

Regional Consultation on South-South Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific

“Towards Buenos Aires 40th Anniversary”

27-29 June 2018, Bangkok, UNCC



Concepts, global processes, state of the
South-South Cooperation in Asia and the
Pacific and the way forward - overview
presentation

South-South cooperation



- A broad framework of collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains
- Two or more developing countries
- Increased volume of trade, FDI, technology transfer



Principles of South-South cooperation



- South-South cooperation is a **manifestation of solidarity** among the peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their **national well-being**, their **national and collective self-reliance** and the **attainment of internationally agreed development goals**, including the 2030 Agenda
- The South-South cooperation agenda and initiatives **must be determined by the countries of the South**, guided by the principles of **respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs** and **mutual benefits**



TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

Collaboration in which traditional donor countries and multilateral organizations facilitate South-South initiatives through the provision of funding, training, management and technological systems as well as other forms of support.



A look back...

1955: The Bandung conference

South-South cooperation milestones



Bandung Conference

UN Special Unit for TCDC

MDGs

2030 Agenda & SDGs

United Nations &
Bretton-Woods system

UN Regional
Economic
Commissions,
UNCTAD & G77

Buenos Aires Plan
of Action (BAPA)

Nairobi Outcome &
Emergence of MICs
and Southern
development banks
and funds

BAPA+40

BAPA+40 process



- UN General Assembly resolutions 71/318 and 71/244
- Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 20 to 22 March 2019
- The resolutions also encourage the United Nations to hold regional, sub-regional or sectoral meetings prior to the Conference

BAPA+40: Overall objectives



- Review trends in South-South and triangular cooperation; progress made by the international community, and the United Nations
- Identify new opportunities that South-South and triangular cooperation present and the solutions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Respond to the needs and challenges faced by the practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation
- Generate innovative approaches of South-South and triangular cooperation

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) (1)



- Established by the General Assembly to promote, coordinate and support South-South cooperation globally and within the United Nations system
- Receives policy directives and guidance from the GA and through the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation
- Reports programmatically to UNDP, UNFPA and UNOPS Executive Board
- Director is also the SG's Envoy on South-South Cooperation

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) (2)



- Main goal is to support Member States to achieve poverty eradication in all its forms and promote gender equality and women's empowerment to achieve 2030 Agenda through South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation
- Engages with a range of partners to provide efficient, effective and comprehensive support for South-South cooperation
- Showcase forward-thinking Southern development solutions to critical development challenges
- Facilitates coordination of South-South cooperation within the UN system
- Manages the UN fund for South-South cooperation, the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund, the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility and the India-UN Development Partnership Fund

South-South cooperation through ESCAP (1)



- ESCAP (ECAFE) established in 1947 to help countries of Asia recover from the ravages of World War II
- Designed to promote South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in Asia and the Pacific
- 62 Members and associate members
- Multi-sectoral: from trade to issues related to disabilities
- Four main functions:
 - Research and Analysis
 - Intergovernmental and normative
 - Technical cooperation
 - Coordination within and outside the UN system in region

South-South cooperation through ESCAP (2)



- Several notable South-South and triangular cooperation achievements:
 - Asian Development Bank
 - Mekong River Commission, Typhoon Committee, RIMES, RESAP
 - Asian Highway, Trans Asian Railways, Paperless Trade Treaty
 - Incheon Strategy on Disability, CRVS Framework
 - CITYNET, ARTNET, ESCAP Sustainable Business Network, Asia-Pacific Regional CSO engagement mechanism
- Main goal: Achievement of 2030 Agenda and Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration
- Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
 - Regional Road Map for Implementing the 2030 Agenda

South-South cooperation of other UN agencies



- United Nations Regional Coordination Mechanism
 - Over 30 UN agencies active in Asia and Pacific
 - Seven Thematic Working Groups to assist Member States achieve the 2030 Agenda
 - Undertakes policy coherence and regional programmes
- UN agencies South-South Focal points
- Most agencies promote South-South cooperation individually or through the RCM
- Examples from UN Environment, UN Women, UNDP-China, UNV, UNOPS, UN Habitat UNFPA and WFP exhibited, many others exist

South-South & triangular cooperation in Asia and the Pacific outside the UN system (1)



- TCDC concept originated in Asia and the Pacific
- One the important drivers of the regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific
- Key norm-setters of South-South cooperation come from Asia and the Pacific
- Increased volumes of South-South trade, FDI flows and technology transfers globally
- Countries of the South have accumulated considerable expertise and experience;
- MICs emerging as technical cooperation providers
- Governments, civil society organizations, businesses, formal and informal

South-South & triangular cooperation in Asia and the Pacific outside the UN system (2)



- Examples include:
- ASEAN, SAARC, PIF, PIDF, BIMSTEC, ECO, SCO
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, BRI
- Asian Association of Public Administration, Asian Union for Housing finance, ASEAN financial Innovation Network, SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industries
- ASEAN University Network, SAARC Foundation of SAARC Writers and Literature,
- Asia Pacific Women's Information Network Center, Asian Coalition for Housing Rights

Regional Consultation (1)



- Organized jointly by ESCAP, UNOSSC and the Royal Thai Government
- Objectives:
 - Review the South-South cooperation trends, challenges and opportunities in the region in support of the 2030 Agenda
 - Share country experiences as providers or users of South-South and triangular cooperation

Regional Consultation (2)



Programme overview:

Day 1

- Roundtable on Institutional Arrangements and management of South-South and triangular cooperation
- Modalities to strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation through South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation

Regional Consultation (3)



Day 2

- Field visit to Klong 6 Community
- Approaches to sustainable development – alternative development models through South-South and triangular cooperation

Day 3

- Asia-Pacific Forum on South-South and triangular Cooperation
- Closing session



Thank you