Building Inclusive Green Economies
South-South Cooperation
for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH DEVELOPMENT

EXPO 2013

OVERVIEW

www.southsouthexpo.org
The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) promotes, coordinates and supports South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and United Nations system-wide basis.

Formerly known as the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, hosted by UNDP, was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. It receives policy directives and guidance from the General Assembly High-level Committee (HLC) on South-South Cooperation, which is a committee of the whole and a subsidiary body of the General Assembly that reviews worldwide progress in South-South cooperation.
The carbon footprint of United Nations staff participation in the GSSD Expo 2013 was offset by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation through its flagship project, the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE).

This document is printed on recycled paper.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or governments. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or its frontiers or boundaries.
Contents

Overall Event Structure iv
2013 GSSD Expo Highlights vi
High-level Opening Ceremony 1
Inauguration of the 2013 GSSD Expo Solutions Exhibition 2
Leadership Round Table 4
CEO Round Table 14

Solution Exchange Forums:
  Forum 1: Building Inclusive Green Economies 8
  Forum 2: Clean Technologies for Green Industry 10
  Forum 3: Agriculture and Food Security 12
  Forum 4: Sustainable Development and Decent Work 16
  Forum 5: Environment and Poverty Eradication 18

High-level Forum of Directors-General for Development Cooperation Executive Summary 24

United Nations System South-South Multi-stakeholder Meeting and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) Facility Forum 26

High-level Panel on “Can Oil and Gas Fuel the Transition to a Green Economy” 28

Partnership Forums 29

Closing Ceremony and Annual South-South Cooperation Awards 30

ANNEX
  Report of the High-level Forum of Directors-General for Development Cooperation 34
### PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

#### Day 1  
**28 Oct.**
- **High-level Opening Ceremony**  
  CR 2  
  9 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.
- **Inauguration of Exhibition**  
  Exhibition Pavilion  
  11.30 a.m. - 12 noon

#### Day 2  
**29 Oct.**
- **Solution Forum 1**  
  **Building Inclusive Green Economies (UNEP)**  
  CR1  
  9 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.
- **Solution Forum 2**  
  **Clean Technologies for Green Industry (UNIDO)**  
  CR1  
  1 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.
- **Solution Forum 3**  
  **Agriculture and Food Security (FAO-IFAD)**  
  CR1  
  4 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
- **China Night Reception and Cultural Performance**  
  Event Tent  
  6.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.

#### Day 3  
**30 Oct.**
- **Solution Forum 4**  
  **Sustainable Development and Decent Work (ILO)**  
  CR1  
  9 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.
- **Solution Forum 5**  
  **Environment and Poverty Eradication (UNDP)**  
  CR1  
  1 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.
- **Solution Forum 6**  
  **Development of Green Economies through Regional Action Plans and PPPs (UNECE)**  
  CR1  
  4 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
- **Reception hosted by the Governor of Nairobi County**  
  Event Tent  
  6.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.

#### Day 4  
**31 Oct.**
- **Scaling Up Regional SSC: Arab States and Ibero-American Successes**  
  CR3  
  Arab States Segment  
  9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.
  Ibero-American Segment  
  11.15 a.m. - 1 p.m.
- **High-level Panel on “Can Oil and Gas Fuel the Transition to a Green Economy”**  
  CR13  
  2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
- **United Nations System South-South Multi-stakeholder Meeting**  
  CR3  
  3 p.m. - 4 p.m.

#### Day 5  
**1 Nov.**
- **Closing Ceremony and Annual South-South Cooperation Awards**  
  CR1  
  10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
The GSSD Expo is a concrete response to the commitment made by the United Nations Secretary-General, the UNDP Administrator and United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Chair, and the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA) Chair to help the Global South to realize its shared aspirations for achieving sustainable and equitable development through the sharing and transfer of Southern-grown development solutions.

The GSSD Expo is designed to showcase successful evidence-based solutions created by developing countries to address development challenges. It enables developing countries and their development partners — including donor agencies, agencies of the United Nations system, and private-sector and civil society organizations — to collaborate and showcase solutions that are rooted in the historical, political, economic, social and geographic conditions specific to the originating countries. It provides a powerful platform for Southern development actors to celebrate successes, share knowledge and lessons learned, explore new avenues for collaboration and initiate new collaborative efforts towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals. In addition, the GSSD Expo facilitates the forging of innovative and inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships.

Since its inception in 2008, the GSSD Expo has featured contributions from hundreds of partner countries, United Nations agencies, private-sector enterprises and civil society organizations, and over 500 Southern development solutions relevant to achieving the MDGs and beyond have been showcased.

Today, over $5 trillion in reserves are held by countries of the Global South, which now also account for 47 per cent of global trade. This unparalleled economic development opportunity will be one of the main engines of growth in the years ahead.

GSSD Expo 2013
2013 HIGHLIGHTS

150 Member States

30 UN System Partners Delivering as One

100+ South-South and Triangular Solutions Showcased and Exhibited

16 MOUs Signed

5 Million+ Virtual Participation via Social Media #GSSD13
$450 MILLION IN FINANCIAL PLEDGES TO SCALE UP SOUTHERN SUCCESSES VIA SS-GATE

1,500+ PARTICIPANTS

18 CO-SPONSORS INCLUDING THE G-77, OECD/DAC, ARGENTINA, CHINA, EYE ON EARTH, FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS, FK NORWAY, IBSA, JICA, KENGEN, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY, NESTLE, PAU BUSINESS SCHOOL, SEED INITIATIVE, SOUTH-SOUTH NEWS, SS-GATE, UN-REDD, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

488 NGOs/CSOs AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

150+ CEOs AND PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES

40 MEDIA OUTLETS
"In the decade since the Millennium Development Goals were first articulated, many countries have made significant progress in raising school enrolment, reducing child mortality, improving access to clean water and boosting their response to malaria, AIDS and other diseases. Yet 1.75 billion people in 104 countries remain unable to meet some of their basic needs...South-South cooperation is a vital component of the world’s response. Developing countries that pool know-how, exchange ideas and coordinate plans can attain much greater gains than they ever would on their own."

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General, United Nations

Reflecting the need to strengthen South-South cooperation, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, in his 23 August 2007 report on the state of South-South cooperation (A/62/295), recommended that the General Assembly encourage Member States and their development partners, including the United Nations system, to:

a) Optimize the use of South-South approaches in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;
b) Intensify multilateral support for South-South initiatives to address common development challenges;
c) Foster inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships;
d) Enhance the coherence of United Nations system support for South-South cooperation through closer inter-agency collaboration, joint programming and documentation of lessons and good practices; and

e) Continue to develop innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources for South-South and triangular initiatives, including through contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (now the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation).
United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Jan Eliasson addressing the Opening Ceremony of the Global South-South Development Expo 2013.

High-level Opening Ceremony

Hundreds of high-level delegates from 150 countries and across the United Nations system gathered at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi to tackle development challenges by harnessing and exchanging innovative solutions developed in the Global South.

Organized by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and hosted by UNEP on the theme "Building inclusive green economies," the Global South-South Development Expo is the world’s biggest stage for development solutions created in the South for the South.

"The transition to inclusive green economies is essential to the economic and social development of countries all over the world," said UNEP Executive Director Mr. Achim Steiner. "However, no one nation, community or agency has all the answers." "This is why so many inspirational initiatives have gathered at this Expo – a mirror to the collective creativity of nations, cities, companies and citizens – to galvanize action that will place the Global South on the pathway to a sustainable, low-carbon, green future," he added.

High-level participants included former President of The United Republic of Tanzania Mr. Benjamin Mkapa; Vice-Minister of Environmental Protection of China Mr. Wu Xiaoqing; Vice-President of the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation; and Deputy Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations Mr. Zsolt Hetesy; Ambassador of Brazil to Kenya and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), UNEP and UN-Habitat Ms. Marcela Maria Nicodemos; Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Mr. Erik Solheim; and United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Jan Eliasson.

"Over the past three decades, the Global South has witnessed unprecedented growth and expansion of incomes, bolstering of trade, lifting of hundreds of millions from poverty and emergence of a growing middle class," said Mr. Hetesy. "Much in this unfolding phenomenon stems from a very noticeable surge in the practice and advancement of South-South cooperation by Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders."

"Solutions originating in the Global South are delivering results around the world," Mr. Eliasson stated. "This Expo is a concrete expression of the partnerships we need for the path we seek."

"There are more common benefits shared among developing countries than differences, and this should push more strategic policy dialogue and pragmatic cooperation," said Mr. Xiaoqing. "We encourage traditional donor partners to actively participate in South-South cooperation and take advantage of market power to attract the private sector and non-governmental organizations."
Inauguration of the GSSD Expo 2013 Solutions Exhibition

Following the High-level Opening Ceremony, the GSSD Expo 2013 Solutions Exhibition was inaugurated. Throughout the GSSD Expo 2013, the Exhibition Pavilion in the gardens of the UNON Compound showcased successful, innovative Southern development solutions highlighting the current and potential strength of South-South cooperation. More than 50 South-South and triangular partnership solutions in the GSSD Expo main thematic areas were displayed using posters, audio-visual equipment, and printed materials and publications relevant to South-South cooperation. The showcased solutions embodied each of the following key attributes: (1) Southern priority/demand driven; (2) Southern ownership; (3) Southern leadership; (4) broad-based partnership; (5) innovation; (6) efficiency; (7) sustainability; and (8) scalability.

A selection of featured booths includes the ADEC Group and FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS); Ministry of Environmental Protection, China; African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS); Nestlé; African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States Ministry of External Affairs; Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation; South-South Energy Initiative (SSEI); China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE); South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE); Citizenry Based Development Academy; Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI); Community Cooker; SUNLITE; Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Supporting Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development (SEED) Initiative; Government of Argentina COOPERACION ARGENTINA; United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); CTI-PFAN; United Nations Global Compact; Emunyani Learning Center; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bureau for Development Policy – Legal Empowerment; Eye on Earth: EAD/AGEDI in partnership with UNEP; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bureau for Development Policy – Poverty Practice; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); Fredskorpset (FK) Norway; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Climate and Clean Air Coalition; Government of Indonesia; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Division of Technology, Industry and Economics; Group of 77 and China Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund Projects; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Environmental Education and Training Unit; Guarany Ind. e Com. Ltda.; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Economics and Trade Branch; Ibero-American Program for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIF/CSS); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Transport Unit; India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Trust Fund; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism; Indian Ocean Commission (IOC); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism; International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); International Labour Organization (ILO); University of Agriculture, Nitra, Slovakia; International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Village Market; Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture (ICCIA); World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Xinhua News Agency – Brightmoon Initiative; Jeunes volontaires pour l’environnement (JVE); Youth Partnership Forum (YPF); Korean Facility for Poverty Reduction through South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Education, Science and Technology; and Zayed International Prize for the Environment.
The Leadership Round Table was an interactive dialogue on critical themes of Southern development. It was attended by high-level representatives and senior officials from the United Nations, Member States, development cooperation agencies, the business and corporate sector, multilateral development banks, international organizations, civil society, academia and research institutions. The Round Table dialogue on the theme "Inclusive green economies and post-2015 development successes: Challenges and options for South-South and triangular cooperation" led by a panel of global leaders who articulated their experiences and perspectives on the role of South-South cooperation as a key complementary mechanism for building and scaling up inclusive green economies to address poverty eradication and development challenges set in the overall context of the post-2015 development agenda.

The Round Table dialogue was moderated by Ms. Zain Verjee, an anchor for CNN International, who began by stating that the old model of economic development assistance is outdated and the concept of the "green economy" is the new paradigm. She posed the question, “Can South-South cooperation be inclusive, create jobs, eradicate poverty and protect the environment all at once?”

Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP, said that the Rio+20 Conference was central to the concept of a “green economy”, which emerged as one of the key notions of the new development model. “As we rethink how our economies will work, we must ask ourselves: Is the notion of moving together towards a green economy practical? Will it penalize developing countries and will it let developing countries off the hook in their consumption practices? UNEP sees the green economy not just as a necessity but also as an opportunity. For example, Kenya had a choice between fossil fuels or green energy and it chose to put in place a green energy policy. As a result, Kenya is now in the frontline of expanding geothermal power and increasing the capacity of electricity. Kenya is also developing what is poised to be the largest wind power project on the continent.

Last year alone, Africa spent $12 million on renewable energy and the total investment in new energy was higher than investment in oil, gas and coal combined. Although this represented a real shift in the energy matrix, 80% of Africa’s population is still without electricity because the traditional centralized model of energy production still remains supreme. The notion that a green economy will remain the luxury of the rich and developed countries is something that the GSSD Expo will tackle head on.

“South-South cooperation represents a real chance for Africa...”
to base its economy and policy on resources that it actually controls rather than the finances and technology of others." Mr. Achim Steiner posed the question: Can a green economy provide more employment than the usual business economy model?

H.E Ms. Anne Waiguru, Cabinet Secretary for Devolution and Planning, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya, said that Kenya’s greatest success has been the recognition of the importance of the “green economy” for energy and economic policy. Kenya’s Second Medium-term Plan is anchored to the “green economy,” factoring those principles into the overall national development plans. The Government of Kenya has adopted renewable energy aggressively and is currently way ahead of the Rio+20 target of 10% renewables in the energy mix – the country is currently at 30% and hopes to be at 40% within the next three years. Success lies in the integrated approach bolstered by practical measures, such as the targets that were set for the energy sector.

H.E Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, Former President, United Republic of Tanzania, Chairman of the Board of the South Centre, gave the example of the Manyara Ranch, which tries to conserve the corridor of wildlife migration. One way of doing so was to put in place schools, which improved the quality of life of the villagers and made sure that they would not interfere with the preservation project. Similarly, the forest that supported the water source for the wildlife had been depleted by the villagers. Helping the villagers to increase their crop yields using new seeds and other technologies meant that they did not have to deforest as much as they had in the past and preserved the water source for the wildlife.

Mr. Li Chunguang, CEO, China Petrochemical Corporation (SINOPEC), said that the pursuit of green development and respecting nature are the fundamental goals of SINOPEC, which is a member of the United Nations Global Compact and one of the members of the Caribbean Environment Initiative. In 2013, SINOPEC invested $3.8 billion to improve environmental standards (including by reducing emissions) and on-the-ground performance. SINOPEC aims to reduce CO2 emissions by 15% to 10% by 2015 and reduce nitrogen oxide by 10%.

Mr. Jan Eliasson, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, said that the people recognize that climate change is an existential threat and that small island developing States are like the canaries in the coal mine in terms of alerting us to this threat. "However, despite the doomsday predictions, we must show practical solutions and the South knows that we cannot have growth or poverty eradication without taking into account environmental sustainability. In the negotiations for the post-2015 agenda for development in New York, we will have to address the sense of hopelessness and the idea that growth and environment are opposites. In mediating successfully and peacefully with nature, we must start to think much more long term, free from short-term thinking of the electoral cycle or financial quarter. We do not have a Planet B. We must try not to be paralyzed by fear and remain passive. We must divide the big problems into smaller parts and do our part. We need to work with the private sector and civil society.”

With regard to whether South-South cooperation is the path forward for long-term development, Mr. Erik Solheim, Chair, OECD/DAC, said that the Old World, which was dominated by the North “is long gone and we need to look at the New World, which now belongs to the South. In order to move forward, we must have political will.” He gave two examples. First, Ethiopia developed a low-carbon strategy in an attempt to become a middle-income country by 2030. Though urbanization will create emissions, they planned for afforestation and agriculture to offset it. Second, Brazil reduced the rate of deforestation in the Amazon by 80% through North-South and South-South support for Brazil. The President set the agenda and picked good environmental ministers to implement it. At the same time, Brazil has also developed greatly and brought millions out of poverty. The North should do more and there should be more investment on mutually agreeable terms. Southern countries need Northern technology and Europe’s market. No issue in the world can be resolved without partnership.

Mr. Achim Steiner said that there must be leadership and responsibility to achieve economic development and preserve the environment. Examples abound, from the ruler of Dubai to the Kazakh president. Mr. Jan Eliasson, when asked whether he agreed with that, said that the “green economy” is good business and every enterprise must think of it. Corporate social responsibility as a side-business is a relic of the past for companies are acting in their enlightened self-interest.

On the issue of social equity or the distribution of wealth with development, H.E. Mr. Benjamin Nkapa said that the country needs to make sure that everyone is not left behind. In other words, there should not be discrimination and societal divisions. “It takes courageous leadership and vision to explain to the population what kind of country you are building and how it is in their interest.”

Ms. Anne Waiguru stressed the importance of recognizing the role of leadership and ownership but also of being the driver of change and not simply advocating for policies. In Kenya, the buy-in was sought by promising a 50% decrease in the price of energy for all consumers. Kenya’s Constitution requires 10% forest cover, but the cover is currently at 6%.

With regard to the SINOPEC role in the growing demand for energy in the South, Mr. Li Chunguang said that renewable energy has been one of their focuses in the corporate structure. However, government support is necessary and indispensable, including fiscal and taxation policies. SINOPEC is currently in the process of developing ethanol capacities and supporting the producers of ethanol by procuring their products and integrating them into the markets and providing startup capital.

As to where the money was going to come from, Mr. Jan Eliasson said that a billion dollars was needed for both energy and education. Investing in renewable energy is a rapidly
emerging trend among investors.

Speaking of partnerships, Mr. Erik Solheim said that no scalable success could occur without the private sector. The private sector wanted to know how to invest in agriculture and energy and how to make it possible to invest profitably in the United States-launched Power Africa initiative as a starting point. Although it is currently a partnership between the United States and African governments, it may be opened up to other States in the future. This initiative involves private-public partnerships with major companies, investors and energy producers. Also, the South should demand more from the North. For example, the Norwegian pension fund has billions to invest but invests almost nothing in Africa. The South should demand those sorts of investments.

On the question of why more of that was not being done. Mr. Jan Eliasson said that they had started to, but there was still a cultural divide with respect to practicable solutions for the private sector.

Mr. Achim Steiner said that "we need the confidence from the private sector and that their investments will pay off; a way to do that is to take the distortions out of the economy. A total of $600 billion are given in subsidies for fossil fuels and around $60-70 billion for renewables. Similarly, international climate debate is hypocritical in several aspects. When Kenya unveiled its renewable energy platform, a major development organization refused to participate in Kenya's energy experiment. We need to rethink our assumptions about the economy. Money will follow opportunities; other industries have and do evolve, so why not the energy industry? Additionally, why not tax pollution instead of labour? The major challenge is that there are many vested interests in the status quo. People have something to lose because they invested in something that they thought was the future. The question is: How to help them extricate themselves from these sunken investments?"

Questions & Answers

Ms. Habiba Al Marashi, Emirates Environment Group, commented on the role of NGOs. She provided the example of a nursery in Dubai that partners with a school for children living in New Delhi slums; the Egyptian food bank, which has partnered with so many NGOs on the ground and managed to feed millions of people; and 13 food banks in the Arab region. Procter and Gamble partners with NGOs in Arab countries to work on the MDGs relating to mortality and has treated more than 5 million mothers and children. Those examples demonstrate the role that NGOs can and are playing on the ground. "One cannot underestimate the role of any one sector. No one sector and no one country can solve the issue by themselves. Still, the question is: Are we really doing enough?"

Ms. Sunil Dowarkasing, Mauritius Commission on Sustainable Development, said that as progress was being made in the green economy, CO2 levels were still increasing. She asked the following questions: "What is going wrong? And are we addressing it correctly?"

Mr. Achim Steiner in response said that "it is true that we are not doing enough and were heading in the wrong direction. UNEP will soon publish its 2013 Emissions Gap Report, which will show that the world is still heading in the wrong direction. Still, good examples abound from which we can glean lessons. For example, Germany revamped their whole energy matrix and is still the most successful economy in Europe. We can also see that the trade regime and climate regime are at odds. China's subsidies for green technologies such as photovoltaic cells are running afoul of the WTO regime even though they are environmentally beneficial."

Dr. Mariyam Shakeela, Minister for Environment and Energy in the Maldives said that despite all the measures cited, no measure of vulnerability index had been created for small island developing states (SIDS), and SIDS had not been given the attention that they deserved. The Maldives had made pledges that were far above international treaty commitments. SIDS had consistently been going above and beyond their call of duty, but still the focus on that issue was lacking. "Why are we not doing enough?"

Mr. Jan Eliasson in response said that international solutions for climate change were needed that were in every country's national interest. "The current challenge is for multilateralism, which is threatened on all fronts but more necessary than ever. We must find a way to take away the artificial line between national and international."

Mr. Kiprono Kittony, Kenyan National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, asked whether there was an opportunity for the Government of Kenya to retool its own approach to the private sector and its planning instruments such that they infuse green credentials. "Can we infuse green credentials as part of the approval process for government contracts? Can we change metrics for measuring business success to include green credentials? And can we infuse the Uweza Fund with green credentials?"

Ms. Anne Waiguru stated that efforts had been made to infuse green thinking into the Uweza Fund, for example encouraging youth to engage in initiatives that relate to the environment, such as tree-planting initiatives. The requirement of green credentials for procurement already exists. "In general, we are trying to start shifting the public to more environmentally friendly thinking."

Irene on Facebook asked how Africa's youth could be encouraged to take part in local solutions for a green economy, given that they needed the training and education on the issue, which cost money?

H.E Mr. Benjamin Mkapa said that green solutions could be presented via normal educational institutions, extracurricular groups and organized youth groups. In all those contexts, youths could learn to assess the state of their environment. Ms. Anne Waiguru gave the example of Kenya, where they were trying to interact with students in the universities. "We
are trying social media and ways of presenting the message in sound bites that are accessible."

Closing Thoughts

Mr. Jan Eliasson said that “we have to listen to the signals and start acting according to the three “i”s: interdependence, institutions and initiatives. The MDGs are all interconnected (for example, sanitation affects poverty, mortality and many other issues). We have to build what we want to achieve on the rule of law. And we have to encourage initiative; everyone can bring something to the table.”

Mr. Erik Solheim said that “we need leadership at every level, and we need the private and public sectors to work together. Let’s use Power Africa and Grow Africa as a starting point to bring those sectors together.”

Mr. Li Chunguang said that Sinopec is a leading member of the United Nations Global Compact and a signatory of Care for Climate Change. “When it comes to environment, there is need for leadership, which is not just in the abstract,” he said. “Leadership must be reflected in the enterprises and the government. Government should give guidance, regulation and support. These could include fiscal incentives and regulations – for example, strict emissions standards.”

Mr. Achim Steiner said that “we must frame this conversation in terms of the Right to Development. By having a green economy, we are protecting the fundamental conditions of development so that we can have that right preserved for future generations. Still, we keep running into the old economic dogma that planetary resources simply exist to be extracted. We need a reworked conversation that is accessible while aiming to retool the way the market will work. The work will be difficult so long as we doubt.”

Mr. Jan Eliasson said that “we should gather those who can do something about the problem around the table. We have not learned that if we are to reach the solutions, we must think horizontally across sectors.

H.E Mr. Benjamin Mkapa made a plea to the South to make sure that environment and sustainable development are at the centre of policymaking. “These are not incidental issues. Poor countries must define for themselves what constitutes their most pressing points of development: skyscrapers or clean water and classrooms? Moreover, the Southern countries must ask what they themselves can do rather than what others can do for them. The history of North-South relations has always been marked by the South reacting to proposals or perspectives from the North. Now, we must start acknowledging our national interest and act.

On the podium during the Leadership Round Table (L to R): Ms. Zain Verjee, Anchor, CNN International; Mr. Jan Eliasson, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General; H.E. Ms. Anne Waiguru, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya; H.E. Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, Board Chairperson, South Center, and Former President, United Republic of Tanzania; Mr. Erik Solheim, Chair, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC); Mr. Li Chunguang, CEO, China Petrochemical Corporation (SINOPEC); and Mr. Achim Steiner, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UNEP.
Solution Exchange Forum 1: Building Inclusive Green Economies

Solution Exchange Forum 1 was organized by UNEP with the aim of presenting innovative Southern projects that provide substantial and tangible benefits to the environment as well as to economic development, decent job creation and poverty eradication. The moderator, Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP opened the Forum by introducing the panelists and discussants. Ms. Aisha Al Abdooli, Acting Assistant Undersecretary, Ministry of Environment and Water, United Arab Emirates; Mr. Chuluun Togtokh, Special Advisor to the Ministry of Environment, Mongolia; Mr. Stephen Karakezi, Director, Energy, Environment and Development Network for Africa, Kenya; H.E. Ms. Mariyam Shakeela, Minister for Energy and the Environment, Maldives; Mr. Nguyen Thien Phuong, Deputy Director, Department of International Cooperation and Science Technology, Viet Nam Environmental Administration; Mr. Gabriel Negatu, Director, Eastern Africa Regional Resource Centre, African Development Bank; and Ms. Fiorella Auxilladora Leon Shedan, Environmental Management Specialist, Ministry of the Environment, Peru.

General Context

The three panellists presented solutions aimed at addressing the following concerns:
Ms. Nguyen Thien Phuong noted that Viet Nam’s transition from a low- to medium-income country required a great deal of environmental resources. Resource depletion, therefore, is a major problem for the country.

Mr. Karagezi said that while Africa is mainly agricultural, the continent has significant energy needs, which need to be addressed.

Ms. Shedad opined that in Peru, there had been no prior discussion on chemical management, which is a very misunderstood field. No connections had yet been made between pollution incidents and the need for proper chemical management.

**Best Practices**

Ms. Nguyen Thien Phuong shared the example of the Viet Nam Cleaner Production Centre, which had assisted over 500 enterprises by advising them on their environmental processes that could affect their business. Their assistance had contributed to a reduction in energy and water consumption by businesses. In an example of South-South cooperation, the Viet Nam Cleaner Production Centre assisted partners in Cambodia and Lao People’s Democratic Republic with hands-on skills and training.

Mr. Karagezi noted the immense benefits of using co-generation, a process that produces both heat and electricity from the same agri-fuel. Sales of electricity from cogeneration plants in the sugar industry increased the revenue stream. That helps agricultural workers who live around the community and greens the economy by reducing fossil fuel dependency. Cogeneration in the sugar industry also helps to stabilize market prices for sugar and the economy.

Ms. Shedad presented the Chemical Information Exchange Network, a clearinghouse that enables people to share information about chemical management. The Network enables countries to keep track of their performance with respect to their international chemical commitments. It also enables people to analyse the areas where information is lacking. Additionally, the Network can be used to prepare country-wide reports, which can be used at international conventions and conferences.

Mr. Toghtokh provided the example of efficiency stoves and solar panels, which were sold at a discount in Mongolia to deal with the huge problems of air pollution and energy efficiency.

H.E. Ms. Shakeela talked about the country’s use of deep-sea pooling for cooling and pointed to the World Bank guarantees for energy investment as a means of helping vulnerable small island developing States to deal with their energy realities.

**Lessons learned**

Mr. Karagezi emphasized the promise of cogeneration. Co-generation using feed-in tariffs results in cooperation across agricultural sectors, all of which attempt to cash in on this green revenue stream by making co-generation plants. It protects current jobs, creates new jobs, and enables countries to compete better because the costs of producing electricity decrease. Mr Karagezi noted that cogeneration plant owners could push for higher prices in order to recoup their investment at two junctures: when regulatory regimes change or when a power crisis arises. Generators could also push for the idea that feed-in tariffs should support first movers. Lastly, Mr. Karagezi suggested that reversible metres could lead to the proliferation of small enterprises.

Ms. Shedad stressed that high-level commitment, capacity-building and access to specialized information are essential for effective chemical management. She also stressed the importance of developing compatible environmental information systems for intercountry linkages. Lastly, she noted that the Network had led to other similar initiatives, such as the development of a pilot electronic reporting system for the transport of hazardous materials and waste.

H.E. Ms. Shakeela noted the many opportunities for countries to replicate and systematize best practices, but she emphasized that no one-size-fits-all approach would work. Trying to replicate the co-gen process in a small island developing State, for example, would be difficult, but islands had developed their own solutions such as deep-sea pooling. There are many ways to progress towards the “green economy”.

Mr. Achim Steiner stressed that “green” is no longer a question of trade-offs. One can live with (managed) chemicals, one can be both energy efficient and productive, and one can be green while meeting energy needs and growing economically.

Panelists stressed that green development must deal with institutional weakness such as bureaucracy and the difficulties of coordinating ministries.

**Moving Forward**

Mr. Achim Steiner outlined what banks could do to help on the financing front. Through due diligence or corporate social responsibility, banks could encourage lending and position themselves at the forefront of the green industry.

Ms. Shedad noted that chemical management is now emerging in bilateral and multilateral engagements in Latin America. Opportunities for South-South cooperation abound. She said that a full electronic reporting system would give a clearer idea of hazardous waste transportation and disposal, and a registry for mercury would aid in the fight against illegal artisanal gold mining. A pollutant release and transfer registry – in collaboration with Ecuador and Chile – would share data across compatible databases.

Mr. Steiner emphasized that the path to a green economy was everyone’s responsibility. Private, public, civil and knowledge institutions needed to work together. At the same time, there was a need to re-evaluate the valuation systems to take into account ecological values.

A Forum participant stressed the need to examine the link between health and environment and hypothesized that elucidating on that link might spur government in addressing environmental threats. Another Forum participant highlighted the need to build the capacities of young people, which could be achieved via a green campus.
Solution Exchange Forum 2: Clean Technologies for Green Industry

Solution Exchange Forum 2 was led by UNIDO and moderated by Ms. Catherine Wong from the Environmental Management Branch of UNIDO. The Director of the UNIDO Environmental Management Branch, Mr. Heinz Leuenberger gave the keynote presentation on South-South solutions in green industry. A total of seven solutions were then presented by the eight panellists: Mr. Ole Nielson, Industrial Development Officer, UNIDO; Dr. Permod Gupta, Chief Technical Advisor, National Cleaner Production Office-Cambodia (NCP0-C); Mr. Ben Rotich, Assistant Production Manager, James Finlay-Kitumbe Tea Factory; Ms. Jane Nyakang'o, Director, Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre (KNCPC); Mr. Makoto Asai, Deputy Director, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Ms. Carolina Gonzalez, Associate Industrial Development Officer, UNIDO; Mr. Kelleh Chawury Mansaray, Project Coordinator, UNIDO; and Ms. Sivan Ya’ari, Founder and President, Innovation: Africa.

General Context

In his keynote presentation, Mr. Heinz Leuenberger gave an overview of green industry as a sectoral strategy for the realization of a green economy and green growth. He noted that in achieving the greening of industries in developing countries and emerging economies, access to clean technologies by industry was important in improving environmental performance but that technology transfer had to be accompanied by capacity-building, knowledge management and networking for results to be sustainable. The experience of other Southern countries was important to greening and the biggest potential for resource efficiency is in developing countries.

Panellists presented case studies of technology transfer via the South-South mechanism, building capacity of Southern institutions, the creation of networks and the promotion of knowledge management, and rural electrification. The results of the South-South and triangular solutions presented came from 13 countries – China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, India, Malawi, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam – and their partners, including, UNIDO, UNEP, JICA, NCP0-C, KNCPC, Innovation: Africa and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). Solutions touched on a variety of different sectors, including: residential air-conditioning, brick making, rice milling, food processing, tanneries, textiles and different technologies such as: renewables and alternative sources of energy/waste-to-energy, resource efficiency and use of substitutes for ozone depleting substances (ODS).

Best Practices

South-South Technology Transfer

Mr. Ole Nielson focused on alternatives of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), ODSs which are being phased out under the Montreal Protocol and the successful experience of China in its implementation of its HCFC Phase-Out and Management Plan (HPMP) using R-290 (propane) as a substitute for HCFCs in the residential air-conditioning sector. That was being replicated in West Africa. He noted great potential for further replication, including in India and many other developing countries where there was still untapped market potential for residential airconditioning. Uncontrolled use of flammables such as propane (R-290) as a coolant and inadequate training and know-how in many places including Africa and Latin America were of great concern. UNIDO and UNEP had procured propane air-conditioning units from Chinese companies, which would be used in training, beginning with Latin American technicians.

Dr. Permod Gupta’s presentation focused on two sectors: brickmaking and rice milling in Cambodia. The piloting of Vietnamese kiln technology in Cambodia dramatically reduced brickfiring time.
from 150 to 6 hours, resulting also in an 80% reduction in breakage, use of less fuel and uninterrupted production during the monsoon season. Similarly, new molding machines transferred from Viet Nam and India used gas instead of diesel and reduced greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 70%. Indian dual fuel power and paddy dryers from China improved rice quality, increased yields, reduced energy costs by 50% and reduced GHG emissions 70%. The pilot projects demonstrated huge improvements in energy efficiency, significant cost savings for companies and successful replication in the local market.

Ms. Jane Nyakang'o highlighted Kenya’s recent efforts in promoting an inclusive green economy, the need for coherency with the country’s strategic plans including its Medium Term Plan 2013-2017 and Vision 2030, and the work and support of the KNCPC and international organizations in achieving this. In that context, Mr. Ben Rotich highlighted the transfer of Indian ropeway technology to James Finlay’s Kitumbe Tea Factory in Kenya. The technology has helped reduce emissions, the need for road maintenance, environmental degradation and transport costs. It also increased employment (40 new jobs) and the company used cost savings (around $278,000 in the first six months from December 2012 to August 2013 alone) to invest in social and educational programmes for the benefit of the whole community.

Capacity Development of Institutions, Knowledge Management and Network Solutions

Mr. Makato Asai shared an example of North-South-South triangular cooperation involving JICA (Japan), which had an extended partnership with the National Energy Conservation Centre of the General Directorate of Renewable Energy (GDRE), Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, dating back to the 1990s in energy management, auditing and policymaking. The Centre went on to share that knowledge, adapting know-how and materials and delivering training jointly with JICA to some 20 countries in West and Central Asia. Practical training courses and workshops on energy efficiency were offered jointly by Turkey and Japan, which sponsored 13 training opportunities in Japan.

Ms. Carolina Gonzalez discussed the Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST) methodology, which makes integrated use of resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP), environmental management systems (EMS), environmental management accounting (EMA) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) to improve both economic and environmental performance. The key solutions included: (a) linking sustainability with the core business strategy, management systems and manufacturing processes; (b) benchmarking performances, and; (c) using a flexible approach, linking to existing financing schemes. The project made use of technologies such as water conservation, product recovery and valorization, steam generation and distribution and electric system optimization to generate $16 million a year in economic savings and reductions in water use of 9,600,000 m3/year and in energy of 250,000 MWh/year.

Rural Electrification

Mr. Kelleh Mansaray highlighted the use of solar-powered lanterns that had been disseminated in rural parts of Sierra Leone, with equipment, technical support and funding provided by TERI, UNIDO and the Government of India. The lanterns provide a superior alternative to hazardous kerosene lamps that are used in rural areas with no grid access. While improving efficiency and allowing for a safer work environment in small businesses and enterprises, the project improved livelihoods in communities, providing lighting in clinics, schools and places of worship. The project was demonstrated to be self-sustaining as fees for charging of mobile phones helped to support the operators and costs. It also created job opportunities, with TERI providing training to local technicians to operate and maintain systems. As a result, the solar lanterns replaced firewood, which women previously had had to collect, time-consuming and dangerous work.

Ms. Sivan Ya’ari shared the experience of Innovation Africa in transferring solar technology to remote villages in Ethiopia, Malawi, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The solar panels were used to provide electricity for schools, orphanages and health centres, in particular energy for the refrigeration of vaccines. The solar technology used in combination with water pumps also enabled the provision of clean water for the villagers. The organization also helped to establish mobile-charging businesses so as to cover maintenance costs including the replacement of batteries, thereby ensuring that results were sustainable. Panels were fitted with real-time tracking devices that monitor energy production and consumption. Since the organization was founded in 2008, 65 projects have been successfully completed to date and almost half a million people in rural villages have access to water, energy, lighting and medical services as a result.

Lessons Learned

Apart from clean technologies themselves, low-cost RECP techniques, that is, small changes to production techniques, can result in very significant savings across a range of different industries. The experience of JICA and the National Energy Conservation Centre (Turkey) demonstrated that bilateral cooperation can be effectively scaled-up to triangular cooperation. The success of such cooperation depends on common interests and challenges, leadership and commitment, and capacity development.

Clean technology solutions for green industry have multiple benefits not only for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) but also local communities and in particular women and children.

Challenges

Dissemination and replication are key for scaling up results. In that respect, networking and knowledge-sharing are crucial. Examples include the UNIDO-UNEP Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Network (RECPnet) with 50 members globally and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which brings together 11 centres of excellence from developed and developing countries.

Many barriers to technology transfer still need to be overcome, in particular, bureaucracy and very high import taxes.

Finally, more work is needed to document and disseminate results.
Solution Exchange Forum 3: Agriculture and Food Security

The First Session of Solution Exchange Forum 3, led by FAO, sought to present development solutions relating to the challenge of sustainable agricultural development, food security, nutrition and the management of natural resources. Dr. Dennis Garrity, United Nations Drylands Ambassador, delivered the keynote speech and stated that technical progress, which was pioneered by small and poor countries, is now being shared and adopted by countries that feature prominently among the remaining countries. He gave the example of desertification in Southern Niger, where NGOs worked with communities to cultivate resilient seedlings, which resulted in parkland agroforestry. After the South-South exchange, new agroforests were established on the Seno Plains of Mali and then spread to Ethiopia and Zambia.

The moderator, Mr. Festus Akinnifesi, Chief, South-South Cooperation Team, FAO, introduced the panellists: Mr. Ghulam Zekria, Chairman, Kabul Dairy Union, Afghanistan; Mr. Saidi Mkomwa, Executive Secretary, African Conservation Tillage Network; Dr. Moses Maurihungirire, Director of Aquaculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Namibia; Mr. Dinh Trung, South-South Cooperation Viet Nam Team; Mr. Wang Yibin, South-South Cooperation Expert in Rice-Fish Culture (RFC), China; Prof. Min Qingwen, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China; Mr. Ilan Fluss, Director, Policy Planning and External Relations Department, MASHAV, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Israel; and Dr. Workafes Wolde Tsadik, SHH Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia.

General Context
South-South cooperation has crossed the tipping point, utilizing the strengths of connectors (FAO has been a connector), mavens and salesmen.

In Afghanistan, Germany funded projects to increase cattle production in an agricultural country where dairy products are mostly imported; the projects focused on developing, processing and marketing structures for dairy producers and developing organizational structures for dairy cooperative schemes.

In Africa, a German-funded project expanded the adoption of profitable conservation agriculture practices, which led to increased crop yields, climate change adaptation, reduced production costs and overcoming shortages of labour/farm power.

In China, the Government leveraged a long history of RFC models. The RFC system had been designated a globally important agricultural heritage system.

Best Practices

Mr. Ghulam Zekria talked about the development of the dairy industry in Afghanistan, which has 1,600 beneficiaries and has improved genetic potential, health services, animal feed production and cattle housing. At the national level, there is expansion of the dairy sector and three projects with overall funding totalling $20.6 million from IFAD, Italy and IFAD, Mail.

Mr. Saidi Mkomwa spoke about conservation agriculture in Africa, which was adopted because the number of malnourished people had swelled. Through South-South cooperation, Brazil and Africa partnered. Brazil gave Africa, which lacked the expertise and capacity, small-scale equipment for conservation agriculture. Training programs were then offered in Brazil and, as a result, African communities can now actively implement conservation agriculture.

Mr. Moses Maurihungirire said that Viet Nam provided technical assistance for aquaculture development to Namibia; fish farmers used their new capacities to develop their aquaculture activities and improve their productive and social livelihoods. That led to the creation of a national genetic selection programme for tilapia species, with the capacity to apply sex-reversal techniques for three-spot tilapia. In terms of outputs and in partnership with Viet Nam, Namibia is looking at feed quality and feed management practices, feed production, cage-culture pilot projects, a fish museum for native fauna, research into indigenous species for aquaculture practices, and the establishment of an aquaculture extension network.
Solution Exchange Forum 3

This Solution Exchange Forum on Agriculture and Food Security was led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Ms. Yu Yang stated that China had donated $30 million in support of South-South cooperation and also had fielded 1,000 experts in 24 countries. She also highlighted the fact that China had created an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, built a ministry-province coordination and management system, provided sufficient funding support, strengthened training and selection mechanisms of cooperants, and engaged in interactive communications with FAO. She traced the development of fish cultivation in paddy fields. Those techniques were then taken to Nigeria through orientation workshops, pilot activities (needing only a small investment) and capacity development. Now the model has been scaled up in 18 Nigerian states. Those techniques were then taken to Mali and Sierra Leone via cooperation projects with Government of China.

Lessons Learned

In the past, women were not proportionally represented in decision-making organs and their interests weren’t heard. However, the situation in Afghanistan has now improved significantly because of the development of the dairy industry - the decision making power of women increased from 35% to 66%. South-South cooperation comes without an inferiority complex.

When international organizations take care of administration, the national bodies can take care of on-the-ground aspects and government support is key when it comes to any project (Namibia).

Challenges

There is a need for market expansion in the dairy market, competition from dairy imports, and environmental changes and security.

In the case of Namibia, there is a linguistic barrier between South-South countries. This is particularly difficult when people possess essential and scarce skills.

Loss of momentum is also a common problem and at times the contracting and procurement procedures of FAO are cumbersome.

Mr. Cheikh Sourang, IFAD Senior Programme Manager and Focal Point, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, introduced the panellists for the Second Session of Solution Exchange Forum 3. Mr. Robson Mutandi, IFAD Ethiopia Country Office; Mr. Johannes F. Linn, Brookings Institution; Ms. Maija Peltola, Procasur; Mr. Abdelkarim Sma, IFAD; Mr. Liu Ke, IFAD; and Mr. Dominic Wanjijia, Biogas International Ltd. He opened the discussion by posing three questions to the panellists: “Where were we when we started? Where are we now? And where do we want to be in the future?”

Mr. Dominic Wanjijia, CEO of Biogas International Ltd, Kenya, said that cow dung, which had been contributing to children’s eye infections in Africa, has a huge potential for use in creating biogas. Biogas development started off as a solution developed for the Maasai community and it then became a forestry issue. Biogas equipment involves no construction, is as small as a backpack and is easy to transport. Presently, there are biogas dome systems all over Kenya numbering around 300-400. The technology has been piloted in Rwanda, India, Brazil, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mr. Abdelkarim Sma of IFAD described a project emphasizing conservation agriculture as a response to climate change. He said that Moldova had begun looking for ways to shift from conventional agriculture to the conservation agricultural model. IFAD, liaising with Moldova, looked to Sudanese experience to derive lessons ripe for application in Central Europe. The project made effective use of a knowledge management tool known as Carianet. It also disbursed grants for famers to lease or purchase equipment. In partnership with the Special Climate Change Fund, 2,000 farmers were assisted in moving to conservation agriculture. Currently, the project is scaling up from a $1 million pilot to a much larger programme focused on conservation agriculture.

Ms. Maija Peltola shared the experience of Procasur in spreading green techniques. Procasur uses a bottom-up approach, bringing practitioners together in farmer-to-farmer exchanges. The organization was formed as an alternative to the top-down approach used by most development bodies, an approach that caters only to policymakers. Procasur’s example demonstrates that facilitating the learning of root methodology is great for scaling up solutions, as demonstrated by Procasur’s facilitation of a Cambodia-Thailand community learning mechanism.

Mr. Liu Ke gave a presentation on how China eradicated rural poverty. He described the four phases of reforms pursued by the Government of China: Phase I, marked by rural reforms such as establishment of the Household Responsibility System; Phase II, which saw the establishment of the National Poverty Alleviation Office; Phase III wherein the Government formulated a national poverty reduction 8/7 plan; and Phase IV, which saw the formulation of a national 10-year rural poverty reduction strategy. Mr. Liu Ke then expounded on the lessons learned from the Chinese experience: first, the importance of an ownership model wherein the government remains in the driver’s seat with respect to development objectives; second, formulating the right sequence of development based on a frank assessment of the country’s comparative advantages; and third, a focus on learning, incremental change and scaling up of home driven innovations.

Mr. Steve Twomlow highlighted the need to create an appropriate development space by rethinking the command-and-control structure over agriculture. He stressed that development must grapple with the role of the private sector in all that work. It is necessary to think about inputs (including the need to access latest technologies and understand input markets) in order to get the private sector to take risks and invest in smallholder agriculture.

Mr. Johannes Linn, picking up on the last point, emphasized that monitoring, evaluation and learning are critical, especially given the fact that they have historically been among the weakest aspects of the development agenda.
DAY 2

CEO Round Table and SS-GATE Introduction

The CEO Round Table session was an honest engagement with the corporate community. 21 CEOs were in attendance. Those frank discussions created a pragmatic pathway to provide political, economic and, most importantly, social dividends. That new collaboration between the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and Nairobi will continue to seek new avenues to prosperity and provide the citizens of Nairobi with a better quality of life and a renewed faith in its leaders.

Specifically, the CEO Round Table served as a catalyst in providing corporate leaders and government officials an environment to air concerns, develop viable solutions, and provide cross-industry assistance between the public and private sectors. The session featured keynote remarks by the Governor of Nairobi County and the Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). H.E. Governor Evans Kidero outlined Nairobi’s “Master Plan”, highlighting specific projects that he would like to accomplish in infrastructure, transportation and energy.

CEOs were introduced to the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE), a virtual and physical platform developed by UNOSSC, that enables entrepreneurs in developing countries to interact and obtain needed technology, assets and finance in a secure environment. From its secretariat based in Shanghai, SS-GATE facilitates business transactions through an active market mechanism, offering both online and offline all-inclusive supporting services. It operates through a global network of participating organizations and institutional members.

The Round Table featured presentations from the CEO of SS-GATE, Mr. Cai Minyoung, and several institutional partners, including the Shanghai United Assets and Equity Exchange (SUAAE), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI)-Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN), and the African Centre for Technology Studies East Africa Climate Innovation Network (EACIN).

Corporate speakers included Charles Laba, CEO, GMEA; Dr. Manu Chandaria, OBE, EBS, Chair, Comcraft Group. The honourary guest was H.E. Mr. Zsolt Hetesy, Vice-President, United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations.

As a result of SS-GATE facilitation during the GSSD Expo, 16 MOUs were signed onsite between companies, investors and other private-sector entities. The total amount of financial pledges made between parties as a result of those signings was approximately $450 million. Further, 41 companies were successfully matched and held business negotiations and 148
companies listed their projects on the SS-GATE web platform. SS-GATE will conduct follow-up operations to ensure that the parties that were matched during the Expo are provided the services needed to finalize their deals, thereby scaling up their operations.

The facilitation of business negotiations was a central feature of the SS-GATE matchmaking space, which was a new service offered by the GSSD Expo to its participants in 2013. Leveraging the services of the SS-GATE system, the GSSD Expo looks to not only showcase solutions but also to scale up and replicate technology-based solutions through the matching of needs and offers as it relates to finance, partnerships and technologies that are based primarily in the Global South.

At the conclusion of the CEO Round Table, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and UNOSSC signed a Letter of Exchange to signify future partnership. Further, the Community Development Corporation Ltd., a private company based in the United Republic of Tanzania, and Viability Africa, LLC, based in Kenya, signed an agreement worth $21 million to build a hydropower plant in the United Republic of Tanzania. SS-GATE brokered the deal.

The two parties will build and operate an 8MW Kikuletwa II hydropower plant in High District, Kiliminjaro region off the Kikuletwa River in the United Republic of Tanzania. The SS-GATE played a key facilitating role in bringing the principle parties together and brokering subsequent negotiations. Through its country-level networks it identified the project owner and conducted due diligence studies to establish the project’s viability. The Community Development Corporation Ltd. was represented by its CEO, Mr. Amini Kimaro. Viability Africa, LLC, was represented at the signing ceremony by Mr. Saidi Bukenya. Viability Africa, a subsidiary of Sustainable Energy Financing based in the United States, has been working on renewable energy project development since 2003 and has supported hundreds of millions of dollars of investment into projects through the company’s financing and development services. The project will generate direct employment of at least 500 workers during the construction phase and 40 permanent employees when the plant is fully operational.

SS-GATE worked with the Climate Technology Initiative Private Financing Advisory Network (CTI-PFAN), its institutional partner, to source financing for the project through Viability Africa.

“On behalf of Viability Africa and its investment partners, we are grateful for the support of SS-GATE and CTI-PFAN, which undertook the early-stage development risk, which is pertinent on most of these projects and with unlocking the barriers for private-sector investments in the energy sector,” said Bukenya. “We are committed to developing the project in Tanzania and the rest of the East African countries which all have a need for energy.”

A total of 0.5 MW of generated energy will be earmarked to supply the local community at a subsidized rate. The remaining 7.5 MW will be funneled to the national grid, contributing to the reduction of the national energy deficits in the United Republic of Tanzania. Further, a Letter of Intent on the purchase of Carbon Emission Reduction (CER) credits has been signed with Stanbic Bank on behalf of Standard Bank United Kingdom, boosting the local carbon exchange market.

“I would like to thank SS-GATE for being of assistance in getting the project consultant as well as a financier to the project,” said Kimaro. “The project will help reduce load-sharing and the people who are not connected to the grid will get their power. The project will also create employment.”

The newly formed Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), the Africa Power Investment Co. Ltd. will meet the project preliminaries and provide local labor while the bulk of the financing will be supplied through Viability Africa. After 15 years, the financier will exit the project and the power plant will be wholly owned by the Africa Power Investment Co., Ltd. Currently Africa Power Investment Co. Ltd. is looking into investing in similar projects in the region.

Mr. Amini Kimaro, CEO of Community Development Corporation Ltd., and Mr. Saidi Bukenya of Viability Africa, LLC signing a $21 million agreement to build a hydropower plant in the United Republic of Tanzania.
Solution Exchange Forum 4: Sustainable Development and Decent Work

The ILO Solution Exchange Forum brought together representatives of governments, workers and employers, and practitioners from the South already engaged in horizontal cooperation in the field of decent work and sustainable development. The objective of the forum was to showcase actionable and replicable initiatives to: (a) tackle youth unemployment by enabling potential youth entrepreneurs to develop business opportunities and facilitate labour insertion; (b) promote green entrepreneurship and green jobs in order to reduce the negative environmental impact of business activities and promote new green sectors; (c) develop skills for green jobs by learning from key technical vocational education and training (TVET) institutions; and (d) encourage the creation and development of South-South knowledge-sharing networks.

Mr. Jurgen Schwettmann, Director, Department of Partnership and Field Support at the International Labour Organization (ILO), served as moderator and delivered the opening remarks. He stressed the importance of South-South cooperation as a means of achieving a decent work agenda, which includes job creation, enforcement of labour standards, extension of social protection and social dialogue.

Panellists included: Ms. Anita Amorim, Head, Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit, Department of Partnerships and Field Support, ILO; H.E. Ms. Marcela Nicodemus, Ambassador of Brazil to Kenya; Ms. Romina Castro, Construction Workers Union of Argentina; Mr. Javier Bonilla, National Learning Institute, Costa Rica; Mr. Samson Gichia, Cobitech Ltd., Kenya; Ms. Eliana Nicolini, South-South Cooperation Portfolio, SENAI, Brazil; and Mr. Youssef Solaimani, Consultant and Trainer on Social and Solidarity Economy.

General Context

H.E. Ms. Marcela Nicodemus highlighted the difficulties in creating decent and green jobs that tackle poverty. Describing the context in which the Bolsa Verde programme had been designed, she stated that in Brazil, 16.2 million people live in extreme poverty, 15.6% of the Brazilian population lives in rural areas, and 46.7% of the rural population – 75 million people – are extremely poor.

Mr. Samson Gichia highlighted the importance of promoting green entrepreneurship among young women and men in Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Traditionally Africans use firewood for energy, but biogas has become a viable and green alternative.

Ms. Eliana Nicolini introduced her organization, the Brazilian National Industrial Training Service (SENAI), which provides technical and vocational education, facilitating innovation and technology transfer in order to increase the competitiveness of Brazilian industry.

Ms. Romina Castro introduced her organization, UOCRA, a union representing workers in the construction industry in Argentina. It is affiliated with the General Confederation of Labour (CGT-RA), and Building and Woodworkers International (BWI). UOCRA covers all of Argentina and has more than 400,000 registered workers.

Mr. Javier Bonilla highlighted the importance of South-South cooperation in the region. The regional network of technical vocational education and training institutions of Central America and the Dominican Republic sought to standardize and improve technical vocational training programmes in line with the latest labour market developments.

Best Practices

H.E. Ms. Marcela Nicodemus introduced the Bolsa Verde project, where cash transfer was combined with environmental protection. The programme was bolstered by funding from other partners such as China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Indonesia,
Mozambique and South Africa and ILO. As part of the project families committed to conserving the environment and to adopting initiatives such as the use of wind, solar and biomass power.

Ms. Romina Castro described her organization’s provision of technical training in photovoltaic energy to build solar banks, promote biomass stoves, and raise awareness about environmental best practices and manuals. UOCRA created a fund for investigation and capacity-building and hosted a conference on employment and environment where participants from more than 70 countries engaged in South-South sharing and relationship-building on topics such as socio-environmental situation and sustainable construction.

Mr. Javier Bonilla explained how South-South cooperation was being used as a basis to form a network for professional development. The programme developed a curriculum in the areas of construction, tourism, agro-industries and cleaner industries. Major agreements were reached to harmonize technical standards in green occupations in order to build capacity, with a focus on gender and sustainable development.

Mr. Samson Gichia described his experiences in the promotion of domestic biogas, targeting rural households while partnering with microfinance institutions. The initiative provided biogas for schools and relied on a power-generation process using cow dung and human waste.

Ms. Eliana Nicolini described how CINTERFOR and SENAI partnered to develop joint projects for vocational training and youth employability. The partnership implemented an environmental centre in Peru using the Brazilian experience in water management and German knowhow in energy efficiency.

Mr. Youssef Solaimani introduced the ‘My.COOP’ programme, which focuses on training people who will then go on to train others in agricultural cooperatives. The curriculum was centered on four modules for cooperative management: core concepts, cooperative services, agricultural inputs and marketing. Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania were the Southern partners (providing technical and scientific support); the Northern partner was Holland (providing financial and scientific help); and two United Nations agencies provided technical, academic and logistical support.

Lessons Learned

H.E. Ms. Marcela Nicodemus stressed that green jobs are decent jobs that reduce emissions and preserve ecosystems.

Ms. Romina Castro highlighted the importance of capacity-building, building good environmental habits, and interregional collaboration and learning. She stated that renewable energy promotes autonomy with intercountry solidarity and forms an grand part of the new green economy.

Mr. Javier Bonilla observed that institutions should be flexible. Replication of projects happens among bodies with similar organizational structures, permitting synergies from the learning and application of new methodologies. He noted that while South-South cooperation permits developing countries to receive financial support, developing countries need to improve their production processes and make them sustainable. In this regard, countries with advanced environmental management expertise should help lagging countries.

Mr. Samson Gichia stressed that competitions such as the ILO Business Plan Competition are a way to empower young people so that they feel that their ideas are valuable. South-South exchange opportunities can open doors for young entrepreneurs and enable them to access funding and share experiences. They can link entrepreneurs to mentors, investors, financiers and Boards of Directors; disseminate good practices to scale up pilot projects; and help entrepreneurs to market their prototypes.

Ms. Eliana Nicolini stressed that from her example, we can see that triangular cooperation in fact works well for South-South development.

Mr. Youssef Solaimani described features that were developed in response to the needs of the participants in the My.COOP programme, including support groups for participants who needed help, small groups where they could help one another train, and weekly meetings via Skype with the tutor. He noted that education can take place in a cooperative and collaborative environment facilitating South-South exchange.

Ms. Anita Amorim stressed the importance of having a coherent South-South strategy as an organization. She noted that the North can also learn from South.

Challenges

Mr. Samson Gichia highlighted the fact that lack of funding is a particularly thorny problem for young entrepreneurs. A feasibility study alone can cost between $30,000 and $40,000.

Moving Forward

Ms. Romina Castro stressed the need for more exchanges of experiences, collaboration with other sectors of society and minimization of environmental impact.

Mr. Javier Bonilla envisioned that his project could spread its methodology to other countries and engage in capacity-building. He stressed that communication between countries and coordination between institutions are key, as is utilizing technologies such as the Internet and videoconferencing. He stressed that the green economy message needed to be internalized at all levels of government and across sectors.

Mr. Samson Gichia opined that more South-South sharing would help young entrepreneurs.

Mr. Youssef Solaimani noted that the values of cooperatives are applicable in and relevant to many contexts. The pyramidal structure will help with widespread proliferation.

Ms. Anita Amorim stressed that green jobs should also be decent, as per the strong agenda of ILO. It is necessary to continue to safeguard the rights of workers; the social dimension must be included in the march towards sustainable development.
Solution Exchange Forum 5: Environment and Poverty Eradication

The Environment and Poverty Eradication Forum provided a platform for countries to discuss challenges and to present integrated approaches for environmental sustainability and poverty eradication. Solutions spearheaded by Southern countries and especially those that have demonstrated impact in terms of sustainability and poverty eradication were shared. Successful South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives that have facilitated the transfer of such solutions were also discussed to demonstrate how partnerships can be formulated to scale up the impact of proven solutions in different contexts.

The Forum covered three key thematic areas under the heading of “integrated solutions to poverty eradication and sustainability that have been instrumental in addressing key constraints, challenges and opportunities”.

The Forum consisted of two talk-show-style panels, providing a platform for panellists to discuss challenges and present integrated approaches for environmental sustainability and poverty eradication. It also provided participants with Solution Exchange Tables so that they could interact directly with panellists.

Ms. Nardos Bekele-Thomas, UNDP Resident Representative and United Nations Resident Coordinator, Kenya, delivered the welcoming remarks. She stated that South-South and triangular cooperation, which have emerged as vital elements of the global development cooperation architecture complementing the traditional North-South model, are set to assume even greater volume and importance in the future, especially when it comes to sustainable development. She further stated that improving poor peoples’ access to environmental assets can generate strong returns for poverty reduction, contribute to pro-poor growth and accelerate progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Panel 1: Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into National Development Plans and Budgets

The first panel was opened by Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Director of UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. She stated that over the past 10 years, UNEP and UNDP had partnered through joint programming on
the relevance of environmental management, the natural resource base for development and poverty eradication. That collaboration culminated in the implementation of the joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) starting in 2008. PEI is gaining more and more experience from around the world on the practice of poverty-environment mainstreaming, which can be defined as “policy instruments and tools gathering evidence on the economic relevance of the natural resource base and environment for the national economy and development paths”. Ms. Mrema concluded her opening remarks by stressing that “Poverty-environment mainstreaming is the responsibility of all, first and foremost of the national Government authorities but also UNEP, UNDP, bilateral donors/partners, and even the Bretton Woods institutions, such as the World Bank”.

Mr. Koen Toonen, PEI Regional Coordinator, UNDP, moderated the discussion and introduced the following discussants: Mr. Rasmone Ouedraogo, Director of Policies SP/CONEDD, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Ms. Marie Laetitia Busokeye, Director of Research, Environmental Planning and Development, Rwanda Environment Management Authority; Mr. Gopi Mainali, Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission, Nepal; and Mr. Mario Martinez, Mayor of San Jose, El Salvador, and President, Local Economic Development Agency. International Panel one was organized around three broad questions to which the discussants responded, providing examples from their national experience.

**Question 1: What poverty-environment mainstreaming tool or approach has been most beneficial to your country and why?**

Mr. Rasmone Ouedraogo stated that the Government of Burkina Faso, having created the Accelerated Strategy for Growth and Development, had continued elaborating tools and pushing for mainstreaming of poverty-environment issues. The tools developed include economic assessments of natural resources, budgeting and planning tools, and mainstreaming handbooks, taking into account climate change, natural disasters and gender equality. As a result, the Ministry of Economy and Finance had created a budget line to support environment and natural resources management. The Government had also introduced a national investment plan that enabled it to determine which investments to undertake to promote pro-poor environmentally sustainable investments. He concluded by saying that strong political will was necessary and that donors needed to be open and committed to the initiative.

Ms. Marie Laetitia Busokeye of Rwanda noted that the public environmental expenditure review (PEER) had been the best mainstreaming tool for Rwanda, because it facilitated planning frameworks and budgeting. The PEERs included spending by sector and showed that the most harmful sectors dominated the national budget. The Government, armed with that information, chose to focus on those sectors for mainstreaming. The PEER also analysed the behaviour of districts, the private sector and civil society, helping to bring those sectors on board and avoid duplication of effort. Moreover, the PEER helped the Government to identify financial gaps, facilitating the establishment of the Fund for Environment in Rwanda. The Fund will help the Government to access financing to support sustainable development projects. Lastly, based on the findings of the PEER, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning included environment and climate change in the Budget Call Circular (BCC). The BCC provides guidelines that are given to all budget agencies prior to the preparation of the budgets.

Mr. Gopi Mainali of Nepal elaborated on an innovative tool – the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) – that had proven to be effective in convincing the Government about tracking and allocating budgets for climate change and environment for pro-poor development. The CPEIR enabled the Government to draw attention to the required levels of investment in different sectors and to ensure that money spent for climate change adaptation and mitigation was allocated more effectively. The recommendations of the CPEIRs had also enabled Nepal to develop climate change budget codes to track and increase budget allocation to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Those efforts had led to an allocation of 10.34% of Nepal’s 2013-2014 budget for climate funding. That would enable Nepal to mitigate impacts of climate change that adversely affect vulnerable groups and contribute to the achievement of national development goals.

Mr. Mario Martinez of El Salvador focused on the role of local governments in mainstreaming poverty-environment programmes. With the assistance of UNDP, the city of San Jose pinpointed tools and needs for mainstreaming in local government and the private sector, setting up the Local Economic Development Association. International collaboration through site visits to the Dominican Republic helped with starting environmental programmes. The involvement of legal experts helped the community and strengthened capacity. That community initiative in collaboration with the Dominican Republic helped El Salvadorans to organize themselves in pushing environmental priorities through local economic development agencies.

**Question 2: What is available for export in terms of capacities (knowledge and expertise) in the various countries? What is needed in term of capacity?**

Ms. Rasmone Ouedraogo of Burkina Faso noted that national offices studying that area had become experts capable of liaising with other countries. Increasingly, the private sector is well-equipped for collaboration. There is
a need to continue raising awareness and build capacity, and advocacy and communications strategies need to reach ambassadors.

Ms. Marie Laetitia Busokeye said that working together with the Ministry of Finance is key since it controls the country’s funds. She shared Rwanda’s experiences of moving to on-the-ground implementation, incorporating greening into projects targeting the poor. She also highlighted the Rwandan experience in mainstreaming in local districts with guidelines or indicators.

Mr. Gopi Mainali of Nepal shared the Nepalese experience of developing criteria and better climate coding. He also shared another experience of developing project criteria tools regarding climate expenditures. Nepalese successes in integrating planning and programming at the macro and sectoral levels were also worthy of sharing.

Mr. Mario Martinez of El Salvador shared his city’s experience liaising with the Ministry of Environment to mainstream environmental issues. Projects included training sessions for women’s and fishermen’s associations. He also shared successes in avoiding marine pollution by encouraging citizens to recycle trash and minimize trash sent to the landfill.

Question 3: How can PEI and the UNDP Art Initiative help to improve South-South cooperation?

Ms. Rasmane Ouedraogo stated that mainstreaming requires political will and support at all levels. Ms. Marie Laetitia Busokeye highlighted Rwanda’s need for expertise in the classification of environment functions and climate budget costs to avoid gaps in coverage and double counting. She suggested that UNDP could help to commission exchange visits to facilitate intercountry learning and share its expertise in the economic valuation of ecosystems.

Mr. Gopi Mainali of Nepal stated that Nepal needs expertise from outside on challenges such as how to implement the mainstreaming tools into the local and private sectors and how to respond to the unique challenges posed by mountainous terrain.

Questions and Answers

A participant from the League of Arab States shared the work done by the Arab States to evaluate drought and land degradation. He asked the panellists what plans they were making to face those two problems and stabilize their populations. He also suggested that the Arab League could share data from its Global Assessment Report.

Ms. Rasmane Ouedraogo noted in response that the Burkina Faso Ministry works with the Sahara Sahel Observatory to monitor the situation since combating desertification is a high priority. Additionally, each Ministry must plant a thousand seedlings each year.

Ms. Marie Laetitia Busokeye stated that land degradation is also a problem in Rwanda. Both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Natural Resources are trying to include environmental sustainability in the agricultural programmes to deal with that issue.

Mr. Sebastian Veuzelle from UNDP elaborated further on the experiences from El Salvador, noting the strong support of the national environmental agency, which provided advice and technologies on how to remain ecologically friendly. He also noted the South-South dimension of the cooperative efforts with the Dominican Republic, boosting sharing among countries with expertise.

A student from the University of International Economics and Business in China asked why there was not a stronger focus on what could be done at the individual level to facilitate the green economy. She stated that researchers could collect soft information easily from individuals and use it to monitor funds and donations. She also said that young people would like to do more for the green economy but lacked the know-how. She suggested developing a methodology for leveraging the power of individuals regarding the green economy.

Panel 2: Access to Sustainable Energy for Poverty and Environmental Improvements and Forestry Management for Sustainable Livelihoods.

The moderator, Mr. Kishan Khoday, leader of the Regional Practice for Energy and Environment, UNDP Regional Centre in Cairo, began by introducing the three panellists: Ms. Svati Bhogle, Chief Technical Consultant to the Tea Board, India; Mr. Junichi Hanai, Senior Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); and Mr. Michael Mukolwe, Principal Research Scientist/Training Manager, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI).

Two questions were posed: "What do you see as the potential for replication of the model to other tea production sites or other sectors in your countries? And how can we ensure that such initiatives are scaled up through South-South and triangular cooperation so as to achieve coverage, sustainability and impact?"

Ms. Svati Bhogle shared the key success factors from the South Indian project to promote energy efficiency in tea factories. They included awareness creation and information-sharing, adoption of new equipment, capacity-building, data gathering and removing financial constraints to investment. The project also utilized a multi-stakeholder engagement strategy, bringing together research institutions, civil society, industry associations and others. In addition, it brought in outside experts who understand the energy industry. In order to gain the trust of the factory owners, the project started with low-cost investments and progressed to higher investments. The team also used data from energy audits to
show planters the benefits of the projects.

Ms. Bhogle also noted that the tax structure in India incentivizes investment of saved money in sustainability projects. The project created factory-specific recommendations such as introducing renewable energies, biogas plants and diversification. It also facilitated women’s empowerment by persuading the Tea Board to implement projects for women’s welfare, such as women’s representation in labour unions, changes to school and plucking times and the creation of a health facility.

Mr. Michael Mukolwe stated that social forestry is a policy concept: a basket of tools used to foster a sustainable rural production system, incorporating the biological and socio-economic diversities prevailing within an area. He stated that social forestry must be responsive to the subsistence and development needs of the people. He went on to describe the Kenya-Japan social forestry collaboration, which involved grant aid, technical cooperation and participation in the Third Country Training Programme hosted by Japan. Mr. Junichi Hanai linked the project’s success to 20 years of consistent policy focus and cooperation in over 20 countries. He also credited innovation and improvement as success factors.

Mr. Michael Mukolwe also noted the promise of reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) as local farmers stand to benefit from job creation, enhanced knowledge and skill transfer but contended that farmers need capacity-building training. He stated that REDD projects include ongoing voluntary scheme negotiations and projects in national parks.

Mr. Robert Muneki asked how learning from India could be transferred to the Kenyan tea industry. He also asked how to green the process of post-harvest processing and drying in order to minimize hunger from crop spoilage.

Ms. Svati Bhogle responded that certain aspects of the Indian project were indeed relevant to Kenya, such as the methodology for the energy audits. She noted that in general, electrical energy recommendations would be similar across countries but thermal energy interventions would have to be site-specific. Although solar power was not viable in the South Indian region, it might be useful in another environment.

Solution Exchange Forum 6 focused on how developing countries and countries with economies in transition could benefit from and make use of different tools developed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) to promote stronger and greener economies. The Forum outlined the usefulness of regional action plans as a basis for developing national action plans for greener economies and organizing exchanges of national experiences and best practices, using the concrete examples of the forest sector and energy efficiency in the housing sector. The Forum also demonstrated how UNECE approaches to public-private partnerships (PPPs) enable the building of national capacities needed to implement measures promoting climate change adaptation and sustainable knowledge-driven growth.

Panelists included: Mr. Patrick Sieber, Programme Officer, Global Programme Climate Change, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; Dr. Branko Glavonjic, Professor, Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University, Serbia; Ms. Gulnara Roll, Head, Housing and Land Management Unit, UNECE; Ms. Karine Melikidze, Director, Sustainable Development and Policy Centre, Georgia; and Mr. Tony Bonnici, Economic Affairs Officer, Cooperation and Partnerships Section, UNECE.

General Context
Mr. Arnaud Brizay, Forest Policy Officer, UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section, who served as the moderator, presented the UNEP definition of “green economy” as a low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive economy. Forests play a crucial role in providing the livelihood for 1.6 billion people worldwide, maintaining 80% of the world’s biodiversity and providing forest products (such as food and medicine) and forest services (such as soil protection).

Dr. Branko Glavonjic of Serbia noted the role of clean, renewable and widely-available wood energy in Europe’s green economy. It bolsters rural development through the raw-material supply chain and can contribute to the emergence of new technologies and energy efficiencies.

Ms. Gulnara Roll stressed the importance of energy-efficient housing as a means of raising the standard of living and reducing household costs.

Ms. Karine Melikidze stated that in Georgia, residential buildings constitute one of the biggest energy wasters and largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the country, since the law on energy efficiency has not been adopted yet. However, the first draft of the new Construction Code that will outline energy efficiency is expected in December.

Mr. Tony Bonnici explained that public-private partnership represents a viable alternative to the traditional model of procurement. UNECE has seen, over the past five years, that many developing and transition countries are interested in the topic and are gathering experience in those kinds of partnerships.

Best Practices
UNECE developed the Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy to communicate to policymakers how the forest sector can contribute to an overall transition to a green economy. It hopes
that the Action Plan will be adopted at the ECE and FAO METSA 2013 joint session in Finland (9-13 December 2013). The voluntary and non-binding Plan incorporates a series of objectives and actions to achieve them. It is based on five pillars: sustainable wood consumption and production; a low-carbon forest sector; decent green jobs; valuation and payment for forest ecosystem services; and monitoring and governance.

For capacity-building in the Caucasus and Central Asia, UNECE focused on data collection, stronger policies and institutions, action plans for the forest sector and development of more sustainable forest products, including products for bioenergy. At the Lviv Forum, stakeholders and policymakers from Eastern European, Northern and Central Asian countries discussed challenges and jointly reviewed the implications of the emerging green economy for the forest sector. The Forum was led by the Governments of Ukraine and Switzerland, based on the Action Plan and supported by UNECE/FAO, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the Programme on Forests (PROFOR) and Forest Europe.

The FAO WISDOM project enhances the role of forestry sector in the green economy and builds capacity. These projects have resulted in, among other outputs, the creation of a geo-database detailing production and consumption patterns of woody biomass in Slovenia, the development of wood-energy information systems in Croatia and Serbia, the development of a woody biomass action plan, and the building of capacity in Serbia and a mapping project in Montenegro.

Georgia, with the assistance of UNECE, is developing a national action plan after international and national forums. The city of Tbilisi signed a Covenant of Mayors initiative, leading to the Building Sector Sustainable Energy Action Plan. The Georgia Action Plan contained mitigation measures for energy efficiency including upgrading building envelopes, the installation of efficient heating systems, pilot projects fielding “low-energy-consumption” buildings, heating and hot water using renewable energies, and fluorescent lamps. Those pilot projects have had success in increasing energy efficiency.

UNCE developed a regional action plan on energy-efficiency governance and finance, energy performance standards and technology, and access to energy efficient public housing. It assisted Montenegro to hold training workshops and develop a National Action Plan based on the regional plan. UNECE has also held training events in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan that have been open to participants from all sectors. Lastly, UNECE developed a key knowledge base on the implementation of the action plan, including a best practice casebook and a regional expert network.

UNCE set up the Centres of Excellence to collect best practices and develop standards; assist government in implementing the standards, and encourage sharing and learning between countries. Work has been started on the Best Practices Guides. UNECE has set up five to six International PPP Specialist Centres hosted by governments in Morocco, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and other countries. It has also partnered with multilateral development banks across the South that will cofinance some of those projects. The Centres are in the process of identifying potential green-technology projects.

Lessons Learned
In order to foster decent green jobs in the forest sector, the strategy is to train a skilled workforce, to focus on safety and health conditions and to make sure that forest operations are environmentally friendly and efficient.

The Lviv Forum presented 10 messages for action to promote sustainable forest management for a green economy, which are as follows:

1. Capture the true value of forests, identify parameters and collect data for accurate valuation, and use this information for policymaking and attracting investment.
2. Use all resources efficiently by setting up systems for payment for environmental services and investing in transport infrastructure.
3. Be energy-wise, develop a national energy policy that includes country-specific wood-energy use, and adopt highly efficient modern and clean technologies.
4. Make jobs decent and green, improving social conditions of employees in the forest sector and working on occupational safety and health.
5. Address threats to forests, enhancing transboundary cooperation in forest protection.
6. Enhance governance, implementing existing commitments, combating illegal logging and related trade, modernizing the legal and regulatory framework for forests, and transferring decision-making power to a local level.
7. Update skills, reforming training and education and strengthening vocational training.
8. Innovate and partner, facilitating cross-sectoral partnerships and supporting the transfer of innovative technologies.
9. Cooperate across boundaries, developing regional guidelines for the forest sector.
10. Make a case for the role of the forest sector in the green economy, taking the lead in awareness-raising and contributing to the implementation of a national action plan on forests.

In several wood-energy projects in Eastern Europe, data collected using the international methodology was shown to be much more reliable than official statistics collected by the official authorities. The work of the Centres for Excellence goes towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals via projects in fields such as health, education and infrastructure.

Moving Forward
Processes and examples of institutional setups (such as the participatory development of a regional action plan coupled with capacity-building and followed by national implementation) highlighted for Europe in this Solution Exchange Forum could inspire other regions of the world. They are more important and relevant to South-South cooperation than the technical solutions that are often region- and country-specific.
Objectives of the Forum

In response to a dire need to create a space for Directors-General and practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation to discuss how to improve South-South and triangular cooperation and to facilitate innovative partnerships among all stakeholders, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) jointly launched what is now the High-level Forum of Directors-General for Development Cooperation during the first GSSD Expo in 2008. Since then, the High-level Forum has been an integral part of the GSSD Expo. The annual Forum seeks to bring together Directors-General from development cooperation agencies of national governments of the South and the North that are already working on South-South and triangular cooperation or are ready to start such cooperation in the near future. It is intended to facilitate an exchange of solutions to challenges in policy, strategy and institutional and financial arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation as well as management capacity. The Forum is also designed to offer an opportunity to present proposals for further mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation. Within this scope, the expected role of UNOSSC and other United Nations organizations is also discussed.

The theme of the 2013 Forum was “South-South and Triangular Partnerships and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.” Particular attention was paid to how South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation have contributed to the achievement of the MDGs and how they could contribute to the post-2015 development agenda. The Forum focused on: (a) analysing concrete cases of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, including their advantages and challenges; (b) learning from one another’s experiences in the management of South-South and triangular cooperation; and (c) identifying measures to make South-South and triangular cooperation more useful tools for achieving the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda.

The sixth Forum was co-organized by UNOSSC and JICA and hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Achievements

A total of 131 people from 33 countries, 1 intergovernmental organization (IGO), 14 United Nations entities, 4 international organizations and 16 other entities including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), think tanks and academic institutions as well as 20 Director-General- or Deputy Director-General-level officials of national development cooperation agencies attended and shared good practices and ideas in the three sessions: (1) “The Power of South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Learning from Experiences”; (2) “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation”; and (3) “South-South and Triangular Cooperation and the Post-2015 Development Agenda”.

Three publications – the 2012 report United Nations South-South Stakeholders and High-level Development Cooperation Directors-General Meeting from UNOSSC, Enhancing Management Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation from UNOSSC and JICA, and Tackling Global Challenges through Triangular Cooperation: Achieving Sustainable Development and Eradicating Poverty through the Green Economy from JICA in collaboration with UNOSSC and UNEP – were launched during the Directors-General Forum.

Forum Overview

The opening session was moderated by Mr. Yiping Zhou, Director, UNOSSC. The opening session speakers were H.E. Mr. Zsolt Hetesy, Vice-President, United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, and Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations; Mr. Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President, JICA, and Director, JICA Research Institute; H.E. Dr. Hameed Opeloyeru, Ambassador, Assistant Secretary-General (Economic Affairs), Organization of Islamic Cooperation; H.E. Mr. Elias Shoniyin, Deputy Minister for International Economic Cooperation and Integration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Liberia; and Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, Director and Special Adviser to the UNEP Executive Director on South-South Cooperation.

The first session, “The Power of South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Learning from Experiences”, focused on concrete cases of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, including their advantages and challenges; (b) learning from one another’s experiences in the management of South-South and triangular cooperation; and (c) identifying measures to make South-South and triangular cooperation more useful tools for achieving the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda.
The second session, “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation”, was moderated by Mr. Shunichiro Honda, Research Fellow, JICA Research Institute, Japan, and had two parts. In Part 1, the lessons learned from the ongoing project “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation”, jointly implemented by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), JICA, the Government of Japan and UNOSSC, were presented. Ms. Mami Yamada Sakurai, Assistant Director for Partnerships and Triangular Cooperation, UNOSSC, briefed participants on the objectives, methodology and progress of the capacity development project, including the workshop, training, webinar series and study. Ms. Karin Vazquez introduced key findings and lessons learned from the cases that were extracted from the first capacity development training course and that formed the basis of the study that she authored titled Enhancing Management Practices and Lessons learned from the cases that were extracted from the first capacity development course and study. Ms. Mónica Páez, Manager, Technical Unit, Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ibero-American countries. Mr. Timo Olkkonen, Director, Department for Development Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, described the experience of Finland in triangular cooperation as a medium-sized traditional donor through the case of the Finnish-Southern African Partnership Programme to Strengthen the Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio) (BioFISA) established under the auspices of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). Mr. Hella Thorsteinsdóttir, Director, Small Globe Inc., presented her research finding that there is a great deal of potential for South-South cooperation in health technology to tackle common health problems in the South and to ensure the accessibility of health products among the Southern countries.

During the interactive question-and-answer segments, many participants shared innovative solutions from their countries, collaboration experiences with other countries and agencies, and their progress in fostering South-South and triangular cooperation. In the closing session, Ms. Sabina Maghanga, Director of Planning, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya, both of whom had attended the capacity development training in 2013. Part 2 of the second session focused on management challenges in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation and concrete measures taken by their practitioners to address them. Ms. Mónica Páez, Manager, Technical Unit, Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation, introduced the role of the Programme to accelerate South-South cooperation within the Ibero-American countries. H.E. Dr. Ahmed Al-Meriaikhi, Director, International Development Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar, shared information on the Qatar South-South cooperation initiatives and challenges and announced that Qatar would host the first Arab States Regional South-South Development Expo in February 2014. Ms. Hannah Ryder, Team Leader, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom, highlighted the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation that the United Kingdom was co-chairing with Indonesia and Nigeria.

The third session, “South-South and Triangular Cooperation and the Post-2015 Development Agenda”, focused on best practices and a discussion of how South-South and triangular cooperation could contribute to the post-2015 development agenda. The session was moderated by Mr. Jürgen Schwetmann, Director, Department of Partnerships and Field Support, International Labour Organization (ILO). Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), delivered the keynote speech, which emphasized the important contribution of South-South cooperation to the achievement of the post-2015 agenda. Mr. Eduardo Guerrero Forero, Adviser, Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, noted that Colombia would focus on the areas of poverty reduction and sustainable development in Africa, Southeast Asia, Mesoamerica and the Caribbean in the post-2015 agenda. Ms. Erika Contreras, General Director, Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, shared information about the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project, H.E. Md. Ashadul Islam, Additional Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh, highlighted the importance of partnerships and innovative approaches for the post-2015 development agenda and shared steps that could be taken to leverage cooperation to support that agenda. H.E. Mr. Omar Aboueit, Ambassador and Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for International Cooperation for Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt, stressed the importance of information and communications technology (ICT) as a key tool for the post-2015 development agenda with examples of effective uses of ICT in Egypt. Ms. Gulnara Roll, Secretary, Committee on Housing and Land Management, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), presented the European Union Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues, which are a platform for policy discussions and preparation and implementation of policy documents.
Multi-stakeholder Meeting

Agencies from the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations shared their experiences and best practices in South-South and triangular cooperation.

H.E. Mr. Zsolt Hetesy, Vice-President of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations, opened the meeting by stating that Member States had made it clear that they would like to see South-South cooperation mainstreamed across the United Nations system. The post-2015 UN development agenda will have to balance social, economic and political pillars in order to ensure sustainable development.

As moderator, Mr. Cosmas Gitta of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) invited participants to continue with the conversations that they had been having at the Expo in order to share experiences and get out of institutional silos. He then introduced the panelists: Mr. Oliver Hillel, Convention on Biological Diversity; Ms. Grace Wang, UNDP; Mr. Laurent Porte, World Bank; Mr. Cheikh Sourang, IFAD; Ms. Amita Misra, UNIDO; and Mr. Debel Gutta, UNOSSC.

Mr. Oliver Hillel of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) outlined the provision by the CBD secretariat of multilateral policy guidance and instruments for South-South cooperation. He also noted the need to adapt South-South cooperation to the changing financial architecture of development assistance and aid. He highlighted the need to strengthen Southern participation in international expertise and knowledge-sharing bodies through a match-making process. He presented the idea of the Call for Biodiversity Champions developed by the CBD with the Government of India.

Ms. Grace Wang shared the new UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and the plans of UNDP to support South-South cooperation as part of that plan. The new Strategic Plan for UNDP puts South-South cooperation at the centre of its strategic partnership and global thematic work. Areas of focus are: knowledge on what has worked and what has not; enabling the harmonization of policies, legal frameworks and regulations; and strategic funding and technical cooperation from a variety of sources. Among a host of initiatives aimed at refining the UNDP South-South strategy, UNDP has created a new project model that simplifies the transaction model in a way that enables multi-country collaboration while preserving accountability.

Mr. Laurent Porte of the World Bank shared the Bank’s experience compiling a study on South-South knowledge exchange. The study found that knowledge exchange can help countries to identify the right path forward, create an effective design and policy framework, enhance implementation, and overcome implementation bottlenecks. The study led to a high-level meeting on country-led knowledge hubs to facilitate peer learning.

Mr. Cheikh Sourang of IFAD noted that scaling up is key to making sure that good practices add up. He noted that IFAD utilizes a decentralized model that works because the South-South mindset has widely permeated the organization. Under the programme supporting South-South and triangular cooperation, IFAD undertakes a stock taking and analytical exercise. It also enhances its selective engagement in the South-South policy arena. Mr. Sourang noted a dual approach to conceptualizing South-South cooperation: first, an approach that views South-South cooperation as a methodology for scaling up, and second, an approach that focuses on scaling up the solutions that have been created via South-South cooperation.

Ms. Amita Misra of UNIDO noted that while the UNIDO commitment to South-South cooperation has been unwavering, its
new approach is more ambitious, involving a modified model based on providing seed money for project solutions, facilitating South-South networking and focusing on Africa. The model is premised on awareness-building, replication of best practices, technology transfer, and training and skills development. Two Centres of Excellence have also been set up and projects are currently ongoing. Ms. Misra opined that better coordination between agencies is key.

Mr. Debel Gutta of UNOSSC made a presentation on the theme “better reporting on South-South initiatives”. He presented the operational guidelines on mainstreaming the concept of “South-South cooperation” within the United Nations system, including at the regional and country levels. The guidelines include a clear definition of “South-South cooperation”, incorporating the elements of capacity development and collective action, in order to further a common understanding within the organization. They also set forth indicators to measure the progress of the United Nations system on South-South mainstreaming. Mr. Gutta explained that the guidelines are a living document that will be refined based on the tried and tested experiences of the implementing agencies moving forward.

Mr. Cosmas Gitta invited comments from the panellists and participants on opportunities to build on the outcomes of the Forum.

A participant from the ILO suggested that the partnership for action on a green economy created after the Rio+20 Declaration could be a focal point around which other United Nations agencies could also rally. In addition, he suggested that the Youth Employment Initiative could be a scalable solution in other Southern countries and welcomed discussion with other agencies on that idea.

Mr. Johannes Linn from the Brookings Institute cautioned participants to think about how knowledge generated responds to real client needs. He warned participants of the risk of ramping up knowledge activities without the generated knowledge being utilized by colleagues on the operations side. “We need to close the gap between knowledge-generators and practitioners,” he said.

A participant from UNDP-Egypt suggested that knowledge generation need be folded into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process.

A participant from the Board of Freight Forwarders, speaking from the private-sector perspective, noted that knowledge generated by United Nations agencies does not often filter down to the private sector. If information filtered down to the common man rather than remaining the domain of the leadership, it would enable citizens to participate more fully in their governmental policy-making.

Mr. Cosmas Gitta suggested that the United Nations could look to the community-outreach strategies wherein experts spend a few hours a month on community education efforts.

Mr. Yiping Zhou, Director, UNOSSC, delivered the closing remarks. He stressed that each organization is a champion for the South-South agenda within its area of expertise. He reminded the participants of the historical importance of the 2013 Expo’s being hosted three years after the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation that took place in Nairobi. Lastly, he recalled the key concepts of “scaling up”, “replication”, “cooperation” and “knowledge exchange”, concepts that have informed the work of the Expo and that should form the backbone of South-South strategy going forward.

Mr. Zsolt Hetesy reiterated the importance moving forward of the strong alliance between the legislative General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and its secretariat, UNOSSC. He thanked the panellists for their concrete solutions to the questions posed at the outset of the Expo.

South-South Technology Transfer Facility for Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)

On 31 October, the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) launched the South-South Technology Transfer Facility for Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs).

The facility is designed to facilitate South-South transfers of viable, sector-specific technologies aimed at developing and strengthening capacities and production in LLDCs.

The High-level panel at the launch included the United Nations Under Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Islands Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) Mr. Gyan Acharya; Mr. Yiping Zhou, Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation; H.E. Mr. Zsolt Hetesy, Vice President, United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. John Nasasira, Minister for Information, Communication and Technology, Uganda; H.E. Mr. Martin Kimani, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Kenya to UNEP; H.E. Mr. Mwaba-Kaseke Bota, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations; Mr. Gopi Mainali, Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission, Nepal; and Mr. Manu Chandaria, Chair, Comcraft Group and Patron of the Global Peace Foundation Africa Leadership Council.

The initiative is a direct response to the specific challenges that face LLDCs in various areas such as sustainable agriculture, dairy and agro-food processing, water management, global health, climate change adaptation and renewable energy. Six LLDCs have been selected to pilot the initiative by initially establishing or strengthening national centres that will identify technology and local need, source viable projects and facilitate the negotiations of the technology transfers.

The actual technology transfer and matching of potential technology providers with the demand in LLDCs will be executed by SS-GATE. This initiative signifies the partnership strategy undertaken by SS-GATE, which establishes specialized institutional partnerships to deliver services to targeted clientele, in this case, the LLDCs.
Energy ministers came together at the sixth Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo to introduce the South-South Energy Initiative (SSEI), a formalized mechanism for learning, sharing existing knowledge, producing new knowledge, building capacity, undertaking research and policy work, and building an inventory for data-sharing on oil and gas sectors among countries of the South. As a global, demand-driven, independent international organization owned and managed by Southern stakeholders through a dedicated secretariat located in Ghana, Honourable Minister Emmanuel Armah Kofi-Buah, Ghana’s Minister of Energy and Petroleum, was enthusiastically welcomed to the High-level Panel by his counterparts. The Panel included the Minister of Energy and Petroleum of Kenya, the Honourable Mr. Davis Chirchir; the Minister of Energy and Mineral Development of Uganda, the Honourable Ms. Irene Muloni; the Secretary-General of the National Energy Council of Indonesia, H.E. Dr. Hadi Purnomo.

Petroleum, as a nonrenewable but competitively available resource, will remain relevant to the energy mix of Southern countries for at least the medium term. With the bulk of oil and gas discoveries occurring in the Global South, Southern Governments applauded the SSEI as a mechanism for sustained South-South engagement in managing oil and gas resources and, in particular, the role that oil and gas can play in the transition to a green economy and more sustainable energy systems. “Just like the industrialized North, we in the developing South will be dependent on fossil fuels for the foreseeable future, and poor countries just can’t afford to perpetuate their own poverty for the sake of ideological purity,” said the Honourable Mr. Emmanuel Armah Kofi-Buah, even so, he added, “We are committed to developing and sharing the best know-how to minimize emissions and pollution from production.”

The SSEI is designed and developed by the South, for use by the South, to respond to the needs of their respective emerging and established oil-and-gas producing countries to share their expertise to ensure efficient and clean production and equitable distribution of revenues. The SSEI is moving into the implementation phase with critical activities that include raising awareness and building the inventory of existing knowledge, producing new knowledge, building capacity, and conducting research and policy work among countries of the Global South. Energy Ministers discussed the critical importance of oil and gas resources to modern economies, including green economies, and exchanged many Southern-grown solutions that can enable newer producers to start on the right foot by proactively developing policy instruments that are efficient and organizational arrangements that are effective in planning for a world without oil. Other points of discussion and solution exchange focused on the critical activities that include raising awareness and building the inventory of existing knowledge, producing new knowledge, building capacity, and conducting research and policy work among countries of the Global South. Energy Ministers discussed the critical importance of oil and gas resources to modern economies, including green economies, and exchanged many Southern-grown solutions that can enable newer producers to start on the right foot by proactively developing policy instruments that are efficient and organizational arrangements that are effective in planning for a world without oil. Other points of discussion and solution exchange focused on the critical activities that include raising awareness and building the inventory of existing knowledge, producing new knowledge, building capacity, and conducting research and policy work among countries of the Global South. Energy Ministers discussed the critical importance of oil and gas resources to modern economies, including green economies, and exchanged many Southern-grown solutions that can enable newer producers to start on the right foot by proactively developing policy instruments that are efficient and organizational arrangements that are effective in planning for a world without oil. Other points of discussion and solution exchange focused on the critical activities that include raising awareness and building the inventory of existing knowledge, producing new knowledge, building capacity, and conducting research and policy work among countries of the Global South. Energy Ministers discussed the critical importance of oil and gas resources to modern economies, including green
In the spirit of promoting South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships for replicating and scaling up innovative solutions in the context of the overarching theme, the GSSD Expo offered opportunities to interested governments, United Nations agencies, international organizations, business and private-sector groups, multilateral development banks, civil society, academia and research institutions to convene partnership forums.

The overall objective of partnership forums was to complement the substance and outcomes of the Solution Exchange Forums, which are coordinated and organized primarily by United Nations agencies and programmes, and to focus on in-depth exchanges between solution providers and potential interested partners, with a view to elaborating partnership agreements or similar arrangements for replicating and scaling up solutions featured in the Forums, benefiting mostly institutions and organizations from least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

Partnership forums were organized to deliver tangible results, partnership commitments, models and agreements.

The Partnership Forums convened were as follows:

- **The Partnership for Action on Green Economy: Exploring Avenues for South-South Cooperation**
  UNEP/DTIE, ETB

- **ACP MEAs Partnership Forum**
  UNEP/Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELC)

- **Youth Partnership Forum**
  UNV, UNEP, UN-Habitat, ILO and Global Peace Foundation

- **Global Centre of Excellence for South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academies (SSCBDA) and South-South Cooperation for Improving Pollution Management and Environmental Health in Low- and Middle-income Countries**
  UNOSSC Regional Office for the Asia and Pacific Region

- **Integrated Planning for Sustainable Development and Resilience**
  Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

- **Enhancing ICT Development and Connectivity for the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)**
  UN-OHRLLS, ITU

- **The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus**
  Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

- **Clean and Green Economy: Global Compact China-Africa Business Dialogue on Collective Action for Sustainable Growth**
  United Nations Global Compact

- **South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Impact at Scale: Towards a Community of Practice and Learning Alliance**
  IFAD, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, JICA, AfDB, ECA

- **Health, Agricultural and Climate Benefits of Reducing Short-lived Climate Pollutants**
  UNEP, CCAC

- **Sustainable Policy Development for Non-motorized Transport and Road Safety**
  UNEP Transport Unit

- **Legal Empowerment for Vibrant Green Growth: Grass-roots Approaches to Sustainable Development**
  UNDP, Bureau for Development Policy

- **Academia Partnership Forum**
  UNEP Environmental Education and Training Unit (EETU)

- **High-level Panel on “Can Oil and Gas Fuel the Transition to a Green Economy”**
  UNOSSC South-South Energy Initiative

- **Brazilian Experience in South-South Cooperation: Initiatives Promoted in the Amazon and Beyond**
  Government of Brazil and INPA
CLOSING CEREMONY

The Closing Ceremony of the GSSD Expo 2013 was a grand celebration of South-South successes. Eminent leaders in South-South and triangular cooperation, including government officials, leaders of United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and other leaders of Southern initiatives shared their ongoing commitment to South-South cooperation and highlighted the importance of it going forward. The Ceremony concluded with remarks of appreciation by UNEP and presentations of the annual South-South Cooperation Awards to individuals and organizations that have been prominent role models and champions of South-South cooperation throughout the world.

The Closing Ceremony featured messages and statements from H.E. Mr. John W. Ashe, President of the United Nations General Assembly, Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations; H.E. Mrs. Anna Waiguru, Cabinet Secretary for Devolution and Planning, Kenya; H.E. Dr. Mariyam Shakeela, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Environment and Energy, Maldives; H.E. Mr. Wu Xiaoqing, Vice Minister, Ministry of Environmental Protection, China; Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; Ms. Sahle-Work Sewde, Director-General, United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON); Mr. Yiping Zhou, Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and other high-level dignitaries.

Ms. Lucita Jasmin, Head of Special Events at the UNEP Division of Communications and Public Information, addresses delegates and participants gathered at the Closing Ceremony of the GSSD Expo 2013.
Closing Ceremony and Annual South-South Cooperation Awards

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AWARDS

The motto of the GSSD Expo is Solutions! Solutions! Solutions! To this end, the GSSD Expo seeks to showcase the strongest and most successful Southern development solutions to the complex challenges facing the South today. Focusing on the areas most critical to Southern development in the field of energy security – climate change, industrial development, social development, decent work, food security, health, women and youth – the task of identifying the best from an entire world of Southern development solutions is great.

Many nominations of strong and innovative solutions were received from all regions of the world in 2013. Those selected were an impressive grouping, each embodying all of the 8 key attributes of Southern development solutions: (1) Southern priority/demand driven; (2) Southern ownership; (3) Southern leadership; (4) broad-based partnership; (5) innovation; (6) efficiency; (7) sustainability; and (8) scalability. While all the solutions featured in the 2013 Expo were applauded for their success at meeting those key attributes, there were three that stood out as global in scope, reach and impact and exemplary of the most important elements of South-South cooperation: innovation, partnership and leadership. They are the embodiment of the principles at the core of South-South cooperation as described in the Nairobi outcome document: “solidarity among 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 Millennium Development Goals. South-South cooperation and its agenda have to be set by countries of the South and should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit”. Those solutions, in addition to being among the best in their respective area of focus, were deserving of special recognition for their contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation through the GSSD Expo annual South-South Cooperation Awards.

The South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation is given to the solution that best shows the creativity needed to address and positively impact the critical challenges of today, especially interventions that will overcome critical constraints to investments in renewable energies and in climate change mitigation. The 2013 South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation was presented to the solution Innovation: Africa, nominated by UNIDO. Innovation: Africa has built a model for small-scale solar rural electrification that is both cost-efficient and self-sustaining. To date, it has powered 65 schools, medical clinics, orphanages, community-based organizations and water pumping systems serving over 475,000 people. Its solar-powered water pumps transform communities without a proper water source, providing them with over 20,000 litres of clean water a month.

Innovation Award

Ms. Sivan Ya’ari, Founder and President of Innovation Africa receiving the South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation from H.E. Mr. John W. Ashe, President of the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Partnership Award

Receiving the South-South Cooperation Award for Partnership on behalf of COBITECH Kenya Limited, Mr. Samson Gichia, Chief Executive Officer, COBITECH Kenya Limited.

Leadership Award

The South-South Cooperation Award for Leadership was presented to the Government of Nepal National Planning Commission and Ministry of Local Development. The UNDP team that nominated the solution joined the President of the General Assembly and the Director of UNOSSC to present the award.
day. It is currently operating in the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi, and plans to expand to a minimum of ten new African countries in the next five years.

The South-South Cooperation Award for Partnership is given to the solution that best shows the cooperative spirit of South-South cooperation in a broad-based and egalitarian collaboration, including triangular and multilateral approaches. The 2013 South-South Cooperation Award for Partnership was presented to COBITECH Kenya Limited, nominated by ILO.

In response to the identification of green jobs and green entrepreneurship as one of the key priorities during national and local stakeholder consultations, COBITECH Kenya Ltd. built the Youth Entrepreneurship Facility (YEF), a partnership between the Africa Commission, the Youth Employment Network (YEN) and the International Labour Organization Green Jobs Programme. Funded by the Government of Denmark, YEF facilitates regular knowledge exchange in and among Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania, leading to the replication of successful employment experiences.

The South-South Cooperation Award for Leadership is given to an institution that best illustrates the positive impact that can be achieved by strong and effective leadership for the South. It is presented in recognition of global leadership and consistent investment in concrete South-South solutions and inclusive partnerships. The 2013 South-South Cooperation Award for Leadership was presented to the Government of Nepal National Planning Commission and Ministry of Local Development, nominated by UNDP.

In 2013 three Special Recognition Awards were presented. The first recipient was the South-South News Agency. As a media partner of the GSSD Expo, South-South News is helping to advance the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the sharing of best practices in the areas of South-South and triangular cooperation. South-South News disseminates news about Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. It is an accessible digital media platform for the countries of the South that is facilitating, connecting and publishing news on various efforts in sustainable economic and social development for audiences and multiple constituencies not only in the South but also around the world.

A Special Recognition Award was also presented to FK Norway for its strong contribution in providing innovative collaboration through triangular cooperation in the areas of business development, food security, women’s empowerment, health, wildlife conservation, good governance, water development, environmental conservation and community tourism mostly in the Africa and Asia regions.

The third Special Recognition Award was presented to Groupe ESC Pau, France, an academic institutional partner of the United Nations system through the United Nations Global Compact and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation. It is also a strong supporter of pragmatic approaches to providing academic learning to students all across the globe on the virtues and strengths of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, especially in the areas of small and medium sized enterprises and international relations.

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION CHAMPIONS AND VISIONARIES AWARDS

The South-South and Triangular Cooperation Visionaries Awards are presented to individuals who have consistently embodied all three principles recognized by the annual South-South Cooperation Awards – innovation, partnership and leadership – over the course of their careers.

In 2013, the Awardees displayed an innovative vision in leading the international community forward towards meeting competing development goals with limited resources while staving off the effects of climate change. The Visionaries Award is also a token of gratitude to the men and women who toil everyday to place the cooperative spirit at centre stage in international efforts to improve the human condition.

The South-South Cooperation Champions Awards are presented to institutions that have consistently embodied all three principles of the annual South-South Cooperation Awards in their work.

In 2013, the Awardees all demonstrated sustained investment and partnership-building that resulted in economic growth, social equity, and a climate and environment that enable the communities to thrive.

H.E. Mr. John W. Ashe, President of the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, was presented a Visionaries Award in recognition of his outstanding global leadership contribution as Co-Chair of the Bureau for the Preparatory Process of the Rio+20 Conference, Chair of the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), President of the United Nations High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, President of the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as of his international service on the governing bodies of major United Nations environmental agreements.

H.E. Mr. Benjamin William Mkapa, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, received a Visionaries Award in recognition of his ongoing leadership role in the South Centre in spearheading policy on South-South cooperation in the tradition of the great support by the United Republic
Closing Ceremony and Annual South-South Cooperation Awards

of Tanzania, starting with the visionary leadership of former President Mwalimu Nyerere, who was the first Chair of the South Centre.

Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, was presented a Visionaries Award for his leadership contribution that transformed the development dialogue and inspired a stronger interest in the scaling up of South-South successes among multilateral institutions in support of international development goals, including the MDGs and beyond. Mr. Steiner was further recognized for his vision for a green economy as a pathway towards poverty eradication and sustainable development, which has encouraged policymakers, the private sector and civil society actors to collectively aspire and work for low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive development.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection, China, was presented a Champions Award in recognition of its efforts to promote South-South Cooperation among the developing countries, especially ASEAN countries, Central Asian countries and African countries as an expression of gratitude for the generous support of the Government of China to the GSSD Expo 2013 in Nairobi.

The Government of Kenya received a Champions Award in recognition of the commitment of Kenya to South-South cooperation through its continuous engagement with the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, with Kenyans elected as President of the High-level Committee in 2010 and as Rapporteur in 2012. Kenya played a pivotal role in the achievement of a great milestone in the development of the framework for advancing the objectives of South-South cooperation by its hosting of the 2009 United Nations High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation during which the Nairobi outcome document was adopted.

Also recognized for their vision in leading the international development community forward were: Mr. Fu Chengyu, CEO, China Petrochemical Corporation (SINOPEC); H.E. Mr. Zsolt Hetesy, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations elected Vice-President of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation in 2012; Mr. Cai Minyong, Chairman, South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE); Ms. Zain Verjee, Anchor, CNN International; Ms. Cheng Xiaoling, General Manager, Xinhua News Agency; and Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
Report of the High-level Forum of Directors-General for Development Cooperation
Report of the High-level Forum of Directors-General for Development Cooperation

Contents

Foreword 47
Acknowledgements 48
Abbreviations and Acronyms 50
Opening Session 52
Session 1 56
   Case 1: China 56
   Case 2: Argentina 57
   Case 3: Malaysia and the Japan International Cooperation Agency 58
   Case 4: Finland 60
   Case 5: Small Globe Inc. 61
Session 2 62
   Part 1 62
   Case: “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” project jointly implemented by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation 62
   Part 2 65
   Case 1: Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation 65
   Case 2: Qatar 66
   Case 3: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 67
Session 3 69
   Case 1: Colombia 70
   Case 2: Mexico 70
   Case 3: Bangladesh 72
   Case 4: Egypt 73
   Case 5: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 74
Interactive Session 74
Closing Session 77
Foreword

Over the last few decades, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation have become widely recognized for their strategic benefit in knowledge-sharing and mutual learning in development cooperation. Contributors involved in South-South cooperation have a genuine passion for helping their peers with what they themselves have experienced. Traditional donors in the North, including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), are assisting the development cooperation of Southern countries through the triangular cooperation mechanism. However, we also have been learning a great deal from our new partners from the global South. South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are indeed rewarding work in progress.

Now the global development agenda is in transition from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the post-2015 development agenda. In such an environment, identifying how South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation have been contributing to the achievement of the MDGs and discussing how they could serve the emerging issues such as the green economy are important steps as we move forward.

In regard to understanding South-South and triangular cooperation, complication is often the issue as South-South and triangular cooperation evolve with more variety in such efforts. Therefore, I cannot stress enough that it is crucial and beneficial for all of us who are involved in South-South and triangular cooperation to continue to exchange lessons and update one another with innovative tools for South-South and triangular cooperation. I am proud that JICA is a part of the efforts to hold this Directors-General Forum annually because I believe that the Forum offers the best opportunity to meet regularly and to foster action-oriented learning together.

Thanks to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), the Forum was a success, with the active participation of dedicated practitioners of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We hope that the High-level Forum and the Global South-South Development Expo will continue to serve as the milestones for these evolving modalities of development cooperation.

Koki Hirota
Director-General
Operations Strategy Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Acknowledgements

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) is very pleased that we, in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), organized the High-level Forum of Directors-General for Development Cooperation in Nairobi, Kenya, on 31 October 2013 as a part of the sixth Global South-South Development Expo. The Forum brought together the national policymakers and the lead practitioners from the United Nations system and other organizations who are actively engaging in promoting South-South and triangular cooperation. The key objective of the Forum was to provide a unique platform to share successful experiences, showcase best practices, promote innovative approaches, and leverage and share partnership opportunities. The Forum also offered the opportunity to discuss South-South and triangular cooperation in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. The present report aims to share with a wider audience what was discussed during the Forum.

We would like to express our gratitude to all those who participated in the High-level Forum by sharing their experiences and knowledge. In particular, I would like to extend my special thanks to: Mr. Kunxian Li (China); Mr. Martín Lafforgue (Argentina); Dr. Charles S. Vairappan (Universiti Malaysia Sabah); Mr. Motohiro Hasegawa (JICA); Mr. Timo Olkkonen (Finland); Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdóttir (Small Globe Inc.); Ms. Karin Costa Vazquez (author of Enhancing Management Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation); Dr. Pascal G. Tchiwanou and Mr. James Kiumu Maina (former participants in the first training course of the “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” project); Ms. Mónica Páez (Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation); H.E. Dr. Ahmed Al-Meriaikhi (Qatar); Ms. Hannah Ryder (United Kingdom); Mr. Eduardo Guerrero Forero (Colombia); Ms. Erika Contreras (Mexico); H.E. Md. Ashadul Islam (Bangladesh); H.E. Mr. Omar Aboueich (Egypt); and Ms. Gulnara Roll (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe), who shared their valuable experiences in South-South and
triangular cooperation with the Forum participants. Special thanks are also due to: H.E. Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Vice-President, United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, and Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations), Mr. Hiroshi Kato (JICA), H.E. Mr. Elias Shoniyin (Liberia), H.E. Dr. Hameed Opeloyeru (Organization of Islamic Cooperation), and Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto (UNEP) for their excellent opening remarks; to Ms. Sabina Maghanga (Kenya), Mr. Shunichiro Honda (JICA) and Mr. Jürgen Schwettmann (International Labour Organization), who moderated constructive discussions at each session of the Forum; to Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) for his inspiring keynote speech; and to Ms. Sabina Maghanga (Director of Planning, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya), on behalf of the Forum participants, and Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya (United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States) for their insightful closing remarks.

It would have not been possible to present this report without the generous contributions of many individuals and organizations. Special mention must be made of JICA, which financially supported the Forum and this report, as well as UNEP, which hosted the High-level Forum. Last but not least, I would like to thank my colleagues in UNOSSC who led the Expo and the High-level Forum to a successful conclusion.

I hope that this report will be a useful guide in learning about the frontline of South-South and triangular cooperation for development practitioners in various countries, regions and organizations and that it will contribute to the further promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation and knowledge-sharing in the development community.

Yiping Zhou
Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>Brazilian Cooperation Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP-Colombia</td>
<td>Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICETE</td>
<td>China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development (United Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO.AR</td>
<td>Argentine South-South and Triangular Cooperation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSSD Expo</td>
<td>Global South-South Development Expo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and communications technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGO</td>
<td>Intergovernmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDCs</td>
<td>Least developed countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDCs</td>
<td>Landlocked developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official development assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>Organization of Islamic Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable development goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDS</td>
<td>Small island developing States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS-GATE</td>
<td>South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-OHRLLS</td>
<td>United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOSSC</td>
<td>United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abbreviations and Acronyms
Opening Session

H.E. Mr. Zsolt Hetesy, Vice-President, United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, and Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations

The 2015 target date for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is quickly approaching. The international community has reinforced its commitment to achieve the MDGs to the greatest extent possible in the remaining days, and South-South and triangular cooperation can do a lot in that regard.

Much will depend on the fulfilment of MDG-8 on the global partnership for development. As the economic prospects of the South have risen, so, too, have the vitality and strength of South-South cooperation. The presence of triangular cooperation represents a powerful broadening of scope, leveraging the commitment of Northern partners and multilateral institutions.

The Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation acknowledged the need to enhance the development effectiveness of South-South cooperation by continuing to increase its mutual accountability and transparency. United Nations agencies were requested to support the exchanges and interactions among developing countries. This annual Forum offers a concrete response to the commitment that we made here in Nairobi four years ago.

Yet some of the goals will not be reached by our target date. Therefore, we must make sure that the post-2015 development agenda includes those unfinished elements. My country, Hungary, together with Kenya, is leading the negotiations for the blueprint of the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

One of the major issues in that process is to size up the challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. It is clear that without South-South and triangular cooperation, we will not be able to reach our goals. Pooling resources including those of the private sector, financing institutions and institutions within and outside of the United Nations system will be another key issue. As the Secretary-General repeatedly confirmed, we will have to deliver as one.
Therefore, I look forward to bringing back important messages on the following issues from this Forum:

• How do you see the role of South-South and triangular cooperation in advancing the post-2015 agenda?
• How can we utilize and weave South-South and triangular cooperation effectively into the global partnership system? How can we tear down the artificial silos?
• How can South-South cooperation shape the implementation of the post-2015 agenda globally and at the national and regional levels?
• Where do you see the challenges and where are our biggest opportunities?

I thank all of you for your commitment to South-South and triangular cooperation, and I commend you all on your South-South and triangular successes.

Mr. Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and Director, JICA Research Institute

It has been a great honour for my organization, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to be the co-organizer of the Directors-General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the last six years. This Forum is very meaningful because it has two distinct characteristics. First, it is a gathering of professionals who are committed to and responsible for South-South and triangular cooperation. Second, it is an annual regular meeting where cases of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, including their comparative advantages, challenges and lessons learned by practitioners of such cooperation, are presented and discussed.

JICA has undertaken some studies and research on South-South and triangular cooperation. One study focuses on the management aspect of South-South and triangular cooperation, with the results published in Enhancing Management Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Study on Country-led Practices. This exercise enabled us to explore the mechanisms of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation and see how such cooperation is actually implemented.

In other research, JICA looked at how triangular cooperation relates to the promotion of a green economy, the subject of this Forum hosted by UNEP for which we have gathered today. The findings seem to point to the decisive role that triangular cooperation can play in achieving a green economy, and they are compiled in our book titled Tackling Global Challenges through Triangular Cooperation: Achieving Sustainable Development and Eradicating Poverty through the Green Economy.

I would like to take this opportunity to raise two points specifically about triangular cooperation. First, I believe that triangular cooperation must be discussed as something different from South-South cooperation, though the two are related. South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are often discussed as if they are identical activities, though in fact they are not. This confusion is being further intensified as the conventional distinction between South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation has become blurred owing to the change in the global economic landscape.

The second point is that triangular cooperation must be encouraged further for the development of dynamic South-South cooperation. While there are tremendous accomplishments through South-South knowledge exchange, it seems that currently, the opportunities to offer South-South cooperation are limited to a small number of emerging, middle-income economies. The remaining challenge, therefore, is that the resources of the other developing countries, which are often smaller or poorer, remain dormant, untapped and underutilized. There must be some catalytic function in place to accelerate inclusive South-South cooperation that can tap into this underdeveloped potential. It is in this context that, as our publication reveals, triangular cooperation can be a very effective tool in promoting knowledge exchange among countries of the South even when emerging economies are not involved in a predominant way.

In today’s world, triangular cooperation can take a variety of forms, mobilize a variety of instruments and bring together a variety of partners. Triangular cooperation has evolved beyond the classic model where just the Northern donors and the Southern pivotal countries are involved in supporting beneficiary countries. Despite its potential, however, triangular cooperation is as yet underdeveloped, with only a handful of active members involved in this exercise. Therefore, I believe that it makes sense that we make intensified efforts to carefully observe the potential of triangular cooperation as a means to promote global South-South knowledge exchange. I look forward to seeing this topic covered among other important subjects during the discussion at today’s Forum.
While the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in 1978 underpinned the evolution of technical cooperation among developing countries, today the international community is witnessing a new trend in global intercourse, from dominating North-South cooperation to increasing South-South cooperation, which has been reinforced by the Accra Agenda for Action, preceded by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. These frameworks have ownership at their core and invariably establish the platform for enhanced cooperation between countries that are inextricably linked to promote sustainable and inclusive growth. This platform enables the sharing of experiences and often complements that of traditional development partners.

From a regional perspective, South-South cooperation can be a major tool for political consolidation, peace and security, and social and economic development, including cross-border investment and trade. This mode of cooperation within a South-South context has presented enormous opportunities for solving problems that Member States on their own would not have been able to solve.

From the perspective of a country that is still recovering from a protracted civil conflict, the successful utilization of South-South mechanisms and projects will be an important contribution by West African and regional governments to establishing a stable and secure future for Liberia and the West African subregion as a whole. The countries in the region have not only worked with the United Nations in triangular cooperation to ensure the cessation of violence in Liberia but have also committed themselves to the reconstruction and development of post-war Liberia through creating synergies and providing technical assistance in many areas.

While we recognize the important role that North-South cooperation has played and will continue to play in harnessing local development, South-South and triangular frameworks are indeed the trend of the future. The post-2015 framework for eradicating poverty and achieving environmental sustainability will never be achievable in the absence of modalities that promote enhanced cooperation among developing countries through the South-South mechanism.

I therefore call on global partners to boldly seize new opportunities and to commit to a new global partnership that promotes economic and social transformations that accelerate inclusive and shared prosperity.
H.E. Dr. Hameed Opeloyeru, Ambassador, Assistant Secretary-General (Economic Affairs), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Since the adoption of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Ten-year Programme of Action in 2005, OIC has sought to transform itself into an effective actor for promoting the socioeconomic development of its 57 member States. OIC has put in place several legislative instruments for the promotion of intra-OIC trade and has created several projects and funding mechanisms to increase competitiveness and market access for OIC products. This development-oriented approach also serves to promote soft diplomacy, which ensures peace, stability and economic growth.

Due to the nature of our membership – 21 States are categorized as least developed countries (LDCs) – and the recent decline in the official development assistance (ODA) to OIC countries, OIC has intensified its efforts to promote South-South and triangular cooperation among member States and other multilateral bodies within the international system in order to promote new investments for the socioeconomic development of its member States. In particular, it is currently enhancing strategic collaboration with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). OIC is honoured to participate in this Forum for the first time, which will enable OIC to scale up its partnership with national, regional and international institutions in sharing best practices, mobilizing resources and transferring appropriate technologies.

OIC has embarked on various initiatives that are dedicated to OIC countries, such as the Trade Preferential System; the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development; and the OIC Cotton Action Plan, which has been executed in 27 projects amounting to $373 million in areas such as capacity building, training, research, marketing and pest management. Another model is country-led projects such as the Malaysia-sponsored Capacity-building Programme for OIC Countries.

In the area of triangular cooperation, there are numerous programmes as a result of leveraging funding from international donors. They include the Special Programme for the Development of Africa to which the Islamic Development Bank contributes $4 billion of its $12 billion budget; the Network of Cross-border Parks and Protected Areas in West Africa in collaboration with the World Trade Organization; the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway Project, which addresses the gap in transportation infrastructure; the Aid for Trade Initiative on which OIC works with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as the Single Window Initiative; and the Jeddah Declaration Initiative, which brings in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Our collaboration with UNOSSC is also becoming extensive; the two organizations are now jointly arranging a special programme for Somalia.

Our existing collaboration with the United Nations system experienced a considerable boost through recent projects partnering with UNDP and UNOSSC. The future of our partnership remains bright, and we appreciate the technical support of United Nations agencies in accelerating the implementation of development projects in the OIC countries.

Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, Director and Special Advisor to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Executive Director on South-South Cooperation

I would like to reiterate the warm welcome to UNEP Headquarters expressed by our Executive Director at the opening ceremony of this Expo. For the last three days, there have been extensive and intensive discussions centring on the overarching theme: building inclusive green economies. For the first time, the Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) is being held in the global South. Moreover, given the theme of this Expo, it is opportune to have you all at “the centre for global environmental policymaking”.

For the first time in the history of GSSD Expos, this GSSD Expo has a social media component. Most of the key sessions are open for hundreds of followers on Twitter, Facebook and other virtual communities, and we will even bring some questions from these platforms to live discussions. It is important to emphasize the value and power of IT [information technology] as we explore ways to scale up successful solutions to accelerate development cooperation.

The topic “inclusive green economy” has been extensively discussed since the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and the outcome document requested the enhancement of the ability of UNEP to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system “by strengthening its engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies and empowering it to lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment”. It has been clear that
we need the new development paradigm that promotes better integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, environmental and economic. An inclusive green economy is a powerful vehicle that facilitates a much-needed approach for and accelerates the achievements of sustainable development, and it should be incorporated into the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals (SDGs).

I hope that the discussions at this Forum will be closely linked to the value of South-South and triangular cooperation in the discussion on the post-2015 development agenda and SDGs. I also hope that all of you keep pertinent issues surrounding the broad concept of “green economy” in your minds in pursuing your discussion today. Since scaling up is a common challenge that both South-South and triangular cooperation and UNEP face, we would like to benefit from your deliberations today.

Lastly, I would like to add as a gentle reminder that gender equality is another important aspect that should be incorporated into the new development paradigm. Inclusiveness is the key element for the success of sustainable development. I hope that you all will keep that in mind and have many productive deliberations.

Session 1
The Power of South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Learning from Experiences

Moderator: Ms. Sabina Maghanga, Director of Planning, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya

“South-South cooperation has great potential in various areas but, in fact, South-South cooperation is underutilized. There is a need for us to work more on this.”

— Ms. Sabina Maghanga

Case 1: China

Mr. Kunxian Li, Deputy Director, South-South Cooperation Division, China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), Ministry of Commerce, China

China views relations with other developing countries as a basic point of its foreign policy. To show solidarity with and support for other developing countries, China has been providing assistance on the basis of equality and mutual benefit under the South-South framework over the years while also receiving assistance from outside.

The Ministry of Commerce is the focal point for economic cooperation, while many other ministries are also involved in development assistance. Established in 1983, CICETE is an implementing agency under the Ministry of Commerce that manages inbound multilateral assistance such as UNDP and UNIDO projects and a part of outbound bilateral assistance.

CICETE has participated in UNDP-sponsored regional projects, such as the Tumen River Area Development Programme, the New Silk Road project and the Lancang/Mekong River project (a cross-border economic cooperation project between China and Viet Nam). A new series of South-South cooperation promotional projects, including a series of highlighted projects, such as the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) project and the China-Africa Business Council programme, have been launched.

With experiences and achievements from these projects, the South-South Development Centre (SSDC) project was launched in 2009 jointly by CICETE and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). The major SSDC activities include research, small grants projects and capacity-building including through seminars, workshops and study tours. This SSDC project can act primarily as an umbrella project, which supports the following:

- building robust partnerships between national actors, including the private sector, to maximize the mobilization of Chinese resources for South-South cooperation;
- establishing a consulting board and an expert databank for South-South cooperation;
- providing international exposure to Chinese small and medium-sized enterprises through South-South cooperation;
- supporting triangular and public-private partnership projects; and
- supporting South-South cooperation research.

Lessons and issues to be further strengthened include:

- a still-needed clear fundraising strategy and relevant capacities;
- securing of local support and standards, including legal frameworks and regulations to guarantee the exemption of donated products from custom duties and to promote new standards, etc. In addition, the supervision of overseas activities and the facilitation of overseas donations by enterprises could be explored and strengthened;
- capacity-building regarding public-private
partnership projects, particularly on how to properly involve the private sector and how to reach a balance between the commercial and public interests; and
• strengthening of contacts and cooperation with foreign counterparts.

Case 2: Argentina

Mr. Martín Lafforgue, Director of Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina

Argentina views international cooperation as a fundamental element of its foreign policy that, as a clear reflection of national policy, seeks above all to preserve and defend the sovereignty and interests of the State and the rights of its inhabitants.

The incorporation of South-South and triangular cooperation into the Argentine national development strategy dates back more than two decades, when the country created the Argentine South-South and Triangular Cooperation Fund (FO.AR). In this regard, Argentina shares the general consensus reached in different international forums that the principles supporting South-South cooperation are basically horizontality, consensus, equity and flexibility. From the Argentine point of view, the notions of solidarity and reciprocity can be added to these principles as the basis of any South-South cooperation.

On the other hand, triangular cooperation is an opportunity for dialogue and productive interaction between traditional cooperation and the model that we are defending, that of South-South cooperation, on concrete projects. An example of the Argentine experience in the field of international cooperation is the Partnership Programme for Joint Cooperation between Japan and Argentina. The country is also conducting triangular cooperation activities under specific agreements with Spain, Canada, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Union of South American Nations, with the Pro Huerta Programme, and with the United Nations Children’s Fund for a social expenditure programme in Haiti.

Regarding the funding mechanism for the implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation, the instrument through which Argentina provides international technical
cooperation is the FO.AR, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. It fosters joint technical cooperation initiatives with other countries by means of association, collaboration and mutual support. Since 2003, South-South cooperation activities of the FO.AR have been centred on the countries of Latin America, with particular emphasis on three countries: Bolivia and Paraguay (to help them to overcome the asymmetries that exist within MERCOSUR) and Haiti (to support the development of one of the countries with the greatest difficulties in the region).

Nowadays and for the immediate future, a more global slant is being sought for this strategy that was initiated in 2003, and progress has been made in carrying out projects in Africa and Southeast Asia. We are determined to extend our work in these regions. Over the last decade, Argentina has implemented 884 technical cooperation projects that have involved 3,817 expert missions. In the last year, Argentine professionals have worked on 150 projects in 40 countries, reaching a historical high of over 800 technical missions a year, with more than 1,600 technical experts from Argentina working in different countries. Argentina also reached a historical high over the last year in the number of countries with which it cooperates: 16 countries in 2003, 27 in 2011 and 40 in 2012.

Case 3: Malaysia and the Japan International Cooperation Agency

Mr. Motohiro Hasegawa, Senior Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation (BBEC) Programme was a 10-year programme to strengthen the conservation system in Sabah, Malaysia. In order to expand capacity development in biodiversity conservation beyond Sabah, the Programme had triangular cooperation components.

There were two phases of the Programme: BBEC I for technology transfer (2002-2007) and BBEC II for policy assistance (2007-2012). BBEC I strengthened basic skills and knowledge of the conservation-related key agencies of Sabah with regard to taxonomy, data collection and analysis, etc. BBEC II emphasized establishing an institutional framework to carry out integrated conservation using international initiatives such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention, and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme.

Under BBEC II, the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) titled “Integrated Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management” was co-funded by the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. The duration of the TCTP was approximately three weeks once a year in 2009, 2010 and 2011, with 55 people from 16 countries participating in it.

Another triangular aspect of BBEC II was its hosting of the 2011 Asian Wetland Symposium in Sabah, which aimed to provide a regional platform for active discussions on conservation and the wise use of wetland resources in Asia. The Symposium was co-hosted by the State of Sabah and JICA, and 324 participants from 24 countries attended. The major outcome was the Sabah Call for Action, which contained 10 points for priority attention that Symposium participants sought to have conveyed to the eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention to be held in Romania in 2012.

Triangular cooperation has the potential to provide a variety of benefits for all concerned parties. First, Malaysia can enhance its knowledge and confidence by playing the provider’s role in South-South knowledge exchange. Second, beneficiary countries can be exposed to practical and tested knowledge as well as feasible actions of countries in similar settings, in this case in terms of biodiversity. Third, triangular cooperation can help to strengthen the conservation capacity of the region and the global community to pursue international agreements in a cost-effective manner.

In order to enhance South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation and to benefit the global community, there is a need to:

(a) promote deeper recognition of their effectiveness regarding global issues such as biodiversity conservation among key stakeholders;
(b) strategically combine them with international initiatives and targets (e.g., multilateral environmental agreements and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity) to share interests and responsibilities with many countries; and
(c) strengthen linkages between multilateral and bilateral agencies to develop regional platforms and networks.

JICA has acknowledged that there are biodiversity hotspots of regional cooperation throughout the world. By creating champion countries in those hotspots, JICA will be able to accelerate knowledge-sharing on transboundary issues such as biodiversity.
Dr. Charles S. Vairappan, Director and Associate Professor, Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sabah

The target of the Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation (BBEC) Programme is to maintain the biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah in Malaysia by developing a durable and holistic conservation system (strengthening conservation governance). Given this target, upon completion of phase I for technical support and during phase II for policy support, we acknowledged the need to embark on a more sustainable approach towards biodiversity conservation. Thus, one of the outputs was to improve the capacity for training and dissemination of information. With the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA, the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) was formulated.

The rationale of the TCTP on “Integrated Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management” is to support the Malaysian National Biodiversity Policy to build Malaysia as the centre of excellence in conservation, research and utilization of tropical biological diversity by 2020. The objectives of this TCTP are to:

- provide relevant knowledge and skills in conservation management from planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- introduce and emphasize the idea of “integrated effort” between implementing agencies and the local population for a better understanding of alternative livelihoods in conservation;
- facilitate interactions and the sharing of experiences, the learning process and evaluation regarding conservation projects; and
- develop groups of like-minded officers in third countries and work coherently together for conservation.

The target participants are middle-level management representatives from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Pacific, South Asian and African countries. In the first three years of the training programme, the number of participants and countries grew from 16 participants from 4 countries in 2009 to 21 participants from 8 countries in 2011. In 2013, the second cycle of the training began.

The course lasts three weeks and has five modules: (a) integration, planning stage and fund acquisition; (b) implementation of research and development; (c) implementation of habitat management; (d) implementation of park management; and (e) implementation of public awareness-raising. A series of field visits are conducted, in addition to lectures and group dynamics, for the purpose of engaging with the local communities so as to understand the livelihoods, culture and socioeconomic factors that are involved in conservation. Action plans were prepared for particular problems in participants’ home countries.
Lectures are given by experts from Universiti Malaysia Sabah as well as park officials such as those from Sabah Parks and policy specialists in state agencies.

The triangular training programme is financed through cost-sharing between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia and JICA on a 50-50 basis. The total budget is approximately 900,000 Malaysian ringgit (RM) for the first cycle and RM1,252,700 for the second cycle.

Case 4: Finland
Mr. Timo Olkkonen, Director, Department for Development Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

The Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs is the government institution solely responsible for development policy and development cooperation. Finland does not have a separate agency for development cooperation, and the advantage is that institutional coordination is expeditious. Our principles include sustainable development and green economy, human rights, democratic ownership, aid effectiveness and reduction of aid fragmentation. There is a strong focus on least developed countries (LDCs) since 57 per cent of our bilateral aid in 2012 went to sub-Saharan African countries.

The Finnish Development Policy Action Plan of 2012 recognizes that new actors bring new resources to international development cooperation and expand dialogue beyond the traditional playing field. There are practical views on opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation in terms of recipient benefit, with particular attention to the poorest countries. The potentially increased transaction costs of activities involving several partners should be weighed against the expected outcomes, especially in view of limitations in our administrative capacity.

The Finnish-Southern African Partnership Programme to Strengthen the Southern African Network for Biosciences (BioFISA) established under the auspices of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) is the first trilateral development cooperation programme between Finland and South Africa aimed at providing support for
ANNEx

In Health Biotechnology were presented, followed by a brief discussion of what causes South-South cooperation to have impact. The first key message of the study is that there is great potential for South-South cooperation in health biotechnology, particularly to address shared health problems and to develop and disseminate more affordable health products. However, South-South cooperation is an underutilized resource. Lack of funding is a major challenge; there are only a few dedicated funds for South-South research cooperation in biotechnology. Further, firms in developing countries seem to be relatively heavily engaged in South-South cooperation, with more than 1 in every 4 firms that responded to a survey conducted by Small Globe Inc. on their South-South cooperation stating that they collaborate with other developing countries. Besides firm linkages among emerging powers, there have also been regional South-South linkages. Given this potential, actions should be taken to support research and development efforts of private firms and consider those participating in South-South cooperation as potential suppliers of health products to be part of purchasing arrangements.

Small Globe Inc. research showed that South-South cooperation can have an impact on affordable health products in markets of developing countries, on increased capacity to meet local health needs, and on publication in international peer-reviewed journals. It also found that South-South cooperation may leverage traditional medicine and increase availability of vaccines in poor countries.

Systemic misalignment between the participating countries was found to limit the impact of the cooperation, however. For example, the cooperation studies often involved capacity-building but systemic misalignment limited the impact of such capacity-building efforts. Many trainees returned to their home countries with increased capacity but lacked access to local infrastructure to continue their work in the receiving country. Differences between regulatory systems also reflected systemic misalignment and invited unnecessary challenges and hampered cooperation. Planning sound coordination was crucial to bringing about more impacts.

The recommendations to multilateral organizations include:

- help developing countries to address systemic bottlenecks that hinder cooperation. This can involve helping Southern countries to incorporate science and technology planning and increase awareness of how they can include South-South cooperation in their activities. It may also involve helping Southern firms and governments to negotiate South-South cooperation;

A third party/country, in this case the Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio). SANBio is one of the five bioscience networks under the NEPAD Africa Biosciences Initiative covering 12 countries in Southern Africa. The first phase of BioFISA was operational from 2009 to 2013, and the second phase of the programme is currently under planning and expected to start in early 2014. The total budget was approximately 3.9 million euros, with the contribution of 3 million euros from Finland and 9 million rand from South Africa. Finland also contributed by providing Finnish bioscience experts for technical assistance.

The BioFISA programme was a much-needed intervention in the Southern African science, technology and innovation landscape, bringing in human capacity development and some impressive research outcomes and publications. Some objectives were not adequately achieved, however. For instance, the sustainability of SANBio was not secured within the time frame; BioFISA was not successful in generating commercially viable public-private partnerships for solving or eradicating challenges in food security, health or agri-business; a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation mechanism was not developed as initially foreseen; and BioFISA activities remain poorly known outside the existing project networks.

The lessons include the following:

- there is a need to strengthen the SANBio secretariat;
- sustainability remains a challenge because BioFISA is the only major source of funding for SANBio. The network needs to grow beyond BioFISA and attract increased external funding for network operations and core secretariat functions; and
- Finnish technical assistance was highly appreciated but not optimally designed: it is far more difficult to design efficient technical assistance in a trilateral regional setting than in bilateral programmes.

It is important to note that BioFISA was possible because of existing close cooperation between Finland and the South African Department of Science and Technology, based on shared experience when South Africa was a recipient of Finnish aid. The institutional arrangements followed the same logic as traditional Finnish cooperation. Finland and South Africa have committed to continuing to support SANBio through a second phase of BioFISA.

Case 5: Small Globe Inc.

Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdóttir, Director, Small Globe Inc.

Findings from the recent study South-South Collaboration in Health Biotechnology were presented, followed by a brief discussion of what causes South-South cooperation to have impact. The first key message of the study is that there is great potential for South-South cooperation in health biotechnology, particularly to address shared health problems and to develop and disseminate more affordable health products. However, South-South cooperation is an underutilized resource. Lack of funding is a major challenge; there are only a few dedicated funds for South-South research cooperation in biotechnology. Further, firms in developing countries seem to be relatively heavily engaged in South-South cooperation, with more than 1 in every 4 firms that responded to a survey conducted by Small Globe Inc. on their South-South cooperation stating that they collaborate with other developing countries. Besides firm linkages among emerging powers, there have also been regional South-South linkages. Given this potential, actions should be taken to support research and development efforts of private firms and consider those participating in South-South cooperation as potential suppliers of health products to be part of purchasing arrangements.

Small Globe Inc. research showed that South-South cooperation can have an impact on affordable health products in markets of developing countries, on increased capacity to meet local health needs, and on publication in international peer-reviewed journals. It also found that South-South cooperation may leverage traditional medicine and increase availability of vaccines in poor countries.

Systemic misalignment between the participating countries was found to limit the impact of the cooperation, however. For example, the cooperation studies often involved capacity-building but systemic misalignment limited the impact of such capacity-building efforts. Many trainees returned to their home countries with increased capacity but lacked access to local infrastructure to continue their work in the receiving country. Differences between regulatory systems also reflected systemic misalignment and invited unnecessary challenges and hampered cooperation. Planning sound coordination was crucial to bringing about more impacts.

The recommendations to multilateral organizations include:

- help developing countries to address systemic bottlenecks that hinder cooperation. This can involve helping Southern countries to incorporate science and technology planning and increase awareness of how they can include South-South cooperation in their activities. It may also involve helping Southern firms and governments to negotiate South-South cooperation;
• for multilateral organizations that supply health products to developing countries, consider that suppliers in developing countries can effectively provide health products to people in lower middle-income countries through South-South cooperation and utilize this means to disseminate cost-effective products; and
• help to advance the development of policy on triangular cooperation as a means to support Southern countries.

Session 2
Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Moderator: Mr. Shunichiro Honda, Research Fellow, JICA Research Institute, Japan

“Capacity development is important not only for so-called pivotal countries but also for other partner countries at a lower level of development as well as traditional donors including JICA. What is covered in this session is thus relevant for every one of us.”

—Mr. Shunichiro Honda

Part 1
Case: “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” project jointly implemented by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

Ms. Mami Yamada Sakurai, Assistant Director for Partnerships and Triangular Cooperation, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)

The “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” project develops the capacity of practitioners to effectively engage in technical cooperation and improves the quality of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation initiatives. Partners of the project include the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and UNOSSC, and the project components are participatory planning, training courses and follow-up activities. The project duration is four years, that is, from 2012 to 2016.

The first step was to plan and design the training course curriculum, with the objective of identifying areas of interest in which practitioners needed to develop their capacity or in which they could share their experiences. A questionnaire was sent to over 80 developing countries in order to identify institutional needs for capacity development, and a two-day planning workshop was conducted in Brasilia in January 2013 in which 28 people from 26 countries participated. According to the needs for capacity development and the existing good practices that were identified, the participants jointly designed the curriculum of the training courses in the following areas: legal and institutional frameworks, institutional management and coordination mechanisms, project management, human resource skills, and communication skills and tools.

The project partners facilitated the discussion among participants to identify the needs and available capacity for managing South-South cooperation. It is noteworthy that Brazil as a leading country in South-South cooperation, JICA as a prominent donor and champion of triangular cooperation, and UNOSSC as the coordinator for South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and United Nations system-wide basis came together to facilitate the process of capacity development.

The second step was implementing the training courses. A total of 35 people from 33 countries attended the first training course for a week in March 2013 during which 18 cases of South-South and triangular cooperation on the above-mentioned five topics were shared among participants. The Japan-Brazil Partnership Programme model of triangular cooperation was also presented. Participants identified best practices through group discussion, and a report on best practices was prepared.

Based on that training, webinar series are now available on the UNOSSC website. In addition, 6 out of 18 cases discussed in the training are now available in the publication Enhancing Management Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation, which contains a great number of details and in-depth analysis by author Karin Vasquez. The second training course will start in November 2013, with follow-up activities to be conducted at the regional and country levels.

There is a need for a permanent facility that ensures continuous support for capacity development in the management of South-South and triangular cooperation. Although this specific project is time-bound for four years, UNOSSC is committed to creating such a facility to provide long-term support for practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation.
Ms. Karin Costa Vazquez, author of Enhancing Management Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation

With just two years to go until the 2015 target year for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), global demand is at an all-time high for South-South and triangular cooperation development solutions. The publication Enhancing Management Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation looks closely at six cases in response to countries’ demand for a larger knowledge base of practical experiences in managing South-South and triangular cooperation, addressing the following key questions:

• How did these management practices help to yield visible results and scale up projects?
• How can management practices positively influence the key aspects of South-South and triangular cooperation:
  (a) demand-driven approach;
  (b) ownership and leadership;
  (c) broad-based partnership;
  (d) innovation;
  (e) efficiency and effectiveness;
  (f) sustainability and
  (g) scalability?

Case 1 presents the Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) institutional set-up and how it supports the role of Chile as a provider of South-South cooperation while tackling the country’s unfinished development agenda. Case 2 introduces the experience of the Government of Mexico in partnering with the private sector and civil society to harness and coordinate humanitarian assistance for the reconstruction of Haiti after the 2010 earthquake. Case 3 introduces the experiences of Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica in managing, monitoring and evaluating the “Partners in South-South Cooperation” initiative. Case 4 recounts the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency experience with human resource management and volunteerism. Case 5 discusses how the Government of Kenya improved the communication of its long-term development strategy (Vision 2030) and formed partnerships to achieve the MDGs. Finally, case 6 looks at Japan’s partnership programme model of triangular cooperation and offers an analysis of how the design of triangular cooperation programmes can deepen partnerships, enlarge cooperation and deliver development results.

The cases provide a number of lessons for countries interested in developing, expanding or enhancing their...
capacity to manage South-South and triangular cooperation, including:

- Enhancing management practices in South-South and triangular cooperation is an ongoing trial-and-learning process. Capacity constraints have not prevented developing countries from creating innovative management mechanisms, yet these countries still face many challenges in managing increasing flows of development cooperation and scaling up initiatives.

- Autonomous and decentralized institutional arrangements with a low level of bureaucracy and simplified procedures facilitate the rapid implementation of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation initiatives tailored to the needs of partner countries. Development cooperation agencies have a central role in linking the expertise available across the government with the demand for cooperation in the partner country.

- Coordination mechanisms in the development planning process of the partner country can help to deliver the expected results of South-South and triangular cooperation. One of the key challenges is that South-South cooperation or triangular cooperation is often led and handled by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, while other forms of development cooperation are usually dealt with and managed by the Ministries of Finance or Planning, prompting confusion in the development planning process.

- Complementarity between North-South and South-South cooperation is enhanced when partners exchange knowledge about development solutions as well as ODA and the management of South-South cooperation.
Dr. Pascal G. Tchiwanou, Project Management Expert, South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development, and a Former Participant in the First Training Course of the “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” Project

Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica entered into the Strategic Partnership for Cooperation on Sustainable Development in 2002, and the Programme for South-South Cooperation on Sustainable Development (PSC) among the three countries was created. The Netherlands provided financial support to the PSC.

Through monitoring activities, the participating countries identified the need for a handbook of procedures and guidelines to be able to capture the impact of the activity as well as to identify changes over time. The Centre of Partnership and Expertise for Sustainable Development (CePED) in Benin played the primary role in overall follow-up and in coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the project results in accordance with the guidelines, handbook and project document.

Difficulties that CePED faced in the execution of the programme include:

• a language barrier (countries with three different languages). English was the working language for the project, and it was a serious challenge, especially when it came to reinforcing capacity development for sustainable development;
• a geographical barrier (three continents). CePED solved that problem, however, by reinforcing its Internet connection; and
• difficult coordination due to the differences among the partners. That problem was solved by having one strong coordinating institution (CePED).

Through the implementation of the project, CePED increased its cultural diversity by working with other countries, and it has also capitalized on experience gained when it monitored the project. As a result, that model gave CePED more flexibility in its administrative and financial modes of management.

Mr. James Kiemu Maina, Principal Economist, Regional and International Cooperation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya, and a Former Participant in the First Training Course of the “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” Project

The lack of a well-coordinated strategy to communicate development policies to the public has been an issue for the Government of Kenya. In 2008, the Government launched Vision 2030 but various surveys revealed that the public was not sufficiently familiar with the objectives of the Vision. Public access to information and information-sharing are instrumental to the development process, particularly because Vision 2030 addresses national competitiveness. In order to build a nexus and to foster buy-in among citizens and all key stakeholders, a better-structured communication strategy was urgently needed.

To leverage a communication strategy, top-down and bottom-up channels were adopted. A downward communication channel was established to downstream institutions including the newly established South-South Centre. The need to expand the National South-South Standing Committee (the entity responsible for coordinating and harmonizing all South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives) from the original 15 memberships was recognized, and the capacity of the South-South Centre to manage communication among key ministries and providers of development assistance is being strengthened. The South-South Centre was envisaged as eventually replacing the Standing Committee and becoming the focal point of development cooperation, addressing harmonization and synchronization among government agencies and with other developing countries bilaterally and multilaterally.

Part 2

Case 1: Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation

Ms. Mónica Páez, Manager, Technical Unit, Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation

The Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) was officially created during the eighteenth Ibero-American Summit held in 2008 in San Salvador. The Programme, which has 20 member countries, aims to strengthen South-South cooperation in Ibero-America through the following:
• development and strengthening of the institutional capacity to manage international cooperation in Ibero-American countries through training, development of information systems, discussion and adoption of common positions on this matter;
• identification and dissemination of case studies and experiences of South-South cooperation in line with national and regional needs; and
• active contribution to the preparation of the Annual Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America.

In the last decade, South-South cooperation has thrived globally, particularly in Ibero-America. Moreover, for Ibero-American countries, South-South cooperation is a tool for regional integration because it enables consolidation of relations between partners in the region considering their complementarities in cooperation skills and development needs. One of the advantages for successful South-South cooperation initiatives is that Ibero-America and the Caribbean countries share innovative approaches to similar but not identical problems, respecting their particularities and historical contexts. South-South cooperation projects and actions contribute to reducing gaps and asymmetries among countries and within each country.

Responding to the new role as donors in addition to recipients is, however, a great challenge in terms of strengthening institutional capacities and generating new management capabilities. Lack of appropriate institutional capacity hinders innovative programme design and implementation.

PIFCCSS has thus initiated an agenda to meet the demands for training and capacity-building. As a consequence, countries are now not only prepared to identify their training needs but most of them are also keen on sharing their experiences and lessons learned. The Programme training process is based on two examples of activities: (a) one country that is further along in its development shares its experience with the South-South Cooperation Unit of a less developed country; and (b) South-South Cooperation Units of all the Programme member countries are trained in South-South cooperation management methodologies such as strategic planning, project cycle management and systematization of good practices. This kind of training is implemented through workshops or seminars in which all member countries can participate.

The new cooperation environment in Ibero-America requires a new governance model for South-South cooperation in the region, which calls for redesigning the institutional agreements; identifying actors, roles, functions, duties and basic elements for the implementation of actions; and developing the decision-making process among actors involved in South-South and triangular cooperation.

Case 2: Qatar

H.E. Dr. Ahmed Al-Meriaikhi, Director, International Development Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar

The Qatar Development Fund was launched at the second conference of the Group of 77 to provide development support to the South. The total assistance provided by Qatar to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) member States during the period from 1974 to 2013 amounted to more than $6 billion. Qatar hosted a number of donor conferences on development such as the International Donor Conference for Reconstruction and Development in Darfur in 2013 and provided investment support.

The areas of the cooperation with countries of the South include the energy and mining sector (gas and oil), education and research, food security and social development through the Silatech initiative for youth. Examples of models of development cooperation include the Qatar Friendship Fund Tunisia and the Darfur Development Programme. Qatar works in close partnership with national organizations and NGOs in the countries of the South.

Qatar has the following experiences in South-South cooperation:
• a country cooperation framework (CCF) with Tunisia to support vocational education in Comoros;
• a CCF with Morocco to support the development of African countries; and
• a CCF with Brazil to support various sectors in Haiti.
Qatar is preparing to sign a memorandum of understanding for triangular cooperation and conclude agreements with other countries.

The challenges that South-South cooperation faces include:
• fluctuation of interests and priorities among parties;
• lack of appropriate expertise to address the needs of the beneficiary; and
• lack of information about the needs and priorities of the beneficiary.

With regard to information and communication, there is the lack of a database or information technology portal that could facilitate access to information among the countries of the South. Lack of information on experience and capabilities available in countries of the South in areas such as food security, climate change and poverty reduction.
also hinders cooperation with other countries. Another challenge is the difficulty in assessing the capabilities of beneficiary countries before starting the triangular cooperation.

Qatar is keen to partner with countries of the South in supporting development and will host the first Arab States Regional South-South Development Expo in February 2014. The country benefits from partnerships in facilitating the exchange and transfer of expertise between countries of the South in many areas. However, capacity-building is in great demand in order to overcome the difficulties and obstacles relating to South-South cooperation.

Case 3: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ms. Hannah Ryder, Team Leader, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The development cooperation landscape has changed with different challenges, different roles of actors and new aid flows, for example. While the Government of the United Kingdom has recognized the change and the opportunities that come from that change, it is committed to maintaining some core principles in effective development cooperation that it has set with partner countries, such as ownership,
transparency, emphasis on results and inclusiveness. That commitment is equally important in terms of triangular cooperation.

The Government is committed to triangular cooperation within the framework of the Global Development Partnerships Programme. Under that Programme, DFID works with emerging powers such as India, China, Brazil and South Africa in supporting them to help third countries to achieve development results and to help themselves to tackle domestic development obstacles within their own countries. It has done so by, for example, using the expertise of Brazil in nutrition, resilience and food security, and, since 2010, it has supported 40 Africa-Brazil research collaborations, benefiting 11 African countries. A further example is the collaboration with South Africa. Countries such as Zambia and Zimbabwe benefit from the transfer of South African experience in lowering the cost of medicine. Those programmes not only served as the initial successes in triangular cooperation on which DFID will build but they also strengthened the existing bilateral relationships.

Some challenges have also been identified through those projects. First, their demand-led nature tended to result in ad hoc implementation and was not as strategic as expected. Stronger linkage to government strategies and plans is an issue to be further addressed. Measuring results was also a challenge since the chain of attribution is more complex in triangular cooperation. Partly because those programmes were relatively small in scale, it has been difficult to obtain an indication of how much impact such a programme can have.

DFID is co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which represents a real change to a much broader and inclusive approach to development. Its membership moves far beyond traditional donors and recipient countries, bringing together emerging economies, civil society, parliamentary organizations and the private sector. The Steering Committee also reinforces that inclusive structure and represents all different kinds of development actors.

Currently, the Global Partnership is preparing for its first
High Level Meeting where all member countries and partner organizations will gather in Mexico in April 2014. In order to embark on future DFID partnerships, the High Level Meeting will provide an important opportunity to look back on how well DFID has implemented core principles of development cooperation. Furthermore, one of the sessions is dedicated to South-South and triangular cooperation. From its preparatory discussion as well as other opportunities such as the present Forum, DFID acknowledges that there is positive potential in South-South and triangular cooperation. It thus hopes to make full use of the Global Partnership along with the High-level Forum to address remaining challenges such as how to scale up and how to ensure effective implementation.

Session 3
South-South and Triangular Cooperation and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Moderator: Mr. Jürgen Schwettmann, Director, Department of Partnerships and Field Support, International Labour Organization (ILO)

Quote from Mr. Schwettmann:
“South-South and triangular cooperation must be at the centre of the post-2015 development agenda both in its planning stages and when it comes to implementation.”

Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

One of the main themes of the post-2015 discussions is that we should accomplish what we began under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There is almost universal support for the target of eradicating the most extreme poverty by 2030 together with the recognition that we must move beyond the MDGs and address new challenges, such as achieving environmental sustainability and a more peaceful and secure world. While these goals are ambitious, we have resources, know-how and technologies to make the vision of a more inclusive, stable and secure world a reality for all.

The only way that extreme poverty can be eradicated is through sustainable economic development. This will require major changes at the national and global levels, and South-South cooperation can make an important contribution to bringing about that transformation.

However, South-South cooperation is not and cannot be a substitute for traditional North-South development cooperation. The additional financial resources required to meet the sustainable development goals (SDGs) will need to come from Northern sources.

In ensuring the complementarity of South-South and North-South cooperation and maximizing their combined effectiveness to support inclusive and sustainable development, due regard should be given to the comparative advantages of Southern and Northern partners in development cooperation. If the comparative advantage of Northern partners lies in their differences from recipient countries, particularly in the availability of financial resources, the advantage of Southern partners lies rather in the similarities between them. It is the direct experience of the development process that makes Southern development solutions so pertinent. Of course, there is no Southern one-size-fits-all solution but the solutions that emerge from the South have the merit of being grounded in the reality of development in the contemporary world. Because they are formed in a similar context, they can more readily be adapted to the needs and circumstances of other developing countries. Hence, South-South cooperation provides the means, in the words of the Marrakesh Declaration on South-South Cooperation, “to conduct its own analysis and design and implement its own policies to address the challenges of the world economy”. With this in mind, one idea that UNCTAD has been exploring is to establish a network of policymakers across the South to support the exchange of experiences with respect to issues where the international community has fallen short, such as industrial policy and debt management.

The ambition to deepen South-South cooperation has existed from the time of the signing of the Marrakesh Declaration ten years ago, and a key aim of South-South cooperation is still to strengthen and widen bridges across the South to “influence the processes that shape the new economic relations of the 21st century”. Efforts are needed “to increase the participation of developing countries in global economic governance” as well as to obtain “a better representation of the developing country’s interests in the international trading system and great solidarity amongst [developing] countries to achieve this goal”.

As 2015 approaches, we are coming to a turning point. The international community seems ready to confront the greatest challenge that faces humanity, extreme poverty, but the South must enrich the dialogue about its high ambition, which goes beyond eradication of extreme poverty to enhancing sustainable livelihoods.
Case 1: Colombia
Mr. Eduardo Guerrero Forero, Adviser, Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC-Colombia), Colombia

The Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC-Colombia) is the government agency in charge of technically managing, guiding and coordinating all public, private, technical and non-refundable financial international cooperation received and granted by Colombia. APC-Colombia also coordinates and supports the national system of international cooperation in accordance with foreign policy objectives and the National Development Plan (NDP). The Colombia international cooperation strategy is aligned with the NDP.

Colombia has several regional mechanisms and strategies for South-South cooperation. The South-South Cooperation Strategies with Africa and Southeast Asia have been designed and are under implementation. The Colombian Cooperation Strategy for the Caribbean Basin has been consolidated, and the Regional Programme for Cooperation with Mesoamerica and the Integral Security Strategy are in the implementation phase. These four regional cooperation strategies include, among others, the following issues: promotion and social protection; food security and nutrition; income generation; innovation in agriculture; climate change; micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprise support; and technical training on the job. In the near future, South-South cooperation will increase in line with the objectives of the post-2015 agenda, emphasizing issues relating to poverty reduction and sustainable development.

South-South cooperation with Africa is a strategic response to the guidelines of the foreign policy of Colombia, orienting geographic and thematic diversification and enhancing rapprochement between the two regions. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and APC-Colombia seek to undertake comprehensive action on South-South cooperation in seven African countries and to support sectors such as social promotion, income generation, culture, education, sports, tourism, humanitarian assistance and security.

The Regional Programme for Cooperation with Mesoamerica is one of the foreign policy priorities of Colombia. Ten countries in the region with similar cultural, geographical, natural and developmental backgrounds work together to cover six strategic components such as social promotion, public services and security. APC-Colombia executes its programmes with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the different member entities for each programme component.

It is very important to note that promoting and deepening South-South and triangular cooperation have facilitated the achievement of development goals, in particular those related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). From its engagement in South-South cooperation, Colombia has learned that there is a need to:

- vigorously promote engagement in South-South cooperation to the different development agents in the country to be technically stronger;
- improve capacities to deliver better cooperation;
- strengthen bonds among the countries despite geographical and cultural diversity;
- promote strategic partnerships with different actors to trigger knowledge exchange; and
- establish solid monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Case 2: Mexico
Ms. Erika Contreras, General Director, Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, Mexico

The Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID) was established in 2011 with the mission to guide, coordinate and implement Mexican international development cooperation policy in accordance with the national priorities targeting sustainable human development. The areas of cooperation include eradicating poverty; decreasing unemployment; reducing inequality; increasing educational, technical, scientific and cultural levels; and strengthening public safety, environmental protection and the fight against climate change.

Mexico, as a middle-income country, has been both a recipient of development assistance, which is usually in the form of financial cooperation, and a provider through South-South technical capacity-building in bilateral and regional partnerships.

The Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project (MIDP) is an example of South-South cooperation that supports dialogue and coordination among ten Mesoamerican countries with different needs and priorities. Mexico has been the permanent president of MIDP, which functions within the framework of the XII Tuxtla Mechanism for Dialogue and Coordination in which all the Heads of State and Government participate. It is a powerful tool to facilitate the design, management, finance and execution of a portfolio of projects and activities of regional interest. In order to keep the framework manageable, MIDP focuses on eight areas that are closely related to six out of the eight
The Mesoamerican Strategy for Environmental Sustainability (EMSA) is an initiative under MIDP. Its objective is to coordinate regional cooperation on environmental matters aiming to improve the quality of life and preserve natural and cultural capital. EMSA has three priorities: biodiversity and forestry, climate change, and sustainable competitiveness. Four action lines fall under each priority, conforming to the EMSA Action Plan.

MIDP provides EMSA with a unique mechanism by which high-level political decisions translate into technical efforts and therefore generate regional public goods. EMSA has attracted many triangular partners including the German Agency for International Cooperation, the Korea International Cooperation Agency and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with its agreed agenda and consensus among technical people within the region.

EMSA is an example of the practice of South-South cooperation. At the same time, it addresses MDGs, particularly MDGs 7 and 8. Moreover, it supports the post-2015 development agenda with its comparative advantage of establishing a mechanism in which developing countries have cultural and contextual similarities. Participating countries obtained a holistic and integrated vision in environmental terms through EMSA, which would assure their dedication to the post-2015 development agenda.

The lessons learned from South-South cooperation are as follows:

- There are many different needs but it is essential to identify and prioritize actions in order to have successful South-South cooperation. An example of this is the establishment of three areas of concentration for EMSA as well as the prioritization that the Ministers of Environment have given to the action lines in order to have a better impetus and results.

- To work from the particular to the general helps to mitigate potential political rigidities. Having specific action lines and concrete programmes generates progress and, in the long term, decreases rigidities that may exist regarding broader public policies between countries.

- Because agreements are made at a technical level (by presidents’ instructions), they are not necessarily legally binding decisions and are therefore most likely to be accepted. Given the technical nature of the agreements, countries do not feel committed to their national interests; however, that technical nature does create an incentive for cooperation in order to generate regional public goods. Nevertheless, the projects are supported by the highest political level.
Case 3: Bangladesh
H.E. Md. Ashadul Islam, Additional Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh

Bangladesh has made significant progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through accelerating poverty reduction and improving primary health care, school enrolment, gender empowerment and food security. It is a pioneer in introducing microfinance for poverty reduction. The Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), an NGO, is globally renowned for its microfinance model, which is being replicated all over the world.

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation have been playing important roles in Bangladesh, especially in the areas of ICT, agriculture, food security, renewable energy and disaster management. For example, the Bangladesh-Korea ICT Training Centre for Education is a successful on-the-ground South-South cooperation partnership between the Bangladesh Bureau of Education Information and Statistics and the Korea International Cooperation Agency. The information technology training for secondary and higher secondary school teachers acts as a catalyst for the quick spread of ICT education in Bangladesh. The partnership approach between the two parties was found to be more effective than the donor-recipient approach, ensuring smooth implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It has also been found that cultural and regional commonalities between the two facilitated effective knowledge exchange and cooperation.

South-South and triangular partnerships can leverage cooperation to support the post-2015 development agenda by:

• sharing innovative development solutions grown in the global South such as microfinance in Bangladesh or mobile money applications in Kenya;
• harnessing South-South cooperation to define regional and country-specific needs;
• highlighting experiences in public-private partnerships for development;
• promoting new approaches to innovative development financing and trade; and
• identifying lessons learned in harnessing green energy and facilitating technology transfer.

The concrete steps that practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation could take by the next GSSD Expo to contribute to the post-2015 development agenda include the following:

• engage the private sector and civil society, building deeper networks of South-South and triangular cooperation;
• develop a green technology fund led by Northern countries in partnership with private-sector providers to ensure affordable green technology for LDCs;
• build institutions at the national level to monitor the post-2015 development agenda, promote knowledge transfer and build partnerships;
• make the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation independent of UNDP to enable it to participate in United Nations system-wide task forces including the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda;
• ensure that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are complementary to traditional development cooperation, not a substitute for the latter. ODA and climate-financing commitments from the North are critical and require continued attention; and
• scale up solutions: focus on locating innovative and sustainable solutions to persistent problems and apply them where they are needed the most.

Development sectors that benefit from the efforts include:
• education and training: many projects focus on the establishment of telecentres as a key strategy, which offer Internet access and computer instruction and promote science education at the tertiary level;
• social development: ICT forums bring people together and offer new ways to jointly identify and solve their economic and social problems. For instance, a women’s group can be a launching point for marketing, training, raising awareness of female health, and discussing matters regarding citizenship and empowerment of women;
• business development: ICT can build information networks in favour of small and medium-sized enterprises through strengthening their supply chain, exchanging experiences, and encouraging the sharing of resources, thus enabling them to influence the selling price of products;
• health sector: ICT is used to improve health services by facilitating networks to expand health workers’ access to relevant information. Telemedicine is used for diagnostic and consultative purposes;
• agriculture sector: ICT is the means to make markets more transparent and effective by linking producers and markets. It is imperative for the development of agribusiness and engagement in global agricultural value chains across borders. For example, the Kenana online portals empower communities through easy access to information on agriculture, technology and innovation for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises;
• telecommunications infrastructure: establishing additional technology and building new cellular base stations are also important. The aim of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology initiative is to promote information technology in the Nile Basin countries so as to solve the problem of the widening digital gap and establish a high-frequency communication cable for the Nile Basin countries; and
• remote sensing and space sciences: ICT in this field can significantly contribute to economic growth, human development, and natural resource and environmental management.

Case 4: Egypt

H.E. Mr. Omar Aboueich, Ambassador and Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for International Cooperation for Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

The emergence of new actors and forms of global partnerships led to the common perspective that South-South cooperation should remain an integral part of any new development framework. However, developing countries are much more diverse today than when Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were first agreed on. Progress in achieving MDGs and current key priority areas thus differ from one region to another as well as subregionally.

The long-term driving force for modern economic growth has been science-based technological development, and information and communications technology (ICT) stands to play a crucial role in the post-2015 development agenda. Egypt, as an example, has used geographic information systems for spatial planning and the elaboration of poverty maps. Since the economic benefits of ICT are not automatically harvested, the availability and affordability of ICT need to be ensured.

South-South cooperation can reduce the technological gap between developed, developing and least developed countries (LDCs). Egypt has made profound accomplishments in the field of science and technology through bilateral and multilateral frameworks to create a robust competitive ICT environment in the Arab States and Africa regions.
Case 5: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Ms. Gulnara Roll, Secretary, Committee on Housing and Land Management, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
The European Union Water Initiative was established among the three key strategic partners: the European Union, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The key objective is to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on water supply and sanitation (WSS) in the context of integrated water resources management (IWRM). The initiative has been in existence for 11 years, and the four regional components – Africa, the Mediterranean, Latin America, and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) – maintain a high degree of independence. Finance, research and monitoring are the important horizontal components of the initiative.

National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) are a platform for policy discussions and preparation and implementation of policy documents. NPDs on IWRM and WSS constitute the main operational instrument of the European Union Water Initiative. UNECE is the key strategic partner for support to the policy dialogue processes on IWRM while OECD is the key strategic partner on WSS as well as the financing of water resources management. The dialogue process is usually led by a senior Government official, and senior officials of key government agencies comprise NPD Steering Committees. Donors participate in the Steering Committee meetings. Stakeholders include government entities, NGOs, and scientific and private-sector entities. UNECE, which began carrying out NPDs in EECCA in 2006, has implemented NPDs in nine countries, and NPDs in the region will continue at least until 2015.

While activities are diverse, UNECE has one structured approach to organizing the policy dialogue process: a Steering Committee is established, a memorandum of understanding is signed, and country reports on mapping major stakeholders and programmes and NPD IWRM roadmaps are prepared. On the ground, support is provided to national and international consultants to conduct analyses and prepare policy packages. The support is rapid and reflects the Governments’ needs. There is also close coordination and synergies with OECD, such as the establishment of joint Steering Committees and joint programming. Major issues addressed include water legislation, drinking water quality, national policies for the management of transboundary waters and adaptation of the water sector to climate change. Among emerging issues are the water-energy-food security nexus and water and green growth. Information is disseminated through newsletters, reports and updated websites, among others.

The approach of the NPDs has helped participating countries to achieve MDGs and will have a similar benefit in the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the post-2015 agenda. Over its 11-year history, there have been numerous achievements from the initiative, and UNECE is now able to apply the experience to other fields, such as urban planning policies, to assure an integrative and comprehensive approach.

Interactive Session
Questions and Answers
Role of Triangular Cooperation
Mr. Ilan Fluss, Director of Policy Planning and External Relations, Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASHAV), Israel, referring to an earlier comment by a representative of JICA on South-South and triangular cooperation, said that triangular cooperation was often a form of cooperation distinguishable from South-South cooperation that had its own merit and strengthened South-South cooperation. Israel started sharing its development experiences with other countries when it was still a young and developing country, and that which might now be called “South-South cooperation”. A few years ago, Israel also established trilateral partnerships with countries such as Canada, Germany and the United States and United Nations entities such as FAO, UNDP and UN-Women.

Mr. Fluss also said that there were a few issues with regard to the process of triangular cooperation itself. First, each country has a different setting, culture, infrastructure and types of challenges that are not faced by those countries that provide experiences. Thus adaptation may not be the most suitable solution, and solutions must be thought about before implementation. Second, triangular cooperation is much more complicated than North-South cooperation. It is important that each country bring its unique expertise to create synergy. Finally, there is the issue of the measurement and assessment of effectiveness as well as how to share the lessons with the development community.

Mr. Motohiro Hasegawa, Senior Advisor, JICA, in response stated that South-South cooperation was knowledge-sharing between developing countries. The JICA project in Sabah, Malaysia, was a triangular cooperation project in...
which JICA, a Northern partner, was also involved. He noted that one of the strengths of South-South cooperation is the sharing of knowledge with countries that have similarities, particularly in biodiversity and ecosystems. For example, it was better for JICA to support Sabah to offer training in rain forest management than to offer it by itself because Japan is not in a tropical region but Sabah is. That is how triangular cooperation for that project came about.

Identifying What Makes South-South Cooperation Salient

Mr. Nasreddine Rimouche, Director, Directorate of Economic Relations and International Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Algeria, said that cooperation is based on solidarity or mutual interest and that it is South-South cooperation only if there is a value addition available to other interested countries. Mr. Rimouche identified three types of cooperation: South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and North-South cooperation. South-South cooperation exists in technical cooperation and economic areas. He asked what mechanisms would be needed to make South-South cooperation more visible and what complementarities could galvanize South-South and triangular cooperation exchanges.

More on Best Practices

Ms. Yayé Mariama Diallo, Coordinator, Guinean Agency for Technical Cooperation (AGCT), Ministry of International Cooperation, said that thanks to the capacity development project of ABC (Brazil), JICA and UNOSSC, Guinea had initiated a partnership with the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT). Following the first peer-learning training course, they organized a visit to ATCT, and because Tunisia had the expertise that Guinea needed, the two countries were drafting an agreement for cooperation. Ms. Diallo launched an appeal to fund similar partnerships and concretize cooperation agreements like the one between Guinea and Tunisia.

Mr. Elborni Salhi, Director-General, Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT), noted that although Tunisia is still benefiting from technical cooperation, ATCT had been created in 1972 and has experience in triangular cooperation with African countries, especially in the area of capacity development. Tunisia has many projects in different areas, and they are focused particularly on capacity development because it is the only way to accelerate development in LDCs. Following the intervention from Guinea, Mr. Salhi called on donors and financial institutions to fund partnerships and triangular cooperation initiatives. Triangular cooperation is a means of solidarity and Tunisia has gained experience in
capacity-building. It has also carried out many activities with other countries because that is the only way that developing countries can learn. Mr. Salhi also noted the need for a donor, that is, a funding agency.

H.E. Mr. Sunu Mahadi Soemarno, Ambassador, Embassy of Indonesia in Nairobi, stated that Indonesia had started its commitment to South-South cooperation in 1981 and that since then, many initiatives and training programmes had been undertaken in various fields such as small and medium-sized enterprises, agriculture, microfinance and women’s empowerment. Indonesia perceived the knowledge among its people as the most valuable asset of the country and, with support from JICA, has made efforts to develop knowledge management capacity. Following the Jakarta Commitment in 2009 for cooperation among developing countries, the Government hosted the High-Level Meeting “Towards Country-led Knowledge Hubs” in Bali in 2012. Indonesia aims to set up a mechanism that can help to spread relevant experiences and best practices to interested communities in developing countries and beyond.

Mr. Abdul Rahman Al-Hashim, Regional Manager, Central, East and South African Countries, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), said that Kuwait was going to host the Africa-Arab Summit from 19 to 20 November 2013 and hoped that there would be a declaration for assistance to the Africa region, which would be in the form of South-South cooperation. A similar declaration had been made for the Asia region. Before the Summit, KFAED was going to hold the Arab-Africa Economic Forum, where certain issues would be tackled and recommendations would be taken to the Summit. KFAED has a commitment of $17 billion for about 103 countries with which it has been dealing.

Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Aid Effectiveness and Coordination Consultant, United Nations Coordination Support Office in Sudan, stated that he was pleased to see that a few presenters had touched on regional integration, which is to fill the gap in aid effectiveness, a result-based approach and other aspects. He also acknowledged the important role of Qatar in the development of Sudan. He pointed out that Eastern, Central and Southern African countries see South-South cooperation as a tool for regional integration, and he would like to see it in the Arab States. He also suggested that rich Arab countries complement each other in order to make the role of that region be to develop not only economically and socially but also politically.

**Coordination Challenges**

Mr. Makoto Asai, Deputy Director, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, JICA, directed his question to Mr. Timo
Olkkonen, Director, Department for Development Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, stating that there are commonalities between the triangular cooperation of Finland and that of JICA and Japan: good practices often have roots in preceding bilateral cooperation and both see creating centres of excellence as the key factor to minimize the burden of the partner countries. Concerning the issue of intergovernmental coordination, he asked how Finland mobilizes Finnish expertise in bilateral settings and noted that JICA faces the coordination issue when it deploys experts from other ministries for technical assistance.

Mr. Olkkonen responded that the majority of Finnish bilateral aid is untied and through open-bidding procurement, experts come not only from Finland but also from other countries. On the other hand, Finland has institutional cooperation that is tied and involves Finnish centres of expertise such as environmental or meteorological institutes that link up with institutions of developing countries. Finland also has institutional cooperation between institutions of higher learning. In fact, it has an exchange programme called North-North-South through which it not only encourages cooperation between Finnish institutions of higher education and Southern ones but also encourages Southern institutions to cooperate among themselves; however, that type of institutional cooperation is usually untied.

Mr. Rimouche, Director, Directorate of Economic Relations and International Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Algeria, pointed out that coordination mechanisms and information systems to disseminate information on South-South cooperation are missing. South-South cooperation is not large in scale and needs to be further strengthened. Interregional or subregional cooperation can benefit from South-South and triangular cooperation.

Need for Capacity Development

Mr. Abdul Rahman Al-Hashim, Regional Manager, Central, East and South African Countries, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), as a member of the Arab Coordination Group, appreciated the presentation made by H.E. Dr. Ahmed Al-Meriaikhi, Director, International Development Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar, and welcomed the establishment of the Qatar Development Fund. He added that from the experience of Kuwait, one of the challenges is lack of decision makers in countries. The decision is always taken within Ministries of Finance or equivalent but there is no one else in the ministries who can take the decision that could help to improve the performance of a project. He also noted that governance is far from sufficient although it has improved and that scarcity of information about a country’s economy is often another issue.

Mr. Timo Olkkonen, Director, Department for Development Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, expressed his appreciation of the management capacity development project implemented by ABC, JICA and UNOSSC as well as the publication on the study of management practices, noting that it provides a range of interesting recommendations. Just as the project had attempted to do, looking at practices is what practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation should do for their own learning. He added that it would also be worth discussing how South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are related to the Busan principles and the Global Partnership.

Closing Session

Ms. Sabina Maghanga, Director of Planning, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya, on Behalf of the Participants at the High-level Forum of Directors-General for Development Cooperation

Since the first meeting in 2008, this Forum for Directors-General has become a unique physical space for discussion by all the development cooperation agencies from the South and the North on how we can contribute better to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and beyond. The Directors-General have actively participated in this annual platform for dialogue and mutual learning and, along with participants from United Nations agencies and other organizations, have discussed the actions to be taken to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation. On behalf of the participants, especially the Directors-General of development cooperation, let me state the action points and commitments agreed on in the sixth Forum on “South-South and Triangular Partnerships and the Post-2015 Development Agenda”:

- The participants appreciate the effort of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) in supporting mutual learning and knowledge-sharing among practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation and request UNOSSC to continue its efforts through this annual Forum as a regular event of the annual Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo). We appreciate the efforts of UNOSSC to systematically document the results of each Directors-General Forum. The participants also agree that the Forum report will be uploaded to the UNOSSC website starting this year [2013].
• The participants appreciate UNOSSC support to facilitate discussion on how South-South and triangular cooperation can contribute to achieving the current MDGs as well as the post-2015 development agenda.

• The participants appreciate UNOSSC support as a coordinator for promoting South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and United Nations system-wide basis. In particular, we appreciate the initiative of ABC (Brazil), JICA and UNOSSC to support developing countries in order to effectively engage in South-South and triangular cooperation through the “Capacity Development in the Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” project. We request the continuation of those partners’ joint efforts to organize training courses on the management of South-South and triangular cooperation, including the JICA and UNOSSC initiative to conduct a case study on management practices.

• We also appreciate the effort of UNOSSC to follow up this annual Directors-General Forum through an online Directors-General Space, and we will contribute to it by regularly updating information.

We believe that the Directors-General Forum is a concrete response to the commitment that we made in Nairobi to improve South-South and triangular cooperation through the dissemination of results and the sharing of lessons and good practices. The commitments agreed on today will guide the further development of South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the forging of new partnerships to define the post-2015 development agenda that will support development efforts at all levels in the years ahead.

Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

We live in the era of the unprecedented economic growth in the South. Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa are now leading trading partners for many countries. South-South cooperation has thrived as many Southern countries have become both drivers of growth and catalysts for change in other developing countries. To restate, we are now both the providers and the recipients of assistance.

South-South cooperation has the potential to address the broad thematic and structural development issues that confront the most vulnerable countries. Traditional donors have also been supporting initiatives that involve Southern providers of assistance in a number of least developed and landlocked developing countries through triangular partnership arrangements.

The international community, including the United Nations system, has shown increased awareness of the strategic role of South-South and triangular cooperation. Member States have given a prominent place to South-South cooperation in recent meetings, such as the Rio+20 Conference, meetings of the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, Economic and Social Council meetings on the development cooperation framework, and General Assembly sessions.

The Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Istanbul in 2011 recognized the importance of strengthening and enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation to help LDCs get out of debilitating poverty through productive capacity-building. Currently, the Government of Benin, in cooperation with the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS), is preparing for a high-level conference in 2014.

Similarly, for both the landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), South-South cooperation has emerged as a crucial component to meet their development objectives including sustainable growth, economic diversification and capacity development. Earlier today, UN-OHRLLS and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) launched the South-South Technology Transfer Facility for LLDCs. The Facility will be a platform for South-South transfer of viable, sector-specific technologies aimed at developing and strengthening capacities and production in LLDCs in all the relevant areas. We are also working to give a boost to South-South cooperation for SIDS, including through private sector collaboration, as we prepare for the forthcoming SIDS conference to be held in Apia, Samoa, in September 2014.

We are confident that dedicated support for vulnerable countries through enhanced South-South cooperation will work as a strong complement to the traditional North-South collaboration since the development challenges in these countries are huge, complex and multidimensional. South-South and triangular cooperation will also play an important role in supporting sustainable development. For these purposes, it is very important to ensure that experiences and best practices of South-South cooperation are shared by all.
Host of the Global South-South Development Expo 2013

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.

UNEP work encompasses:

- Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends;
- Developing international and national environmental instruments; and
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment.

MISSION

“To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.”

MANDATE

“To be the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment”

“Some of the most extraordinary answers and solutions to environmental sustainability and sustainable development in the 21st century are today emerging from the South. The Expo is an opportunity to showcase these catalytic and forward-looking projects, transformations and ideas that can underpin a transition towards an inclusive green economy for over seven billion people.”

Achim Steiner
Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP attaches enormous importance to the theme of the GSSD Expo 2013. UNEP defines a “green economy” as one that results in “improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities”. In its simplest expression, a green economy is low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive. In a green economy, growth in income and employment are driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

There is no doubt that this year’s Expo will be unique: not only will it be held for the first time in the Global South but it will also be giving people a chance to participate virtually, from anywhere in the world. To do that and find out more about UNEP, please visit www.unep.org/ssc.
The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation’s primary mandate is to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and United Nations system-wide basis.

Formerly known as the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, hosted by UNDP, was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. It receives policy directives and guidance from the General Assembly High-level Committee (HLC) on South-South Cooperation, which is a committee of the whole and a subsidiary body of the General Assembly that reviews worldwide progress in South-South cooperation. The Office serves as the secretariat of the HLC, preparing all substantive reports, including the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation. It organizes the General Assembly-proclaimed United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation, celebrated annually on 12 September. It manages the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, and the IBSA Facility for Hunger and Poverty Alleviation. It also implements programmes financed by the United Nations Development Programme.

To participate in the next GSSD Expo, please register online at www.southsouthexpo.org

To nominate a solution, please visit www.southsouthexpo.org and contact the GSSD Expo secretariat at gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org

To become a Lead Co-organizer/Partner/Sponsor of the GSSD Expo, please consider the opportunities listed below:

- Contribution to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation;
- Sponsorship of a publication on South-South and triangular cooperation (e.g., South-South in Action, South-South Executive Brief, South Report);
- Printing of the GSSD Expo 2013 book (a publication commemorating the solutions shared at Expo 2013);
- Sponsorship of a sub-forum or side event;
- Sponsorship of a high-level delegate or Head of State from a landlocked developing country or least developed country;
- Sponsorship of a high-level delegate from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States, Europe or Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Sponsorship of a high-level delegate of an intergovernmental or non-governmental organization;
- Sponsorship of a forum panellist.

Benefits for Lead Co-organizers/Partners/Sponsors include:

- Invitation to participate in all conferences and summits relating to South-South cooperation;
- Placement of your logo on our promotional materials, brochures, banners, posters and the GSSD Expo website;
- Exhibition booth to showcase your products.

For details, please contact the GSSD Expo secretariat at gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org or visit the GSSD Expo official website at www.southsouthexpo.org.

The GSSD Expo is not intended to be a conference about problems or presentations of abstract scenarios and recommendations for solving them. Rather, the Expo is designed solely to bring together developing countries and their development partners, including donors, organizations of the United Nations system, and the private sector and civil society organizations, to methodically and regularly share their evidence-based development solutions. Each development solution showcased will highlight the following 8 attributes: (1) Southern priority/demand driven; (2) Southern ownership; (3) Southern leadership; (4) broad-based partnership; (5) innovation; (6) efficiency; (7) sustainability; and (8) scalability.

Yiping Zhou
Director
United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
GSSD Expo Secretariat
United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)
304 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017
USA
Telephone: +1 212 906 6944
E mail: gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org
Website:
www.southsouthexpo.org
http://ssc.undp.org/

GSSD Expo 2013 Host Organization
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Division of Regional Cooperation
P. O. Box 30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone: +254 20 762 5106
Fax: +254 20 7624270
E-mail: gssdexpo2013@unep.org
Website:
http://www.unep.org/south-south-cooperation/gssdexpo2013