

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION in THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2030

Inter-Agency Expert Group Meeting on the Implementation of the Third UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027)

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I- Positioning South-South and Triangular Cooperation in SDGs

A- South-South & Triangular Cooperation:

- A means: SDG 17
 - A modality

B- S\$ and TrC, beyond the Means and Modality



Resilient nations.

II- South-South Cooperation for SDGs: Lessons learnt from MDGs in Africa

A- The Key Role of "Push and Pull" factors

- Economic growth
- Governance issues
 - Leadership

B- The Correlation between TCDC and ECDC

c-New Combinations for Better and Greater Results





IV- Overcoming Constraints and Shortcomings of SS & TrC for SDGs

A- The Role of BAPA+40

B- Enhancing the role of Triangular Cooperation

C- Managing the transition between the old and the new emerging order



Conclusion

The potential for the contribution of SS & TrC to the achievement of SDGs is great. Yet there is a need for:

- A rationalisation of the interventions (ECDC vs. TCDC)



A repositioning of SS & TrC (means/modality vs. DC framework)

- A rational management of competing interests (within the Global South and, between the Global South and OECD countries.















