South-South and triangular Cooperation trends, policies and modalities & Role in All-of-Society Approach for Public Health and Disaster Risk Reduction

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Presentation Overview

• About UNOSSC
• Evolution of South-South and triangular cooperation
• Principles and modalities
• Institutionalization and inclusiveness
• Contributions in Covid-19 Response & Public Health Emergency Response
• Contributions in Disaster Risk Reduction
• UNOSSC platforms, eg South-South Cities project and clusters
UNOSSC was established by the UN General Assembly to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation globally and within the United Nations system.

UNOSSC receives policy directives and guidance from the General Assembly and through its subsidiary body, the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation.

UNOSSC submits its strategic planning frameworks to the UNDP, UNFPA and UNOPS Executive Board.
What we do

Outcome 1: Policies to advance SSTrC are strengthened through effective, evidence-based support to intergovernmental processes, multi-stakeholder dialogues and reporting

Outcome 2: Capacity of UN entities to respond to requests by developing countries to address specific development challenges in implementing the SDGs through SSTrC is strengthened

Outcome 3: Developing countries are enabled to implement the 2030 Agenda through harnessing SSTrC knowledge exchange, capacity-building, and facilitation of technology development and transfer
South-South Evolution

- Bandung Conference 1955
- UN Conference on TCDC (BAPA) 1978
- High-level UN Conference on SSC (Nairobi Outcome document) 2009
- BAPA+40 Conference 2019
Principles of South-South Cooperation

• Common endeavor of peoples and countries of the South, based on shared experiences, common objectives and solidarity;

• Guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, ownership and priorities as defined on national development plans and strategies;

• Partnership among equals and free from conditionalities;

• Continuing to increase mutual accountability and transparency, while coordinating with other development projects and programmes on the ground; and

• Embracing a multi-stakeholder approach, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, academia and others that contribute to meeting development challenges and objectives aligned with national development strategies and plans.
TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

Collaboration in which traditional donor countries and multilateral organizations facilitate South-South initiatives through the provision of funding, training, management and technological systems as well as other forms of support.
A symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere was adopted as the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

The centre of the Conference emblem – where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join – symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC and the 1978 United Nations Conference: The enhancement of truly global partnership for development.
Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference)

Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 20 to 22 March 2019
The past decades have demonstrated the power of South-South cooperation to advance sustainable development. Driven by a spirit of solidarity, respect for national sovereignty and equal partnership, South-South cooperation has offered concrete solutions to shared development challenges.

- António Guterres
United Nations, Secretary-General
Modalities of South-South Cooperation

- Knowledge Exchanges/Development Solutions (How to)
- Technical Exchanges (Experts deployment)
- Training/capacity development
- Joint Research
- Collaborative Strategies/Public Goods (regional, neighborhood...)
- Preferential Trade/Investment Agreements
- Grants/concessional loans
- Technology Transfer
- Infrastructure Development/Industrialization
Institutionalizing, managing and delivering results through South-South & Triangular Cooperation

- **Institutionalization**: Establishing institutional mechanisms and creating legal and policy frameworks
- **Management**: Developing tools such as reference manuals, performance indicators and monitoring/reporting mechanisms
- **Delivering Results**: From the donor-recipient model to partnership model
Contributions of SSTC in COVID-19 Response & Public Health

COVID-19:

• Health equipment and medical supplies (PPE and diagnostic kits)
• Access to vaccines and vaccine production cooperation
• Pooled and designated emergency funds by Southern-led financial institutions (esp. to LDCs)
• Regional and sub-regional mobilization of funds and expertise (supporting food security, and other social development needs)

Beyond pandemic:

• Improvement in health infrastructure
• More access to reproductive health, maternal/neo-natal care, social protection
• Capacity building training & knowledge sharing
• Common Response Framework
Institutionalization of South-South Cooperation

- Bilateral assistance
- Regional Cooperation Arrangements
- Intergovernmental institutions (Health and DRR)
- Specialized Sector Intergovernmental Organizations
- Civil Society (NGOs)
- Public Health Networks
Sample Projects: COVID-19 Response

UNOSSC and Govt of China supported Projects: Mobilized 3.45 million masks, 20K protective suits, and 3+ Million USD worth PPEs, test kits donation

India-UN Development Partnership Fund: USD 1 million (5 medical ventilators) Antigua and Barbuda

India, Brazil, South Africa Trust Fund: Healthcare eLearning Platform in Viet Nam
Sample Projects: SSC in Public Health

Health infrastructure:
• Rehabilitation of a hospital in A&B post cyclone
• Refurbishment and enhancement of 3 health centers in Palau

Capacity building:
• Design, development, delivery and testing of pilot e-learning modules in Hai Phong University of Medicine, Viet Nam

Capacity building all-society:
Empower fellowship program by ICGEB and UNOSSC provided young female scientists from developing countries, opportunity to continue research in Infectious Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases like malaria, cancer and covid virus.

Reproductive Health:
• Sao Tome and Principe - 38 health facilities equipped
• 3 mobile clinics supporting 58 rural & urban communities
Contributions of SSTC in Disaster Risk Reduction

Knowledge sharing & capacity building:
training, workshop on climate change and disaster risk management

SSTC partnership brokering:
Sample project - WFP facilitates South-South exchanges on DRR in Jordan & Indonesia

SSTC partnership brokering:
Pilot project under Cities Project - UNDP China & UNDP Lebanon on sustainable disaster risk governance in Tripoli, Lebanon
South-South Cities Clusters

The UNOSSC Cities Project seeks to promote SSTC at the city and local level. Under it, “South-South Cities Clusters” were launched on the South-South Galaxy platform to facilitate information sharing, knowledge exchange, networking, and project collaboration among cities, local authorities, UN agencies, and other development partners.

Thematic areas:
• COVID-19 Response and Public Health
• Disaster Risk Reduction & Mitigation in Resilient Cities
• Sustainable Tourism, Heritage Protection and Creative Economy
• Sustainable Agriculture Value Chain Development
• E-Commerce, Digitization and Smart Cities
• Sustainable Transport & Air Quality
• Waste Management, Green Cities & Renewable Energy
United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation