



## **REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**27 – 29 JUNE 2018**

**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE CENTRE  
BANGKOK, THAILAND**

**Session 3: Multi-stakeholder partnerships to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation (27 June 2018, 15.30-17.00 hrs)**

### **DRAFT CONCEPT NOTE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Some of the most obvious changes in the implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation include the involvement of multi stakeholders including state and non-state actors. This includes governments at national and local levels, regional cooperation arrangements, Non-Governmental organisations, intergovernmental organisations, multilateral agencies, International Finance Institutions, the private sector, Foundations, investment banks etc.

This cascading or assumption of South-South cooperation as an operational modality by all these development actors is a big reason for its success. However, it is also a reason for the contention on the definition of South-South Cooperation. Furthermore, while the behavior of government institutions may be closely controlled and predictable, the wider the net is cast, the higher the risk of catching what we are not fishing for under South-South Cooperation. There is an increased urgency for frameworks, clear guidelines and laws that mitigate risks of misrepresented South-South Cooperation. This session will explore how the respective sectors can be involved in a stronger “new” South-South Cooperation.

#### **OBJECTIVE**

**Session 3 entitled “Multi-stakeholder partnerships to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation”, organized by UNOSSC** will explore the growing partnerships with the involvement of multi stakeholders, including civil society, and the private sector in supporting South-South and triangular cooperation. It will also identify the innovative ways and approaches to foster resource mobilization to further strengthen South-South cooperation through multi-stakeholder partnerships. The session aims to bring out the contribution or roles that stakeholders can play in the post Second High-level Meeting on South-South Cooperation.

In this respect, the following questions are expected to be addressed in Session 3:

#### **Key question:**

- **“What innovations should be considered for your sector/organisation to play an enhanced role in implementing scaled up South-South and triangular cooperation towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals?”**

### Area-Specific Questions (As follow-up):

- Explore the growing partnerships with the involvement of multi stakeholders, including civil society, and the private sector in supporting South-South cooperation.
- What are the innovative ways and approaches to foster resource mobilization to further strengthen South-South cooperation through multi-stakeholder partnerships?
- What is the role the United Nations system should play in support to countries in leveraging the benefits of South-South cooperation?

### FORMAT AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

This panel is structured to represent various stakeholders, ranging from a government representation, a regional NGO, a Financing NGO, a regional Apex body and a UN Agency. Each of the speakers will be asked to speak on how their sector can contribute to innovative practice in the new South-South and triangular cooperation in the context of the modern-day environment; towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The Session will open with remarks from the moderator, followed by keynote presentation. Each presentation by the panelist should be about 7 minutes. After that the moderator will ask panelists questions and lead a debate on the issues (approximately 35 minutes).

**The Panel and the Proposed Questions** are as follows:

Time	Moderator/Panelist	Proposed Questions
15.30-15.35 hrs	<b>Dr. Netithorn Praditsarn, Vice President</b> , Group Sustainability and Communications, Charoen Pokphand Group, Co. Ltd. and Deputy Secretary-General, Global Compact Network Association (GCNA) ( <b>moderator</b> )	From the private sector's point of view, what are the comparative advantages of South-South cooperation and the case for resource mobilization more effectively in Asia-Pacific?
15.36-15.43 hrs	<b>Mr. Mitchel Lee, Deputy Director</b> , Technical Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore	What is the role of Government in leading and encouraging other stakeholders, NGOs, private sector, foundations to be part of the new South-South Cooperation?
15.44-15.51 hrs	<b>Ms. Valerie Cliff, Deputy Regional Director for Asia and Pacific</b> , United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	What is the UNDP SDGs Impact Finance? In what way does it symbolize innovative work that the UN can implement to achieve SDGs with a strong input of South-South Cooperation?
15.52-15.59 hrs	<b>Mr. Thomas Parks, Country Representative</b> The Asia Foundation -Thailand	As a regional NGO working in a dynamic and developing Asia, you have been involved with various stakeholders, what lessons can be drawn to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation from the Asia-Foundation experience?
16.08-16.15 hrs	<b>Dr. Alex B. Brillantes Jr., President</b> , Asian Association for Public Administration / Professor, National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines Dilliman	Facilitating and effective Governance, particularly public service innovation is necessary for attaining development in the South-South. Please expound on this from your experience as President of the Asian Association of Public Administration
16.16-16.23 hrs	<b>Ms. Joyce Zhang, Vice Director-General</b> Finance Center for South-South Cooperation (FC-SSC), Hong Kong	Enlighten meeting on the FC-SSC model of Financing South-South Cooperation? Is it a feasible way forward of raising resources by other NGOs?
16.24-17.00 hrs	<b>Discussion (Moderator to facilitate)</b>	

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