	
44	Ethiopia	4	7
45	Gabon		1
46	Gambia, The	1	2
47	Georgia	2	2
48	Ghana	2	9
49	Grenada	1	5
50	Guatemala	2	1
51	Guinea	1	
52	Guinea-Bissau		1
53	Haiti		4
54	Honduras	2	10
55	India	27	12
56	Indonesia	10	7
57	Jamaica	6	4
58	Jordan	1	
59	Kazakhstan	1	1
60	Kenya	4	2
61	Korea, Republic of	2	
62	Kosovo		1
63	Kyrgyz Republic	1	4
64	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	5
65	Latvia	1	
66	Lebanon		1
67	Lesotho	1	3
68	Liberia	3	3
69	Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	2	1
70	Madagascar	1	4
71	Malawi		1
72	Malaysia	9	
73	Maldives		1
74	Mali	2	5
75	Mauritania	1	2
76	Mauritius	4	3
77	Mexico	15	3
78	Moldova	2	6

	Countries	Number of exchanges as knowledge provider	Number of exchanges as knowledge recipient
79	Mongolia	1	3
80	Morocco	5	6
81	Mozambique	2	6
82	Myanmar		2
83	Namibia	2	
84	Nepal	3	4
85	Nicaragua	3	10
86	Niger	2	4
87	Nigeria	3	9
88	Pakistan	3	4
89	Panama	5	1
90	Papua New Guinea	1	2
91	Paraguay	1	3
92	Peru	11	2
93	Philippines	12	6
94	Reunion	1	
95	Romania	5	1
96	Russian Federation	3	3
97	Rwanda	6	4
98	Sao Tome and Principe		2
99	Senegal	3	6
100	Serbia	1	
101	Seychelles	1	
102	Sierra Leone		1
103	Singapore	4	
104	Slovak Republic	1	
105	Slovenia	1	
106	Solomon Islands		1
107	Somalia		1
108	South Africa	14	1
109	South Sudan		2
110	Sri Lanka	2	2
111	St. Kitts and Nevis		2
112	St. Lucia	1	8
113	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	4
114	Sudan		1
115	Suriname		1
116	Tajikistan	1	9
117	Tanzania		10

	Countries	Number of exchanges as knowledge provider	Number of exchanges as knowledge recipient
118	Thailand	6	1
119	Timor-Leste		2
120	Trinidad and Tobago		1
121	Tunisia	4	4
122	Turkey	5	
123	Turkmenistan		1
124	Uganda	2	8
125	Uruguay	4	
126	Uzbekistan		3
127	Vanuatu	1	1
128	Vietnam	6	18
129	West Bank and Gaza		1
130	Yemen, Republic of		3
131	Zambia	3	4



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